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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Branch

VOL. XVIII. No. 728.

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Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

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The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, January 7, 1918.** **No. 728**

PROHIBITED EXPORTS FROM CANADA.

WAR MEASURES—FURTHER REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO PROHIBITED EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

The memorandum on page 1348, *Weekly Bulletin* No. 725, respecting prohibited exports of foodstuffs, etc., is amended in part so that it now reads as follows, viz.:—

Export of Cured Fish, etc.

Salted fish may be licensed for exportation to the Orient by endorsement of customs collector at points of exit in British Columbia on the usual shippers' export entry.

Dried, cured, prepared, salted and smoked fish, and canned lobsters, for consumption in the United States or any British country, may be licensed by the endorsement of the customs collector at the point of exit, on the usual shippers' export entry.

Collectors at customs chief ports on the seaboard in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are hereby authorized to issue licenses to all points in North and South America, including foreign West Indies, for dried, cured, prepared, salted and smoked fish shipped from Atlantic ports, direct or via United States of America.

Please note that licenses are not to be issued for the export of any goods for consignees on the enemy trading list.

Frontier License to Special Consignees.

The export of foodstuff and feedingstuff may be licensed by the endorsement of the customs collector at the point of exit on the usual shippers' export entry, when consigned to A. H. Harris, Director Overseas Transport (for Imperial Government) or consigned to Wheat Export Company, New York, or consigned to Anglo-Canadian Fish Company, Boston, or consigned to Allied Export Provision Board, New York, or consigned to Sir Thomas Robinson at ports in United Kingdom, or consigned to Connop Guthrie, or British Ministry of Shipping, New York.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., October 22, 1917.

SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

With the object of increasing existing industries and for adding to their range and variety, the Union Government over a year ago appointed an Industries and Advisory Board and a Scientific and Technical Committee.

As with Canada, the war has certainly performed one very notable service for South Africa, in that it has materially altered for the better the pre-existing false conception of the relationship that should exist between the practical every-day life of industry and the services of the scientist.

The Department of Mines and Industries for the Union Government have been receiving reports from both bodies, and the section of industries have started a new publication called *The South African Journal of Industries* for the purpose of acquainting the public regularly with the result of its work.

The first number of the *Journal* is to hand, and from an article by Mr. Warrington-Smythe, M.A., L.L.M., Secretary for the Department of Mines and Industries, dealing with the organization for industrial expansion, the following paragraphs may prove of interest:—

"The *Journal of Industries* is the medium authorized by the Government in which those who are interested in the industrial development of the Union may seek information in regard to what is known, what has been done, and what is being investigated in regard to our resources. Some of the articles will be subsequently printed as separate bulletins so as to be available in convenient form for those studying special subjects.

Once the preliminary survey of the raw materials and primary subjects is completed, the Industries Advisory Board, acting with the Scientific Committee, will be in a position to advise on the further policy to be adopted. Among the questions to be considered, no doubt, will be the steps to be taken to promote and maintain a progressive policy of research and the dissemination of the results of research, the methods to be adopted to encourage the investment of capital in utilization of the raw materials of the country and industrial expansion generally, the maintenance and improvement of quality and efficiency in manufacture, the prevention of waste of our resources which is now too evident in certain directions, the utilization to the utmost of the invaluable by-products of industry, and the finding and development of new markets.

In due course a register of researches will probably be necessary to ensure collaboration and co-ordination, and to avoid overlapping and waste of energy. But our first steps will have to be in the direction of buiding up the necessary research spirit in the educational centres, and in finding the means and the men to carry on the work which can be best entrusted to research students.

Again, the exchange of information with other dominions and a complete system for obtaining the results reached by investigators in certain classes of problems in Great Britain and elsewhere will need to be organized if the Union is to receive full advantage of the work which is being done beyond its borders and which is, in many cases, in a much more advanced position than we could hope to reach for some years.

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. B. S. Webb.*)

BUENOS AIRES, October 17, 1917.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE.

After twenty-four days of complete paralysation of railway traffic throughout the Republic, the longest and most expensive railway strike experienced by the country was terminated yesterday. A peculiar circumstance connected with the present conflict is that while the companies have been most reasonable from the commencement and perfectly willing to submit all questions to the arbitration of the President of the Republic, the workmen on the other hand resorted to acts of sabotage, incendiarism and terrorism.

Every man on each system struck work at midnight on September 24. Railway telegraph and telephone wires were cut and pickets were placed outside the houses of men suspected of being willing to work. The taxicab drivers, two of the three tramway companies and the dock labourers of Buenos Aires struck "in sympathy." Partial strikes of bakers, electric power station workers occurred simultaneously. The railway workers are divided into three organizations: La Fraternidad, composed of drivers and others, the Telegraphists, and the Federation of Railway Workers. The central committees of each organization communicate with provincial committees by telegraph cypher. A combination of the three central committees comprises the joint strike committee.

The principal antecedents of the present strike are as follows: (1) The drivers' strike of 1912 was won by the Fraternidad and gave to that body an increase of prestige. (2) Some two months ago a strike was declared on the Central Argentine Railway at Rosario for a trivial reason connected with the employment of a certain foreman. On that occasion rails were torn up, signal boxes burnt, and trains fired at immediately, and the general opinion is that the sympathies of the few soldiers and police obtainable for defence purposes were more with the strikers than with the companies. Government ordered the termination of the strike in a peremptory manner. Having thus, in a fashion, tested the temperament of the authorities arrangements were considered for the declaration of the general railway strike just ended. (3) For some months past the companies have been petitioning Government for permission to increase their tariffs by 22 per cent.

Strike negotiations and incidents developed in the following order. The strikers presented the following list of demands:—

(1) Increase of wages, according to scale, amounting in all to a 10 per cent increase on present wages bills.

(2) An eight hour day.

(3) Abolition of piece work.

(4) Abolition of fines.

(5) Reinstatement of all workmen who have participated in strikes since 1912.

(6) Acceptance by the companies of the Railway Pension Law as passed by Chamber of Deputies.

(7) Recognition by the companies of the authorities of the workmens' organizations.

(8) Transfer of the Head Telegraphist at the Central Office of the C. A. Railway.

(9) That dry batteries be substituted for wet batteries on the telegraphs of the Central North Line.

(10) Solemn undertaking on the part of the companies not to take reprisals.

(11) Payment of wages for the duration of the strike.

The companies declared the acceptance of these demands to be materially impossible and offered to submit their case to the President for arbitration. Arbitration was refused and negotiations were carried on in the Ministry of Public Works until October 11, when the Government authorized the railways to increase their tariffs 10 per cent in addition to the 22 per cent previously demanded. The companies agreed to the 10 per cent increase of wages, being authorized by the Government to increase their tariffs to the extent necessary to bring in the sum of $8,500,000 gold, say an increase in tariffs of approximately 10 per cent. Apart from this, the 22 per cent increase in tariffs is authorized to be put into force as from 15th December next. The principle of the 8 hour day is to be recognized for the drivers and most of the men not employed on the permanent ways. Other concessions are made.

The loss of life and injuries sustained in encounters between armed guards and strikers has been considerable; probably some 5 killed and 50 wounded. The destruction of railway property is estimated to amount to some millions of dollars paper. Several steamers have left the ports in ballast proceeding to Uruguay and Brazil to load and the loss to the national economy must be enormous. The Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina while addressing the annual meeting of

members and referring to the new British Trade Corporation, said: "With all Lord Farringdon's liking for the Argentine Republic and the recollection of all he has done in evidence of it, is it in reason to expect him to recommend the investment of British capital in a country where British property has just been burnt and destroyed under the eye of a Government which played the part of indifferent spectator, a Government that failed lamentably to exhibit the first duty of Government, which is surely to protect the life and the liberty of law-abiding citizens from threats of intimidation and violence, as well as to render secure from outrage the property of important companies engaged in business of public utility? (Applause.) Can we as private individuals and business men continue to recommend this country to our friends as a safe field for the investment of their money?"

ITALY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

Milan, November 23, 1917.

DECLINE IN ITALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A decline is registered both in Italian imports and exports for the first seven months of 1917 when compared with the corresponding period of 1916. The imports reached a total of $916,376,130, which are lower by $104,092,550 than the figures of the same period for 1916, when imports amounted to $1,020,468,680. The exports from Italy for the months January-July were valued at $298,195,162, a drop of $70,471,943 from the exports of the same 1916 period, when Italian exports reached $368,667,105.

TRADE OF SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD.

Below are given the figures just published relative to the value of commercial exchanges of Italy with foreign countries from the 1st of January to the 31st of July, 1917, as well as the statistics for the corresponding period of 1916.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO ITALY (JANUARY-JULY).

Categories—	1917.	1916.
1. Spirits, beverages and oils	$32,047,022	$36,149,369
2. Colonial goods, drugs, and tobacco	26,636,968	24,371,524
3. Chemical products, medicines, resins and perfumery	83,053,196	69,416,569
4. Colours and articles for dyeing and tanning	8,728,080	10,987,107
5. Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fibres	8,810,962	14,505,076
6. Cotton	75,457,250	92,305,739
7. Wool, fibre and hair	45,730,318	114,882,488
8. Silk	17,960,666	16,151,199
9. Wood and straw	10,091,433	10,778,325
10. Paper and books	6,305,003	8,976,492
11. Hides	26,455,425	53,694,582
12. Minerals, metals and their products	209,600,079	137,282,928
13. Vehicles	4,500,890	1,076,373
14. Stones, earths, pottery, glass, and crystals	111,910,531	168,898,777
15. India-rubber, gutta-percha, and their products	8,328,536	9,772,441
16. Cereals, flour, pastes (macaroni, etc.) and other vegetable products not included in other categories	185,628,734	185,872,595
17. Animals, products and skins of animals, not included in other categories	52,287,821	60,920,880
18. Sundry articles	2,784,888	4,355,956
19. Precious metals	58,328	90,260
Total	916,376,130	$1,020,468,680

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM ITALY (JANUARY-JULY).

Categories—	1917	1916.
1. Spirits, beverages, and oils	$17,645,402	$14,995,278
2. Colonial goods, drugs, and tobacco	1,707,637	2,295,366
3. Chemical products, medicines, resins, and perfumery	24,753,866	23,615,994
4. Colours and articles for dyeing and tanning	1,128,287	1,608,805
5. Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fibres	22,390,683	25,080,965
6. Cotton	41,136,153	57,439,089
7. Wool, fibre, and hair	9,013,800	19,870,316
8. Silk	79,887,396	92,096,988
9. Wood and straw	3,702,904	6,584,121
10. Paper and books	3,396,106	5,422,826
11. Hides	3,307,207	5,236,668
12. Minerals, metals, and their products	11,375,635	12,551,074
13. Vehicles	18,477,363	8,486,982
14. Stones, earths, pottery, glass and crystals	8,785,530	19,647,037
15. India-rubber, gutta-percha, and their products	3,995,060	6,163,764
16. Cereals, flour, pastes (macaroni, etc.) and other vegetable products not included in other categories	29,092,677	38,782,182
17. Animals, products and skins of animals, not included in other categories	11,022,704	19,194,071
18. Sundry articles	7,318,424	9,414,889
19. Precious metals	58,328	180,690
Total	$298,195,162	$368,667,105

UNITED STATES HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN ITALIAN IMPORTS.

About 40 per cent of the imports into Italy for the seven months ending July come from the United States, about 20 per cent from Great Britain, and approximately 7 per cent each from France, Argentina, and British India. These countries follow the United States in the order named.

In exports from Italy, France stood first, followed by Switzerland, Great Britain, the United States, and the Argentine, in the order given.

TRADE OF LEADING COUNTRIES WITH ITALY.

The figures of Italian imports and exports with the leading countries concerned are as follows:—

Countries—	Imports from Jan. to July (1917).	Imports from Jan. to July (1916).
France	$ 72,211,111	$ 51,619,648
Great Britain	188,694,782	127,089,905
Switzerland	20,578,148	15,471,620
British India	60,346,639	32,411,798
Argentina	60,378,438	56,068,751
United States	366,579,971	278,151,424

Countries—	Exports to Jan. to July (1917).	Exports to Jan. to July (1916).
France	$72,335,379	$61,880,569
Great Britain	40,157,772	48,799,220
Switzerland	66,626,416	47,441,114
British India	6,972,439	6,776,348
Argentina	15,650,699	18,759,511
United States	22,451,230	29,414,014

ITALIAN TRADE WITH CANADA.

The Italian trade returns do not, as yet, clearly classify Canadian imports into Italy, but bulk in some instances Canadian trade under the heading "other countries." For the seven months under review, however, the following specific references are made to Canada.

IMPORTS INTO ITALY OF ASBESTOS (JANUARY TO JULY).

	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Cyprus	7,471	7,669	—
Canada	32,674	15,532	53,466
United States	2,655	37,545	—
Other countries	7,343	6,261	1,159
Total..Cwt.	50,143	67,007	54,625
Total..$	319,102	426,412	645,580

From the foregoing statistics it will be observed that the imports of asbestos into Italy for the January to July period of 1917 are greater than in the corresponding period last year by 17,142 cwt., but less by 20,792 cwt. than the imports in the same period of 1915.

It is also evident that the exports from Canada assume first place for this period, supplying almost two-thirds of the entire product, whereas in 1916 the United States furnished approximately 55 per cent of the imports and Canada about 22 per cent. The imports in 1915 for the seven months were practically all attributed to Canada.

IMPORTS OF HARD WHEAT (JANUARY-JULY).

Countries—	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
Roumania	.....	.....	25
Russia	.....	1	4,883
British India and Ceylon	53,789	58	—
Argentina	.....	943	23,769
Canada	3,903	969	6,960
United States	195,310	203,727	237,843
Other countries	19,668	97	165
Total..Tons.	272,670	205,795	273,645
Total..$	32,720,400	24,695,400	21,891,600

As regards the imports of hard wheat, the returns show that Canada for this period exported to Italy 2,934 tons in excess of the Canadian exports for the January to July period of 1916, but less than 3,057 tons for the same period of 1915. Quite a considerable increase is registered in the imports from British India and Ceylon (53,789 tons in 1917, 58 tons in 1916, and nothing in 1915). The imports from the United States, however, show a drop of 8,417 tons, when compared with the January-July period of 1916, and a decline of 42,533 tons, when compared with the 1915 period. Total imports for the period show a slight fall (975 tons) from the imports of 1915, but a considerable advance (66,875 tons) over the total imports for 1916.

IMPORTS OF SOFT WHEAT (JANUARY TO JULY).

Countries—	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
Roumania	.....	.....	88
Russia	.....	.....	4,112
British India and Ceylon	148,437	85	201
Australian Commonwealth	360,316	80,904	6,050
Egypt	.....	5,334	1,615
Argentina	126,118	246,000	387,679
Canada	.....	24,864	—
United States	330,362	753,916	818,995
Other countries	877	4	204
Total..Tons.	966,110	1,111,107	1,218,944
Total..$	106,177,060	122,221,770	93,858,688

Whereas in the 1916 period Canada exported to Italy 24,864 tons of soft wheat, no exports are recorded for the January to July months of 1917. Similarly no exports were recorded for the 1915 period. Big increases are noted in the importations from the Australian Commonwealth for the last three periods, 360,316 tons in 1917, 80,904 tons in 1916, and only 6,050 tons in 1915, while the imports from British India and Ceylon have also considerably advanced. The imports for the 1917 period from the United States, however, show less than half the imports for the 1916 period, and a still larger reduction when compared with the January to July months of 1915. Total imports have dropped 144,997 tons during the last period, and 252,834 tons when compared with the 1915 statistics.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR (JANUARY TO JULY).

Countries—	1917. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.	1915. Cwts.
Russia	.....	.....	484
Australian Commonwealth	578,356	.....	14,421
Canada	.....	35,763	—
United States	1,382,132	865,777	92,556
Other countries	.....	10,342	2,928
Total ..Cwts.	1,980,488	911,882	110,389
Total ..$	11,702,886	5,382,396	471,663

As no exports of wheat flour are entered from Canada for the 1917 period, there has been a fall of 35,763 cwt. over the corresponding period of 1916. There were no exports recorded for 1915. The striking features of this classification are the large increases credited the Australian Commonwealth and the United States, particularly the latter country. Over the January to July period of 1915, when 92,556 cwt. of wheat flour were exported from the United States to Italy, there is an advance for 1917 of 1,289,576 cwt., whereas the imports for 1917 approximate double the imports for last year. The increase in imports from Australia for the 1917 period are over forty times what they were in 1915, no imports being recorded for 1916.

IMPORTS OF COD AND STOCKFISH (JANUARY TO JULY).

Countries.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Denmark	3,770	16,310	43,494
France	.....	3,256	4,483
Great Britain	212,847	36,473	22,941
Norway	150,216	75,449	123,569
Canada	79,602	71,275	81,221
United States	761	3,190	4,226
Other countries	206	5,112	39
Total ..cwt.	447,402	211,065	279,973
Total .. $	7,402,522	3,492,216	3,054,288

It will be noticed that a slight gain is recorded in the exports from Canada (which according to Italian returns includes Newfoundland) for the seven-month period of this year, although the imports are slightly lower than for the January to July months of 1915. Gains are also registered in the exports from Great Britain, which are almost ten times what they were in 1915; in the exports from Norway, which are about double the exports for 1916, although but slightly higher than the exports for the 1915 period. No exports are recorded from France for the present year, which fact is explained in the report on the fish trade of Italy, published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 727, page 1450.

EXPORTS FROM ITALY TO CANADA.

For the first time in the last three periods under review, the Italian trade returns show that there was an export to Canada for the first seven months of 1917 of 2,686

cwt. of oranges and mandarines. There was also an Italian export to Canada of 13,977 cwt. of lemons for the seven-month period of 1917. No exports of lemons to Canada occurred in this period of 1916, while the 1917 returns show an increase of 12,569 cwt. over the 1915 period, when exports of lemons to Canada from Italy amounted to 1,408 cwt.

The total quantity (together with values) of oranges and lemons exported from Italy for the seven-month periods of 1917, 1916, and 1915, are shown herewith:—

Quantities Exported (January to July).

	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Oranges	1,258,639	1,691,393	2,618,763
Lemons	2,760,883	3,222,557	3,305,225

Value of Exports (January to July).

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oranges	$3,432,654	$4,612,890	$5,951,735
Lemons	6,274,735	7,323,995	6,009,500

PRESERVED TOMATOES.

Over against an export to Canada of 61 cwt. of preserved tomatoes in the January to July period of 1916, and of 1,247 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1915, no exports are recorded for the first seven months of 1917. The total exports of this product from Italy for the periods of the three years are: 1917 (January-July), 262,761 cwt.; 1916 (January-July), 289,968 cwt.; and 1915 (January-July), 620,281 cwt. Great Britain, followed by Argentina and the United States, are the largest buyers.

HATS OF STRAW AND FELT EXPORTED TO CANADA.

There is a decline of Italian exports of straw and felt hats to Canada for the period under review. The following statistics show the number exported for each of the three-year periods:—

Commodity.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Hats of straw exported to Canada (number)	14,814	57,333	23,884
Total number exported	533,977	1,372,461	947,355
Hats of felt exported to Canada (number)	340	15,603	43,505
Total number exported	1,601,085	1,777,233	1,446,256

As regards straw hats, the United States is the largest individual buyer, followed by Denmark, Brazil, and Argentina, while Great Britain is the largest purchaser of Italy's felt hats, followed by France, Switzerland, Panama, and Peru.

THE EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES TO ITALY.

As many of the products supplied to Italy by the United States are analogous to those produced by Canadian manufacturers, and are of such a class as Canada has for export, the following table showing the values of the United States exports to Italy for the January to July period of 1917 and 1916 should be of interest:—

Commodity.	1917. (Jan.-July).	1916. (Jan.-July).
Cotton oil	$ 37,544	$ 91,584
Oils (fixed), not specified	185,391	487,824
Mineral oils (resin and tar)	20,050,902	10,433,714
Sugar	1,696,853	—
Tobacco	5,684,282	4,398,006
Sulphate of copper	38,285	208,280
Paraffin wax	2,634,116	2,271,214
Other chemicals and medicinal products, resins and perfumery	18,566,680	12,159,577
Colouring extracts and colours	2,463,920	—
Raw cotton	55,620,808	35,899,769
Textiles and other manufactures of wool	3,117,190	—
Lumber	1,212,292	2,836,212
Staves for casks	24,645	156,024
Hides and their manufactures	1,802,476	2,304,106
Leather shoes	2,919,924	11,340,059
Scrap-iron and pig-iron in bars	16,635,313	4,370,267
Manufactures of pig-iron, of iron and steel	59,426,569	3,659,683
Copper, brass and bronze unmanufactured	30,533,328	12,633,264
Manufactures of copper, brass and bronze	10,304,366	—
Lead unmanufactured	838,970	109,915
Zinc in bars and scrap	5,183,576	4,025,925
Machines and their parts	11,400,702	6,370,469
Scientific instruments	2,383,096	1,903,990
Automobiles	83,400	169,065
Railway cars	2,782,796	—
Mineral phosphate	86,723	6,084
Other stones, earths and minerals, non-metallic	4,784	603
Coal	10,812,645	10,605,457
Rubber shoes	15,701	15,078
Other manufactures of rubber	308,762	784,120
Cereals	69,609,270	86,725,099
Wheat flour	8,167,146	3,699,229
Horses	3,599,200	9,638,640
Mules	3,109,440	—
Fresh meat	1,363,956	2,461,280
Salted meat and bacon	1,532,772	1,754,588
Fish	593,476	37,487
Fat of pork	403,788	258,976
Other fats	544,104	1,829,472
Haberdashery	599,438	666,785
Other goods, n.o.s.	10,201,342	11,412,554
Sewed woollen goods	.....	32,427,020
	$366,579,971	$278,151,419

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, November 14, 1917.

CONDITIONS IN BARBADOS.

The receipts from customs up to the end of October compare favourably with the average year, but are somewhat less than last year. No statement of imports has been given out by the Customs Department, but the fact that the returns are about as usual would imply that the imports are also about the usual level. Stocks in the stores and provisions generally seem to be in normal supply, and business has appeared to be brisk throughout the summer. There is apparently plenty of money in circulation, and there is a bright outlook for the coming year. Sugar, the mainstay of the island, is still high in price, and the planters look forward to an average crop in the coming season. In view of the fact that buying goes on freely at prices that are in many cases double what they were before the war, it may be taken for granted that the times are fairly prosperous in the island.

Shipping.

After the outbreak of the war some of the lines of steamships running between South America and New York ceased to call at Barbados, and tramp steamers were not generally found at any of the West Indian Islands. In the past summer most of these South American liners resumed their calls at Barbados, and taken together, the number of ships of all kinds now making calls, and the amount of tonnage are about the same as before the war. The Royal Mail Steam Packet boats from Halifax, and the Quebec Line from New York have continued their regular fortnightly services. The firms engaged in the bunkering business state that last month was a record one in their business from the number of vessels they supplied with coal.

Stocks and Prices of Foodstuffs.

The market has been through the past summer fairly well supplied with flour. At present there is a full supply of the higher grades, stocks of baking grades are lower, and there is no flour available for the export trade to the surrounding islands, which is important to the trade of Barbados. There is an upward tendency in the price of all foodstuffs, and this is taken advantage of in some cases to advance prices to an unreasonable height. Cornmeal is in supply, and the price high. Bread and biscuit of local manufacture, though increased in price 100 per cent, is still in demand without perceptible decline in the consumption. Demerara rice, which before the war sold at $5 and $6 a bag, is now quoted at $10. Porkstuffs and beef, which come from the United States, are in supply and are quoted at abnormal prices. Butter, which comes in from Canada, the United States and France, is selling at a price 50 per cent above the average of other years. Stocks of codfish are light, but reports in the market are to the effect that arrivals are expected.

The Molasses Industry.

Inquiries in regard to the method of manufacturing Barbados molasses, its destiny and polariscope test, have been made on one or two occasions through this office, and it might be found interesting to those in the molasses trade in Canada to learn the

facts regarding the grades and tests, as set out by the Agricultural Department, which is an official source. The four grades of molasses are Choice, Fancy, Extra Fancy, and Extra Heavy, and there is no definite standard established by law for any of these. The merchants, however, in Barbados require molasses of approximate standards, and they may be stated as follows:—

Choice: There is no guaranteed standard for this molasses, in respect of density and polariscope test. It is not properly a manufactured molasses, but is separated from muscovado sugar by drainage in the process of drying the muscovado sugar. The molasses is sold according to appearance and flavour.

Fancy, Extra Fancy, and Extra Heavy: The first of these has a range of from 40 to 41 Beaume. The second has two densities—42 and 43 Beaume—the 43 being Extra Heavy and selling at an increase of from 3 to 5 cents per gallon. The polariscope test of these Fancy grades range from 30 to 45 per cent of sucrose. Owing to a want of knowledge on the part of the planters, and difficulty in manufacture, these Fancy grades vary so much that as a rule they are blended by the shipper to get uniform colour and test. Speaking generally, the density may be taken at from 40 to 42.

Vacuum Pan Molasses: This is a by-product in the manufacture of crystals. It is known also as Black Strap, and is used locally and exported for the purpose of making stock feed and for the distilleries. Very little of this is exported to Canada.

It may be well to mention that in order to keep Barbados molasses pure and of a high standard of quality, the Government passed an Act some years ago, prohibiting the blending of the ordinary molasses with Vacuum Pan, under substantial penalties. The high quality of Barbados molasses has therefore been maintained. There has been a steady increase in the demand for molasses, and this year the total exported was in the neighbourhood of 90,000 puncheons. The following statement showing shipment of the crop of 1917 may be of interest to the trade:—

Shipments of Produce for "Crop 1917."

——	Choice Molasses.			Fancy Molasses.			V. P. Molasses.		
	Puns.	H'hds	Brls.	Puns.	H'hds.	Brls.	Puns.	H'hds	Brls.
To St. John's, Nfld	11,810	2,029	2,618	565	84	60			
To St. John, N.B	410	10		16,845	3,366	2,917	255	150	–
To Halifax, N.S	201	52	20	9,969	3,210	1,512			–
To Montreal, Quebec, and other Canadian ports	888	100		19,431	3,963	3,995			–
To United States	500	200		1,915	8,287	126	421		–
To United Kingdom	3,973	400		1,547	300	50	5,183	128	400
To Bermuda			60			130			–
To West India Isles (Martinique)							100		–
	17,782	2,791	2,698	50,272	19,210	8,790	5,959	278	400

Arrivals of Foodstuffs.

The following table will show the quantity of foodstuffs listed as arriving at Barbados during last month. This should be of interest to Canadian shippers who have trade relations with the island. With the foodstuffs are included a few items of raw material, such as manure, soap, coal, etc.

Flour	bags.	2,949
	hf. bags.	9,066
Arrowroot	brl.	24
Cornmeal	bags.	1,071
	hf. bags.	2,375
Biscuit	brl.	50
Corn	bags.	209
	hf. bags.	111
Oats	bags.	4,568
Oilmeal	bags.	1,480
Pollard	hf. bags.	1,174
Fish, codfish	casks.	2,442
	tierces.	150
	tubs.	116
	brl.	102
	drums.	613
	hf. drums.	337
	cases.	29
Fish, herring	brl.	386
" sardines	cases.	300
" bloaters	bales.	52
" salmon and trout	brl.	22
	tierces.	14
" ling and haddock	casks.	9
Meats, pig tails and ribs	tierces.	79
" pork	tierces.	31
	brl.	158
" beef	brl.	41
	hf. brl.	38
Butter	cases.	81
	kegs.	2
Oleo	cases.	278
Lard	cases.	78
Cheese	boxes.	24
Peas	bags.	139
Coffee	bags.	374
Cocoa	bags.	16
	cases.	50
Tea	cases.	44
Potatoes	brl.	491
Onions	crates.	20
Salt	bags.	3,406
Paper	bundles.	739
Soap	cases.	3,980
Manures—		
Sheep manure	bags.	2,000
Sulphate of ammonia	bags.	4,500
Fertilizers	bags.	3,517
Coal	bags.	250
Cement	brl.	500
Rope	coils.	134
Kerosene oil and turpentine	cases.	1,817

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., November 5, 1917.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The banking returns for the September quarter reveal the fact that the banks still have a large supply of funds in hand, though the amount shows a reduction on both the previous quarter and a year ago.

There does not appear to be much financial disturbance following the raising of the War Loan. However, the loan will occasion a large transference of funds from private to government accounts; the money will filter back again and the bulk of it remains in the Dominion. The general supply of funds should therefore remain ample for ordinary requirements.

The trouble of securing sufficient tonnage to move produce is still prevalent and the prosperity of this country is dependent on this factor. The Government has found it necessary to take power to raise a further four millions sterling, owing partly to falling off in customs receipts, and it was not deemed prudent to increase taxation at present.

The following shows the total value of imports into New Zealand from Canada during the quarter ended September 30, 1917, together with articles affected by, and value of, the Canadian Preference:—

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin—		
Fish—		
Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels	£5,056	1d. per lb.
Smoked, dried, pickled and salted, n.o.e.	167	5s. per cwt.
Provisions, n.o.e.	134	10%
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin—		
Confectionery—		
Chocolate in fancy packages	67	4%
" plain trade packages	6	⅜d. per lb.
" n.o.e.	17	⅜d. per lb.
Fruits—		
Bottled and preserved in juice or syrup	39	12½%
Fresh, apples	170	—
" oranges	424	—
Jams, jellies and preserves	1	—
Macaroni and vermicilli	58	—
IV. Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors—		
Whisky	3,460	—
VIII. Vegetable Substances and Non-manufactured Fibres—		
Seeds, grass and clover	23,290	12½%
IX. (*a*) Apparel (*b*) Textiles (*c*) Manufactured Fibres—		
(*a*) Apparel and readymade clothing, n.o.e.	2,399	—
Boots and shoes, children's (Nos. 0 to 6), boots, shoes, shoettes, sandals, clogs, patent slippers and goloshes	7	10%
Goloshes and overshoes of rubber	962	11¼%
Grindery, n.o.e.	278	—
Gum boots, half knee, knee, or thigh	327	—
Corsets	4,077	12½%
Furs and fur trimmings	18	12½%
Gloves, n.o.e.	1	12½%
Buttons, tapes, wadding, pins, and needles	82	—
Haberdashery, n.o.e.	15	10%
Hosiery	474	78½%
Lace and laces, n.o.e.	12	10%

VALUE OF IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
IX. (*a*) Apparel (*b*) Textiles (*c*) Manufactured Fibres—*Con.*		
(*b*) Drapery, n.o.e.	42	10%
Matting and mats, n.o.e.	48	—
Cotton candle wick	24	—
Other silks, satins, velvets and plushes	2	10%
Sewing threads and cottons, n.o.e.	53	—
(*c*) Cordage and rope, n.o.e.	35	10%
X. Oils, Fats and Waxes—		
Naphtha wood	1,389	—
Oils not essential in bulk, n.o.e.	136	1½d. per gal.
XI. Paints and Varnishes—		
Paints and colours—		
Ground in oil or turpentine	66	6d. per cwt.
Mixed, ready for use, other	646	1s. per cwt.
Varnishes, lacquers and gold-size	1	4⅔d. per gal.
XII. Stones and Minerals used Industrially—		
Stone—		
Mill grind oil and whet stones	156	—
XIV. (*a*) Metal Unmanufactured and Partly Manufactured, and Ores—		
Iron and Steel—		
Bar, bolt and rod	7,389	20%
XIV. (*b*) Metal Manufactured other than Machinery and Machines—		
Blacksmiths anvils, forges and fans	62	10%
Bolts and nuts	12	—
Chains and chain cables	266	10%
Cutlery, including table forks and spoons	1,432	10%
Fencing staples	893	—
Hardware, hollow-ware and ironmongery, n.o.e.	2,168	10%
Iron and steel—		
Angle and tee	245	20%
Galvanized manufactures	75	12½%
Plate and sheet—		
Corrugated, galvanized	28	4⅔d. per cwt.
Plain black	72	20%
" galvanized	28	3⅔d. per cwt.
Tubes, pipes and fittings—		
Cast—9-inch and under in internal diameter	191	20%
Wrought—6-inch and under in internal diameter.	2,909	20%
Iron and steel, n.o.e.	2,570	10%
Lamps—gas mantles	41	10%
" other	677	10%
Meters—recording and testing	8	10%
Nails—horse-shoe	84	1s. per cwt.
" 1-inch and under including tacks	274	—
" other including dog spikes	8,495	1s. per cwt.
Plate and platedware	34	10%
Printing materials—type and materials, n.o.e.	1	10%
Rivets and washers	19	—
Tinware and tin manufactures, others	41	12½%
Tools and implements—axes and hatchets	7	—
Spades, shovels and forks	105	—
Other	203	—
Wire—Fencing, barbed	1,465	—
" " plain	7,275	—
Iron—telegraphic and telephonic wire	3,235	—
Wire, n.o.e.	512	—
Metal—wove wire and metal gauze, etc.	83	10%
" manufactures, other (free)	319	—
" " n.o.e. (20%)	2,162	10%
XV. Machinery and Machines—		
Agricultural implements—		
Ploughs	130	—
Reapers and reapers and binders	3,722	—
Electrical—		
Batteries and cells	265	10%
Lamps	37	10%
" n.o.e.	4	10%
Emery grinding machines	13	10%
Mangles, clothes wringers, and washing machines	15	10%
Printing—machines and presses	14	10%
Typesetting and typecasting	4	—
" " n.o.e.	532	10%
Materials for and parts of (free)	29	—

VALUE OF IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
XVI. (*a*) India-rubber and Manufactures thereof—		
Hose tubing and piping	196	20%
Other, viz., washer rings, etc	10	—
XVI. (*b*) Leather and Manufactures thereof—		
Belting other than leather, including canvas and rubber	15	10%
Leather—Belt harness, strap, etc	18	—
" Calf skins, whole	3	—
" Dressed (hide leather)	149	—
" Japanned and enamelled	7,453	—
" Sole pump and skirt leather	2,570	—
Portmanteaux and travelling bags—		
Leather bags under 10 inches long	20	12½%
Trunks and carpet bags, 10 inches and over	7	12½%
Saddlery and harness—n.o.e. (including whips and thongs)	9	10%
XVII. (*a*) Timbers—		
Shingles	30	—
XVII. (*b*) Wood, Cane and Wicker Manufactures—		
Basketware and wickerware	1	10%
Carriage materials—		
Shafts, spokes, and felloes in the rough	1	—
Doors and sashes	105	10%
Furniture, n.o.e	1,321	12½%
Handles for tools	....	—
Broom mop, hoe, rake, etc	17	—
Other	79	—
Mouldings and panels for picture frames	56	—
Woodenware and turnery, n.o.e	1,850	10%
XVIII. China, Porcelain and Parian Ware—		
Glassware, n.o.e	311	10%
XIX. (*a*) Paper—		
Bags, n.o.e	552	12½%
Paperhangings	939	—
Printing	25,069	20%
Wrapping unprinted	2,619	2s. 6d. per cwt.
XIX. (*b*) Stationery—		
Books, papers, and music printed, n.o.e	28	—
Calendars and showcards	53	12½%
Handbills, circulars, printed posters, etc	34	⅜d. per lb.
Manufactured, n.o.e	238	12½%
Pictures, paintings, drawings, etc., n.o.e	4	—
Stationery, n.o.e	2,143	10%
XX. Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods—		
Fancy goods and toys	228	10%
Jewellery, other	4	10%
XXI. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments—		
Cinematograph films	116	—
Optical—Microscopes and telescopes	340	—
Surgical and dental	45	—
XXI. Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Wares—		
Calcium carbide	70	—
Gums (other than Kauri or rosin)	2	—
Disinfectants	204	—
Medicinal preparations, drugs, etc., n.o.e	108	10%
Toilet preparations, n.o.e	3	12½%
XXIII. Miscellaneous—		
Arms, ammunition and explosives—		
Articles and materials for the repair of goods within the Dominion, n.o.e	105	—
Asbestos, other than sheets, slates, and tiles	26	—
Brushes, brushware and brooms	123	12½%
Combs, hair and toilet	159	10%
Instruments, musical—organs	140	10%
" " pianos	296	10%
Materials and parts of—		
Action work keys for piano, etc	266	—
Other musical instruments	91	—
Polishes and dressings—		
Furniture, knife and plate powder and polish	197	10%
Specimens illustrative of natural science	3	—

VALUE OF IMPORTS—*Concluded.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
XXIII. Miscellaneous—*Con.*		
Vehicles—		
Bicycles and tricycles, n.o.e.	190	10%
Parts and materials—rubber tires, covers and tubes.	12	—
Parts, other (free) for bicycles	23	—
" " (10%) for bicycles	1	10%
Motor cars, buses and carriages	23,316	10%
Materials and parts, viz.—rubber tires	10,606	—
Axles, axle arms, and boxes	132	—
Springs, etc., for carriages	37	—
Miscellaneous, manufactured	922	—
Total	£172,853	—
Quarter ended September 30, 1916	£232,136	— $1,160,680
" " " 30, 1917	172,853	— 864,265
Decrease 1917 against 1916	£59,283	— $296,415

PRINCIPAL INCREASES AND DECREASES.

The following comparative tables give the particulars of the principal increases and decreases in imports into New Zealand from Canada for the quarter ended September 30, 1917, as against the quarter ended September 30, 1916:—

Increases—	
Whisky	£ 1,511
Seeds, grass and clover	22,205
Naphtha wood	920
Woodenware	1,264
Paper bags	513
Stationery	845
Leather	3,313
Decreases—	
Iron and steel—Bar, bolt, rod	15,506
Fencing staples	1,936
Paperhangings	1,470
Printing	4,403
Calcium carbide	934
Pianos	673
Rubber tyres	7,276
Axles, etc	402
Motor cars	30,797

Principal Imports into New Zealand.

The following list of articles imported into New Zealand from all countries during the nine months ended September 30, 1917, and the value of same, together with the figures for the corresponding months of 1916, give an idea of the character and quantity of certain articles consumed in this country:—

Soft goods—	9 months, 1917.	9 months, 1916.
Apparel	£ 721,742	£ 912,070
Boots and shoes	277,995	269,334
Carpet and oilcloth	116,759	172,418
Drapery, n.o.e.	138,736	231,701
Hats and caps	103,775	102,465
Hosiery	156,717	270,526
Millinery	63,878	81,206
Canvas piece-goods	69,812	66,647
Cotton piece-goods	934,409	1,200,318
Linen piece-goods	12,470	31,179
Silk piece-goods	185,913	224,055
Woollen piece-goods	431,126	603,621

Principal Imports into New Zealand.—Continued.

	9 months, 1917.	9 months, 1916.
Hardware—		
Cement	684	701
Hardware	202,175	276,089
Iron—		
Bar, bolt, rod	82,674	195,966
Corrugated sheet	27,914	181,940
Fencing wire	49,257	108,137
Barbed wire	20,539	19,646
Pig and scrap	47,203	24,880
Pipes and fittings	91,562	188,338
Lead	21,884	28,377
Machinery—		
Dairy	53,599	60,257
Agricultural	88,684	92,319
Electric	265,545	354,476
Engines, gas, etc	45,904	46,748
Mining	11,518	13,719
Sewing	41,086	40,663
Nails	41,449	75,607
Railway and tram plant	28,003	83,018
Tin, sheet and block	127,133	146,092
Tools	89,219	93,854
Foodstuffs—		
Confectionery	34,866	143,648
Fish, preserved	70,357	50,288
Fruit—		
Dried	124,764	145,368
Fresh	109,254	105,468
Flour	105,557	39,433
Grain, unprepared	251,970	90,509
Jams, jellies, etc	7,884	9,404
Milk, preserved	13,245	6,972
Onions	16,674	10,204
Pickles and sauces	4,545	9,954
Rice	46,956	50,380
Salt	32,631	65,086
Sugar	698,996	570,934
Beverages—		
Ale and stout	15,036	36,090
Spirits—		
Whisky	258,595	363,973
Other	43,259	143,116
Wine	42,259	66,943
Cocoa, coffee, etc	24,208	71,278
Tea	298,461	308,972
Miscellaneous—		
Bicycles (including motor)	63,631	101,132
Books, papers, music	150,835	168,271
Candles	7,226	24,001
Carbide of calcium	10,067	22,857
Coal	197,794	159,149
Cordage and twine	73,672	79,790
Cornsacks and woolpacks	177,907	175,160
China and earthenware	75,760	107,127
Glass and glassware	98,008	151,189
Furniture	20,173	32,558
Greases	6,057	8,793
India-rubber goods	29,623	38,068
Leather	190,028	147,448
Leather manufactures	54,609	61,023
Manures	235,862	269,625
Matches and vestas	37,964	29,041
Motor vehicles	471,030	682,279
Oils—		
Benzine, etc	441,061	407,773
Kerosene	79,807	131,834
Castor	11,262	15,096
Linseed	21,805	51,522
Turpentine	12,147	19,166
Other	77,563	102,438
Paints, colours and varnish	122,658	165,507

Principal Imports into New Zealand.— Concluded.

Miscellaneous—*Con.*	9 months 1917.	9 months 1917.
Paper—		
Printing	171,626	218,190
Other	100,165	123,628
Pianos	48,983	67,902
Seeds, grass, clover	160,843	112,460
Stationery	91,828	114,483
Tobacco	192,291	278,647
Cigarettes	92,576	229,551
Cigars and snuff	15,037	17,665
Timber, hewn and sawn	123,655	102,002
Specie	176,635	1,164,880
Totals	£14,810,531	£19,488,499

The following is a comparison of the aggregates of the different divisions of imports for the nine months of 1917 and 1916:—

	9 months, 1917.	9 months, 1916.
Soft goods	£ 3,213,332	£ 4,165,540
Hardware	1,336,032	2,030,827
Foodstuffs	1,517,699	1,297,648
Beverages	681,618	990,372
Miscellaneous	3,663,776	4,417,024
Other goods	4,221,439	5,422,208
Specie	176,635	1,164,880
Totals	£14,810,531	£19,488,499

The total apart from specie exhibits a substantial reduction of £3,689,723 or 20 per cent, in which each section shares except foodstuffs, where heavy increases in flour, grain, and sugar bring the total ahead of last year, though it is barely up to that of 1915.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES, NEW ZEALAND EXPORTS.

The value of exports from New Zealand for the four triennial periods ended with June 30, 1917, 1914, 1911, and 1908, are as follows:—

	1914-17.	1911-14.	1908-11.	1905-8.
Total Dominion	£91,942,038	£68,569,452	£61,051,915	£53,954,273
Total apart from specie	91,593,013	68,106,067	60,731,930	53,832,880
Average per year	30,531,004	22,702,022	20,243,977	17,944,293

The effect of grouping these figures in triennial periods is most striking, as it shows the effect of the war on New Zealand export values for the full three years at one glance. For the nine years prior to the outbreak of war, although there were ups and downs, there was an increase in the yearly average of about two millions, but the war period triennium shows an increase of £23,486,946 over the preceding period, or nearly eight millions in the yearly average.

A record was reached when the exports for 1907 attained the twenty millions mark, then after a bad drop they recovered and reached twenty-two millions in 1910. The highest total prior to the war was for the year ended June 30, 1914, which was twenty-four and a half millions, but the year ended September 30, 1916, attained the high figure of £34,926,451.

On examining the different items of produce exported during the same periods an interesting review is presented of the general progress of the different industries, and also the effect of war prices on each.

Principal Articles Exported by New Zealand.

The principal articles exported from New Zealand during the four triennial periods ended with June 30, 1917, 1914, and 1908, are as follows:—

	1914-17.	1911-14.	1908-11.	1905-8.
Wool	£32,663,726	£23,445,213	£21,092,796	£19,670,912
Meat, frozen	20,292,261	13,104,807	11,282,521	9,221,199
Meat, other	690,542	431,096	483,070	229,033
Butter	7,909,164	6,116,719	4,889,529	4,305,166
Cheese	9,605,012	5,728,948	3,346,221	1,629,214
Tallow	2,171,915	2,012,533	2,040,816	1,426,980
Sheepskins	2,845,473	2,295,186	2,047,828	2,002,423
Rabbitskins	168,241	281,743	301,801	171,693
Sausage skins	595,346	302,873	225,900	175,731
Live stock	408,777	309,886	433,031	203,197
Hides	1,568,368	737,309	622,652	465,282
Leather	126,754	103,330	89,164	152,308
Gold and silver	3,345,292	4,723,047	6,300,100	6,850,002
Coal	921,823	634,276	577,795	326,334
Kauri gum	977,310	1,411,281	1,451,454	2,160,280
Timber	1,186,557	1,274,380	1,124,923	957,730
Hemp	2,276,397	1,526,821	1,073,071	2,160,280
Grainstuffs	760,256	1,163,630	1,582,801	473,376
Other crops	344,374	427,395	287,847	295,861
Unenumerated	1,696,372	1,358,873	913,148	835,859
Total New Zealand produce	£90,553,960	£67,389,346	£60,176,498	£53,238,897
Re-exports	1,039,053	716,721	555,432	593,983
Specie	349,025	463,385	319,985	121,393
Total	£91,942,038	£68,569,452	£61,051,915	£53,954,273

IMPORTANCE OF PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The first twelve lines, which may be considered to constitute, or arise from the pastoral industry, comprised 75 per cent. of the total exports of New Zealand produce in the first triennium, 78 per cent in the second, 81½ per cent in the third, and 87 per cent in the latest period. Of the balance of 13 per cent in the last period, minerals (gold, silver and coal) account for nearly 5 per cent, and hemp 2½ per cent.

GRAIN AND OTHER CROPS DECLINING.

The production of grain and other crops is declining, and appears likely to continue so at present. The kauri gum trade has suffered through the war, owing to Germany having been a big customer for this article before the war. Rabbitskins show decline, owing partly to lack of labour, and gold production appears to be decreasing, though it must be pointed out that the figures do not include shipments since the first of January of this year, of which no particulars are available, and there has been some restriction on exportation during the war period. Apart from these items the figures give a picture of steady progress, and for the latest triennium a sharp advance.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The quantities of the principal products exported during the periods under review are given in order to show how much of the increase is due to greater production and what proportion to enhanced prices. Following are these quantities in tons, except for wool, which is in pounds:—

	1914-17.	1911-14.	1908-11.	1905-8.
Wool	£550,194,026	£580,246,459	£571,336,305	£474,498,742
Frozen meat	463,398	391,331	385,768	313,562
Butter	58,212	55,888	48,008	43,854
Cheese	129,763	98,197	62,030	29,689
Tallow	66,145	69,403	72,528	56,556
Kauri gum	15,914	24,950	24,470	25,909
Hemp	69,935	67,493	52,746	80,025

EFFECT OF ENHANCED PRICES.

The decrease in the export of wool is chiefly in the latest year, and is owing to lack of shipping space, and also the local consumption has greatly increased on account of Government war requirements. Enhanced prices, as compared with 1913-14 values, account for £9,777,000 increase in wool, in the last three years, £3,952,000 in frozen meat, £1,616,000 in butter, £1,943,000 in cheese, and £635,000 in hemp. These war price increases account for practically 18 millions, out of the 23 millions increase in the total exports for the triennium. High prices have given considerable impetus to the productioon of foodstuffs, especially meat and cheese. The increased output of these two items would amount to just over 4 millions on the average of 1911-14 values.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES—NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS.

Turning now to imports, below is given a short review of this side of trade for the same periods as reviewed above.

Values of imports into New Zealand during the four triennial periods ending with 30th June, 1917, 1914, 1911, and 1908 respectively:—

	1914-17.	1911-14.	1908-11.	1905-08.
Total Dominion	£69,089,908	£65,342,496	£50,759,247	£47,917,204
Total apart from specie	66,353,405	63,457,886	49,022,932	46,024,028

Table Showing Expansion of Imports.

This table forms an interesting record of the expansion of imports during the past twelve years. The war period is only about 5 per cent more than the previous one; and during this time rising prices have been counterbalanced partly by restricted quantities obtainable. The last six years, however, are about 37 per cent heavier than the previous six years.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—TRIENNIAL PERIODS.

The totals of imports and exports apart from specie compare as follows for the four triennial periods:—

	1914-17.	1911-14.	1908-11.	1905-08.
Exports	£91,593,013	£68,106,067	£60,731,930	£53,832,880
Imports	66,353,405	63,457,886	49,022,932	46,024,028
Excess of exports	£25,239,608	£ 4,648,181	£11,708,998	£ 7,808,852

OTHER FORMS OF PROGRESS.

There are some other forms of progress, as follows:—

	1917.	1905.	Increase. Per cent.
Population	1,096,240	882,462	24
Land under cultivation	16,895,590	13,868,074	22
Numbers of cattle	2,502,700	1,736,850	44
Numbers of sheep	25,270,386	19,130,875	32
Output of coal.....Tons.	2,257,135	1,585,765	42
P. O. savings bank deposits	£ 28,350,443	9,773,954	190
Other banks'—Deposits	£ 37,200,180	18,892,858	97
Advances	£ 28,280,303	15,326,871	85
Public debt	£129,836,105	62,191,040	109

Beside the land under cultivation mentioned above there are some 24,366,603 acres of tussock, native grass and unimproved land, a very large proportion of which is used for grazing, and includes some good sheep country. When one considers that there is not a great difference between the area of New Zealand and Great Britain, and that Great Britain carries about 15 per cent more sheep and nearly five times as many cattle as New Zealand does, one can see that there is room to increase the flocks, and consequently production of staple products, to a tremendous extent.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REQUIREMENTS IN LOCKS FOR DOORS.

The following information and illustrations regarding the trade requirements of the South African market in door locks have been furnished by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of October 23, 1917:—

As with all other lines of building hardware, many kinds of locks are stocked throughout South Africa. The illustrations submitted are for standard lines, which are stocked by all dealers and sampled in almost every range shown.

For Canadian manufacturers prepared for export it will be necessary to have some leading lines in similar styles. The prices quoted are per dozen locks, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports.

Illustration No. 1 is for japanned iron straight cupboard lock; these are stocked in 3-inch by 2-inch, 3½-inch and 4-inch by 2½-inch. The prices are: 2 wheel, riveted cap, 6s. 3d.; 3 wheel, riveted cap, 7s. 3d.; 3 wheel, screwed cap, 8s. 3d.; 2 wheel hook ward, 9s. 9d.; and 2 wheel, T. ward, 14s. 3d. With brass bolts in all kinds, there is an extra charge of 2s. 9d. per dozen. The No. 2 illustration is for a big selling line of brass cupboard locks. These are made in four sizes and quoted as follows:—

	2-inch. s. d.	2½-inch. s. d.	3-inch. s. d.	3½-inch. s. d.
One lever	13 6	14 6	16 0	20 0
Two levers	14 6	16 0	17 0	21 0
Two levers, long shoots	17 0	18 0	19 0	23 0
Four levers	20 0	21 0	22 0	26 0

Chest and box locks are also sold in good numbers. The brass and japanned iron cupboard locks shown will be enough to indicate the kind and price required.

On all the above prices there is a 40 per cent discount allowed.

The mortise and rim locks are sold in japanned and bright steel finish. The prices are per dozen, and subject to the same discount as the cupboard and cabinet locks.

No. 3 illustration is for a japanned mortise sash dead lock, brass bolt, in sizes 1½-inch, 2-inch, 2½-inch and 3-inch. The price quoted for these sizes is 29s. 3d., and for size 3½-inch, 4-inch and 5-inch, 30s. 3d., 31s. 3d., and 33s. 6d.

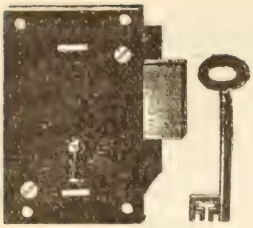
Illustration No. 4 has a strong bright steel mortise, double strings, full bushed and reversible. It is stocked in two sizes only and the price quoted on this lock is per each. They are stocked as follows:—

			s.	d.
6 x 3 x 0-inch	2 lever brass bolt	Each.	3	10
"	2 lever gun metal bolt	"	4	2
"	Double cut-through brass bolt	"	4	2
"	Double cut-through gun metal bolt	"	4	6
6 x 3¼ x §-inch	Extra strong brass bolt	"	6	9
"	Extra strong gun metal bolt	"	7	3

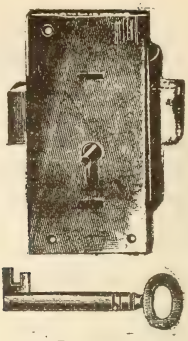
The rim shown in illustration No. 5 is stocked in three sizes and quoted as follows:—

	6 x 4-inch. s. d.	7 x 4½-inch. s. d.	8 x 5-inch. s. d.
Japanned rim lock, 2 lever, brass bolt, palace motion—			
To differ in half-dozens	41 0	49 0	66 0
" " stronger	44 0	52 0	69 0
" extra strong, 1 lever	69 0	77 0	94 0
Japanned rim dead lock, 2 lever	37 6	45 0	59 6

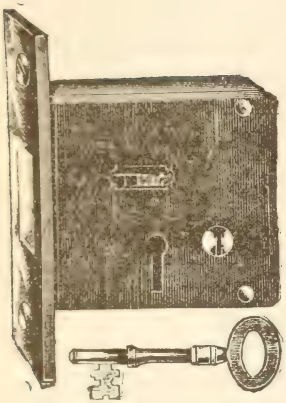
This class of lock finds a big sale in South Africa.



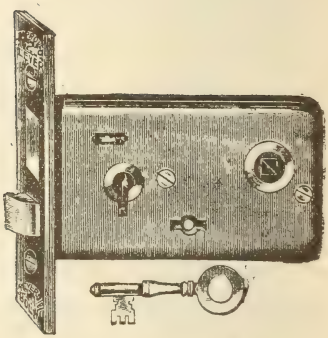
No. 1



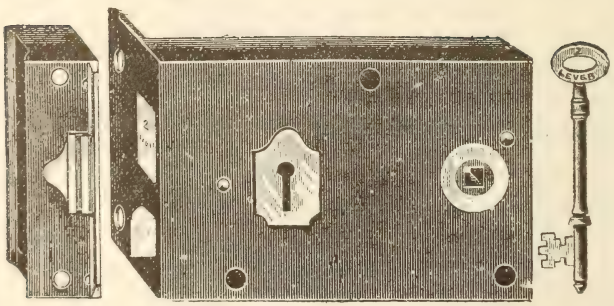
No. 2



No 3



No. 4



No. 5

INCREASE IN MASTERPORTERAGE CHARGES AT GLASGOW.

The following announcement regarding an increase in masterporterage charges at the port of Glasgow was issued by the leading steamship lines at the beginning of December:—

"The wages of transport workers having been again advanced by the award issued November 30, by the Committee on Production, appointed by the Government, it has become necessary to increase the masterporterage charges on all goods arriving at this port, bulk grain excepted.

"We have, therefore, to intimate that while no increase has meantime been granted in connection with bulk grain, the masterporterage tariff on all other cargo will be increased to 85 per cent except on "dirty cargo," on which the increase will be 95 per cent.

"The tariff of increased rates will come into force on all goods arriving by vessels reporting at the Custom House on or after Thursday, December 6, 1917."

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR SCOTLAND, 1917.

PRODUCE OF CROPS.

The following statistical report of the agricultural returns for Scotland has been received from Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Glasgow:—

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and hay in Scotland in the year 1917, with comparisons for 1916, and the average yield per acre of the ten years 1907-1916.

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.		Average of the Ten Years 1907-1916
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	304,000	283,000	60,932	63,083	39·93	35·90	39·79
Barley (including Bere)	705,000	647,000	159,134	169,735	35·43	30·50	35·31
Oats	5,447,000	4,528,000	1,041,343	990,589	41·85	36·56	38·40
Beans	29,700	24,400	6,162	5,440	38·56	35·95	36·59
	Tons.	Tons.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay from Rotation Grass	657,000	760,000	421,502	420,099	31·19	36·18	31·75
Hay from Permanent Grass	141,000	178,000	112,758	114,787	25·00	30·94	30·01
Hay from Timothy Meadows	103,000	97,000	47,594	44,436	43·18	43·81	

NOTE.—The total yield of wheat, amounting to 304,000 quarters, exceeds that of last year by 21,000 quarters, or 7·4 per cent; the area under crop shows a decrease of 2,150 acres, but the yield per acre is 4 bushels above that of last year, and is practically

equal to the average for the last ten years. Barley, with a total yield of 705,000 quarters, shows an increase of 58,000 quarters, or 9·0 per cent; the area under the crop is less by 10,600 acres, but the yield per acre is nearly 5 bushels over that of last year, and is, like that of wheat, practically equal to the decennial average. The total yield of oats, 5,447,000 quarters, is the highest recorded since the statistics of the produce of crops were first collected in 1885, and exceeds last year's yield by 919,000 quarters, or 20·3 per cent. The area under the crop is greater by 50,750 acres, while the yield per acre exceeds last year's by 5¼ bushels and the decennial average by 3½ bushels. The produce of beans, 29,700 quarters, shows an increase of 5,300 quarters, or 21·7 per cent; the acreage is greater by 722, while the yield per acre exceeds that of last year by 2½ bushels and the decennial average by 2 bushels. The total produce of hay, taking all kinds together, is 901,000 tons, which is less than that of last year by 134,000 tons, or 12·9 per cent. Hay from rotation grass shows a total yield of 657,000 tons, a decrease of 103,000 tons; the area shows a small increase, but the yield per acre, although only one-half cwt. under the average is 5 cwts. under last year's yield. Of the other hay, the total yield of which amounts to 244,000 tons, the ordinary meadows yielded 141,000 tons, and the timothy meadows 103,000 tons; the former with a decrease of 2,000 acres in area, shows a yield 6 cwts. under that of last year, while the latter, with an increase of over 3,000 acres, has a yield about one-half cwt. under last year's. The average yield of the two together (which is not shown in the table) is 30·4 cwts., which is two-fifths cwt. above the decennial average.

The estimates of the yield of the potato and root crops will be issued shortly.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND,
29 ST. ANDREW SQUARE,
EDINGBURGH, November 26, 1917.

GERMANS ECONOMIZE IN USE OF LUBRICATING OILS.

(Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson, Copenhagen, Denmark, United States Commerce Reports.)

Notices are displayed in German machine shops, giving hints on economy in lubricants which should be valuable in any country. These are:—

Use only closed oil cans, with spouts that will deliver drops, or at most only a thin stream.

Use all lubricating apparatus strictly according to the instructions, and put the oil only where it will actually lubricate. If a machine has automatic droppers, shut off the supply while machine is standing.

Do not use cylinder oil on shafting or elsewhere when cheaper oil will answer.

Keep all rubbing surfaces in good condition. Rough surfaces and too-tight boxes consume more oil. Worn and leaky bearings waste oil.

Always use drip pans and arrange to filter and cleanse the oil so caught. It is as good as new.

Collect all greasy waste and wiping cloths, so that the oil may be recovered. Never burn them.

Be careful about using lubricating oil for cooling a bearing. Water will often do as well.

Be careful about using oil for cleaning and polishing. Never clean the hands with oil. A greasy cloth will do as well.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended December 14, 1917, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio St., Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

December 6, ss. *San Jose*, 475 drums from Boston.

A very light demand has been in evidence for fish in drums this week. In spite of this circumstance, the prices remain unchanged, due to the fact that the receipts of this article are of no importance. We therefore continue quoting codfish at 12½ cents per pound, haddock at 12½ and hake at 11½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

December 6, ss. *San Jose*, 1,497 cases from Boston.
" 8, ss. *Chalmette*, 770 cases from New Orleans.
" 10, ss. *Almirante*, 100 cases from New York.
" 12, ss. *Morro Castle*, 100 cases from New York.

The market has been very quiet on codfish in cases. This, together with the new arrivals just alluded to and the heavy supplies available, has caused a decline in values and we can quote at $15.50 to $17.50 per case from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

A lot of 250 boxes arrived this week and sales are being made at $1.75 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

No change can be reported on the situation for this commodity, as the same price still prevails, and we continue quoting at 35 to 55 cents per pound.

POTATOES.

Importation—

12,729 barrels from Halifax, Nova Scotia.
6,512 barrels and 1,750 bags from Boston, Mass.
3,184 barrels and 1,020 bags from New York.
300 barrels and 100 bags from New Orleans, La.
540 bags from Florida ports.

The stocks on the market are too heavy and, in spite of the active demand prevailing for this article, the price on those packed in barrels declined, while bags remain unchanged. We quote at $6.25 per barrel and at 4 cents per pound.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s., one-half per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

EFFORTS TO PRODUCE PAPER IN AUSTRALIA.

(*Consul General J. I. Brittain, Sydney, United States Commerce Reports.*)

At a conference of the Country Press Association recently held at Sydney, the executives of the various states were urged to take action for a reduction in the number of issues per week of newspapers and other periodicals, and a reduction in the size of newspapers.

The normal annual consumption of paper in the Commonwealth for these publications is about 100,000 tons. During the first year of the war 70,000 tons were imported; the second year, 60,000 tons; and the third year, 50,000 tons.

Before the war, the wholesale price of news-print paper was $45.41 per ton. The supply came largely from Canada and Norway. American capitalists, however, are largely interested in Canadian mills. The present price of news-print paper, delivered in Sydney, is about $175 to $185 per ton. Paper measurement is 80 cubic feet to the ton instead of 40.

OPINIONS DIFFER AS TO PRACTICAL RESULTS.

An investigation of the claims of Mr. Campbell of Queensland, Australia, as to making paper from certain weeds or grasses found in Queensland was suggested at the conference. Mr. Campbell estimates that paper pulp can be reduced for $34.60 per ton, making it possible to market the paper at Sydney for $63.26 per ton. Some experienced paper dealers who have been interviewed maintain that such estimates are entirely too low. They say that raw material, if found in sufficient quantities, which they seriously doubt, could not be harvested and transported to the mills and the paper shipped to Sydney at a price that would warrant competition with the imported article. Whatever may be possible under normal conditions, it is stated that the high price necessarily paid for labour, and the inaccessibility of supplies, would make the scheme impracticable at present. Two bales of pulp from Queensland grasses were taken to America last week for a practical test.

(*Consul Lucien N. Sullivan, Newcastle.*)

PROPOSES TO OVERCOME SHORTAGE.

Under date of October 28, 1917, a daily paper in Sydney gives an account of paper-making in the state of Queensland. The article states in part:—

Mr. Joseph Campbell, of Queensland, says that with the necessary plant and the right to make use of the grass products of the Northern Territory, he could guarantee that there would not be another paper shortage in Australia. He says he is convinced, after test under trade conditions of production, that he can turn out paper as good as anything imported, at a little under the present charge for freight alone.

The shortage of paper for all purposes—more particularly for the purposes of the printers—is a fact within the knowledge of the trade. In his report to the Country Press Conference, the secretary said that unless there were a speedy end to the war, news-print paper would be very scarce in the Commonwealth after next April.

Mr. Campbell, when in Sydney last year, gave some information as to his experiments in the direction of paper production from the native grasses. He was convinced then that he was on the track of a trade success in manufacture, but at the

time had not advanced his work far enough to justify him in putting out a business proposition. In the time that has elapsed he has erected a small plant and is producing good-quality trade paper. While experimenting for this result, he worked along other lines for the discovery of vegetable dyes for the purposes of the printer, and for other purposes. He can produce any colour of paper that may be required, and the dyes are warranted to stand the tests.

The plant erected on his property in Queensland was put up at a cost of £600 ($2,920). With it he is producing paper in small quantities. He has demonstrated that he can do what he said last year he thought he would be able to do, and it is quite possible that a larger producing plant will be installed as the direct result of his exhibition of paper product at the Country Press conference. One of his ambitions is in the direction of making of the waste lands of the Northern Territory a dividend-paying paper-producing enterprise. He has found values, not alone in the fibre grasses of the ironstone areas, but in other directions. Hard-headed business men of the press have been convinced.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Pumping Machinery in the Barcelona District.

(Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, Barcelona, Spain, United States Commerce Reports.)

An excellent market may be found in the Barcelona district for electric pumping machinery.

Factory buildings here are rarely over three stories high, the majority being two-story structure. Office buildings are of four, five, and even six stories, but cannot be called exclusively office structures as the term is employed in the United States, since suites are arranged for housekeeping.

Adequate water pressure is carried by the city of Barcelona, and flooding of basements is very rare. The electric currents that are supplied here are both direct and alternating. In modern buildings central steam heating is generally installed for serving the entire house, although some houses have small furnaces in the apartments.

SPANISH PUMPS EXTENSIVELY USED.

In this city of 800,000 inhabitants there is no building in which ice water is known to be filtered and circulated. From 80 to 90 per cent of the pumps employed in the country are of Spanish production. Self-contained power pumps now here have been imported chiefly from England, the United States, and France.

Paragraph 553 of the Spanish customs tariff reads: "Agricultural machinery, including pumps for agricultural work and separate parts of such machinery and pumps, $0.875 per 100 pounds, gross weight."

Spain's imports of these articles during the past three years in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each have been: In 1914, 7,294; in 1915, 4,658; and in 1916, 7,850.

Paragraph 561 of the Spanish customs tariff reads: "Pumps of all kinds (except those intended for agricultural purposes) and separate parts of same, except flywheels, $2.19 per 100 pounds, gross weight."

Imports of these pumps during the past three years in metric tons have been: In 1914, 615; in 1915, 274; and in 1916, 350.

TERMS OF SALE IMPORTANT.

In correspondence with firms here it would be advisable to use Spanish. American manufacturers at the start should offer prospective customers in Spain the easiest terms of sale practicable, which ought to compare favourably with those granted under normal conditions by European manufacturers, who have in the past often given credits of 60 to 90 days, or cash 30 days after receipt of merchandise. It is true now, however, when competition has lessened, that exporters can be less lenient in their terms, but in view of future business this is hardly expedient.

Manufacture of Calcium Carbide in Japan.

The following particulars regarding the calcium carbide industry in Japan are here compiled by Mr. G. P. Paton, acting assistant British Commercial Attaché, Yokohoma.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT.

This industry originated in Japan with the establishment of a carbide manufacturing company in 1901, the producing capacity of the company being only some 50/60 tons per month. The local demand for carbide at this early stage was confined to the requirements for lighting for various purposes, and the bulk of the supply had been imported from the United States. Within a few months of the appearance of the Japanese article, however, the importation of American carbide was completely checked.

A year or two later, as the general demand increased, another factory was established, and shortly afterwards another concern was formed, but the total output of these two companies did not exceed 60 tons per month.

Within a short time, these three concerns, for their own protection, formed a syndicate called the "Japan Carbide Shokai," with which they were able to control the output and sales, and thus retained for a period the monopoly of the trade through their sole selling agents. Competition, however, was inevitable, and a little later a large number of factories including those of the largest concerns of to-day were established in quick succession, causing the syndicate to dissolve and the three pioneer factories therefore worked independently.

The three pioneer companies have now a combined output of 287 tons per month.

As the result of the establishment of all these companies there has been a tremendous increase in production, and an export business in the article has been done during the past year or so.

It should be explained that the manufacture of carbide was not the sole object of some of the companies established. The various hydro-electric power concerns for instance, undertook it as a by-industry, as they had spare power which could be utilized for the purpose.

Besides the companies above mentioned, several other companies have been formed with the object of manufacturing carbide, and their factories are in course of construction.

In addition, some of the portland cement manufacturers, attracted by the high prices which have been ruling recently, are making carbide, as their plant can be utilized for the purpose. This will cease, however, when prices drop, as only plants made originally for the purpose, can produce carbide at the ordinary market price.

NOTE.—Two companies are employing their plant at present for the manufacture of ferro-silicon, discontinuing the carbide manufacture.

Owing to the enormous demand for sulphate of ammonia in this country, and the present high prices of this article, one company whose carbide capacity is from 25,000 to 30,000 tons per annum, is now concentrating its efforts on the production of sulphate of ammonia, into which carbide is converted by the calcium cyanamide process (utilizing the nitrogen in the air). Another large concern, with a total car-

bide capacity of 5,000 tons per annum, is doing likewise. In fact, it is very largely the withdrawal of these two companies from the manufacture of carbide that has brought about the scarcity and some unreasonably high prices of the present time.

Cost of Production.

The essential requirements for the production of calcium carbide at a low figure are an abundance of cheap raw material (charcoal and lime) and low-priced heating supply. It is for this reason that the manufacture of carbide has developed to such an extent in the Niagara district of the United States and Canada, also in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, where the raw materials can be procured at a comparatively low rate and hydro-electric power is cheap.

In Japan, conditions are particularly favourable, and the recent remarkable developments in this industry in the Central and Western districts can be attributed to the low price of (*a*) hydro-electric power (from 7 to 9 *rin* per kilowatt hour), (*b*) raw materials, and labour.

The cost of production prior to the war was from yen 3 to yen 3.50 per 100 pounds (not including cost of packing, such as drums, crates, etc.), but it has gradually increased during the past three years in consequence of the advanced cost of the raw material and labour . To-day's average cost of production may be estimated approximately at yen 5.00 per 100 pounds.

Export prices.

A firm who has been exporting the article to Sydney states that the inflated prices of carbide at the present time are due to the high price of sulphate of ammonia—to the production of which two of the largest carbide makers are, as already mentioned, directing their efforts, thereby reducing the amount of carbide in the market—and the gradually increasing amount which is being shipped abroad. In ordinary times carbide is shipped at from yen 80 to yen 100 per ton f.o.b., but the present figure is more than three times as large, and even then it is difficult to obtain supplies. This year, before prices had mounted so high, this firm exported to Sydney a fairly large quantity at prices in the neighbourhood of £20 c.i.f. per ton.

The export of carbide from Japan actually commenced towards the end of 1915, but owing to the nature of the material, the trade is severely restricted owing to lack of tonnage, the carriage being confined, in a very limited way, to tramp or cargo vessels. At the moment the foreign trade is principally with Australia, Philippines, Java and some of the Indian ports. With the much increased output and subsidized steamers, there is likely to be severe competition after the war in the markets just mentioned between the Japanese article and imports from Scandinavian and other countries.

Uses of Carbide in Japan.

The uses to which carbide is put in Japan are gradually extending and may be divided into three stages or periods, viz.:—

(1) Up to 1914—lighting.

(2) 1914 to 1916—lighting, mining, fishing, also manufacture of calcium cyanamide and sulphate of ammonia.

(3) 1916 onward—lighting, mining, fishing, ironworks, shipbuilding yards. Also for export.

Chemical Composition.

The following are the analysis of representative qualities of calcium carbide made in Japan:—

	1st Quality. P.c.	2nd Quality. P.c.	3rd Quality. P.c.
Insoluble matter	1·14	2·19	3·20
Iron oxide and aluminium	0·33	1·59	1·60
Calcium carbide	75·82	71·59	69·49
Lime	22·32	23·95	25·02
Magnesia	0·29	0·28	0·28
Other	0·10	0·40	0·41
One pound of carbide generates acetylene gas at ordinary temperature of 62·0 Fahrenheit	C. Ft. 4·75	C. Ft. 4·30	C. Ft. 4·15
100 cubic feet of acetylene gas contains—	1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	3rd Quality.
Phosphoreted hydrogen	0·0032	0·0056	0·0087
Sulphureted hydrogen	0·060	0·055	0·013
Ammonia	0·135	0·129	0·122

Import Duty on Carbide into Japan.

The import duty on calcium carbide into Japan is 20 per cent ad val.

NOTE.—10 rin=1 sen.
10 sen=1 yen=2s. ½d. (ordinary rate), 2s. 2d. (present rate).

Economic Combine of Austrian Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers.

(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

In the *Wiener Zeitung* of October 9, it is reported that the Austrian Minister of Trade, in conjunction with the Minister of Agriculture has made an order, dated October 5, under which all undertakings manufacturing agricultural machines or parts of them in Austria are to be combined, with the designation of "Economic Combine of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery in Austria," which will have its head office in Vienna. The objects of the combine are to supervise factory arrangements and the number and employment of workmen, and to carry out all necessary inquiries as to stocks, production, and sales; to assist in the acquisition and distribution of raw materials, the settling of prices and conditions of sale; to consult with the central offices on the placing of orders; to advise and co-operate in all questions relating to the control of production, import and export, conditions of work, and transition economy.

The members of the combine are divided into three groups: Manufacturers of machines for working the land, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and manufacturers of machines for the preparation of fodder and utilization of milk, fruit, and wine. The combine is under State supervision, which is exercised by Government commissaries, nominated by the ministries concerned. Decisions of the Committee on Management or the directorate of the combine, are subject to the approval of the Minister of Trade.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending December 28, 1917.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	527,268	323,584	113,903		964,755
Consolidated Elevator Co.	250,488	131,058	59,603	31,554	472,703
Empire Elevator Co	306,856	284,221	61,815	91,014	743,906
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	563,421	98,112	68,732		730,265
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	344,464	125,155	22,489	92,614	584,722
G.T. Pacific	478,801	439,889	178,900	120,831	1,218,421
Grain Growers' Grain Co	315,969	391,171	95,842		802,982
Fort William Elevator Co.	250,746	244,982	78,908	53,134	627,770
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	306,528	138,056	21,139		465,723
Northwestern	233,729	2,022			235,751
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	524,198	546,803	284,587	76,933	1,432,522
D. Horn & Co.	69,397	56,530	21,399	83,406	230,732
Canadian Government Elevator	337,238	80,399	36,332	61,483	515,452
Thunder Bay	239,334	291,977	76,554	36,886	644,751
Davidson & Smith	228,641	316,075	57,982	282	602,980
Grain afloat	1,697,214				1,697,214
Total Terminal Elevators	6,674,292	3,470,034	1,178,186	648,137	11,970,649
Saskatoon Dom. Govt. Elevator	8,724	806,406		104	815,234
Moosejaw Dom. Govt. Elevator	27,282	473,398		1,066	501,746
Calgary	30,115	306,863	26,993	1,885	365,856
Vancouver	9,959	9,454	3,345		22,758
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	76,080	1,596,121	30,338	3,055	1,705,594
Depot Harbour	1,433,697				1,433,697
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	493,612	240,858	19,997		754,467
Midland Elevator Co	614,407	329,774	67,595		1,011,776
Tiffin, G.T.P	1,484,155	109,333	181,699		1,775,187
Port McNicol	2,476,894	321,208	125,045		2,923,147
Collingwood	160,701				160,701
Goderich	532,001	175,190	48,273		755,464
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	658,414				658,414
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co					
Commercial Elevator Co.		36,393			36,393
Port Colborne	1,484,447	712,082	7,575		2,204,104
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	875,034	117,525	10,780		1,003,339
" " No. 2	1,382,654	382,879	57,069		1,822,602
Montreal Warehousing Co	2,016,434	14,532			2,030,966
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	1,855	54,266			56,121
West St. John, N.B.	910,699	148,707	247,473		1,306,879
Halifax, N.S	244,855				244,855
Total Public Elevators	14,769,859	2,642,747	765,606		18,178,117
Total quantity in store	21,520,231	7,708,902	1,974,030	651,192	31,854,355

Note—There are 11,141 bush. U.S. corn and 18,958 bush. U.S. rye in store at the Harbour Commissioner's Elevator No. 2.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended December 28, 1917.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	9,301	2,625	31,347	43,273
No. 1 Northern	1,719,843	24,668	5,134,297	6,878,808
No. 2 "	847,153	6,762	3,616,953	4,470,868
No. 3 "	552,077	1,655	2,639,081	3,192,813
No. 4 Wheat	378,353	3,369	1,022,505	1,404,227
No. 5 "	299,755	11,703	766,679	1,078,137
No. 6 "	184,479	9,221	83,783	277,483
Other	986,117	16,077	1,475,214	2,877,408
Totals	4,977,078	76,080	14,769,859	19,823,017
Wheat afloat	1,697,714			1,697,214
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	6,966	848		7,814
No. 2 "	1,391,412	420,419	1,092,621	2,904,452
No. 3 "	202,190	146,900	120,740	469,830
Ex. No. 1 Feed	345,183	480,143	65,107	890,433
No. 1 Feed	673,276	392,444	349,623	1,415,343
No. 2 "	683,606	97,589	305,899	1,087,094
Other	167,401	57,778	708,757	933,936
Totals	13,470,034	1,596,121	2,642,747	7,708,902
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,474			4,474
No. 3 C.W	214,780	12,642	185,016	412,438
No. 4 "	434,196	6,124	276,253	716,573
Feed	158,053	1,102	22,125	181,280
Rejected	223,619		41,040	264,659
Other	143,064	10,476	241,072	394,606
Totals	1,178,186	30,338	765,506	1,974,030
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	474,901	2,777		477,678
No. 2 C.W	128,894	162		129,056
No. 3 "	24,364	12		24,376
Rejected				–
Other	19,978	104		20,082
Totals	648,137	3,055		651,192
Corn				
Total quantity in store	11,970,649	1,705,594	18,178,112	31,854,355

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat, on December 28, 1917, with comparisons for three years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
December 28, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	4,977,078	5,296,357	10,273,435
Afloat terminals	1,697,214		1,697,214
Interior terminals	76,080	1,629,514	1,705,594
Public elevators in the East	14,769,859	3,408,253	18,178,112
Total	21,520,231	10,334,124	31,854,355
December 29, 1916—			
Terminal, elevators	17,704,746	8,805,639	26,510,385
Interior terminals	1,095,597	150,549	1,246,146
Public elevators in the East	8,386,830	6,274,028	14,660,858
Total	27,187,173	15,730,216	42,417,389
December 30, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	17,704,746	8,805,639	26,510,385
Interior terminals	1,095,597	150,549	1,246,146
Public elevators in the East	8,386,830	6,274,028	14,660,858
Total	27,187,173	15,230,216	42,417,389
December 30, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	4,533,340	2,943,756	7,477,096
Interior terminals	1,885,140	930,509	2,813,649
Public elevators in the East	7,918,091	5,051,496	12,969,587
Total	14,334,571	8,925,761	23,260,332

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

1647. **Asbestos wick packing.**—A New York exporting house requires asbestos wick packing to be delivered at the rate of 20,000 pounds per month during 1918.

1648. **Raw chicory.**—A London company wish to obtain supplies of raw chicory from Canada and invite offers from exporters.

1649. **Acetic acid, formaldehyde, and acetone.**—A London company desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood distillation products, such as acetic acid, formaldehyde and acetone.

1650. **Spruce spars for shipbuilding.**—A Vermont firm having a large contract with the United States navy to furnish spars for shipbuilding would like to secure supplies in Canada especially for the larger sizes, from 10 inches diameter one-third up from butt up to 14 inches or more, and lengths from 40 to 70 feet. Delivery must be made at a railway in Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The contract calls for spruce, straight, sound, fresh cut, free from large knots, wind shakes, or other imperfections.

1651. **Oil, paraffin wax, bolts, nuts, etc.**—A coal-mining company in British North Borneo wishes to secure supplies of the following articles: Oil: rope oil, crank chamber oil, No. 1 engine oil, No. 2 engine oil, castor oil for engines, special com-

pressor oil; paraffin wax in ¼-pound cakes, packed suitable for shipment; wooden pipe lines; bolts, nuts, rivets, wire nails, etc.; flat iron, square iron, round iron, angle iron, steel plates.

1652. **Flour.**—A firm in Georgetown, British Guiana, owner of a biscuit-making factory, desires communication with a Canadian milling firm in a position to offer an agency for winter wheat flour.

1653. **Iron and steel.**—A Johannesburg firm of engineers are prepared to take up Canadian agencies in pipings, mining machinery, railway supplies, machine tools, rails—light and heavy.

1654. **Copper and brass.**—A Johannesburg firm of engineers ask for correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of copper and brass goods suitable for mining and railway supplies.

1655. **Flour and cereal foods.**—A South African commission house with long experience in the handling of flour is prepared to take up Canadian agencies in flour and cereal foods.

1656. **Engineering agencies.**—An engineer with ten years' experience in Johannesburg is prepared to take up the Canadian representation of conveyors, cold storage machinery, engineering specialties, motor specialties and any line suitable for mining district.

1657. **Agencies.**—A Johannesburg firm of engineers are prepared to put on the Johannesburg market Canadian lines of mining machinery, leather and Balata beltings, light rails, ball bearings, engineering specialties, and other lines suitable for the mining trade.

1658. **Horseshoe nails.**—A South African firm with thirty branch stores, ask for samples and quotations of horseshoe nails. Further particulars may be had on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

1659. **Cushion leather.**—A South African firm handling cushion leather in large quantities ask for samples and quotations of deep buffed quality.

1660. **Catalogues.**—A Johannesburg firm of wholesale merchants ask for Canadian catalogues in all hardware and kindred lines. Prices must be submitted and details *re* packing.

1661. **Catalogues and price lists.**—A Johannesburg firm of wholesale merchants ask for catalogues and price lists on all lines of hardware, brushware, handles, woodenware, cartridges, ploughs and agricultural implements.

1662. **Hammers.**—A Johannesburg firm now controlling and securing large business in a special Canadian line, ask for quotations and other particulars on hammers and sledges, all sizes.

1663. **Catalogues and samples.**—A wholesale firm in Johannesburg ask for catalogues or samples when possible in shelf hardware, brushware, handles, shovels, woodenware, and fruit jars.

1664. **Shovels and spades.**—A Johannesburg firm making a specialty of mining supplies, are prepared to take up a Canadian agency on purchase system for shovels and spades. Catalogues and correspondence requested.

1665. **Boot and shoe findings.**—A South African firm making a specialty of boot and shoe findings, ask for samples, quotations and packing details of rivets, heel tips, toe plates, hobnails, wood shanks, lasts and any other line.

1666. **Belting.**—A Johannesburg firm with established connection in belting are prepared to take up the Canadian representation of conveyor belts.

1667. **Disc harrows and corn planters.**—A Johannesburg firm making a specialty of agricultural machinery, ask for catalogues, prices and complete details on both or either of the above lines. If the machine wanted is submitted will order in big quantities.

1668. **Catalogues.**—A wholesale firm in Johannesburg ask for catalogues and prices on hardware, all kinds, brushware, handles, tools, ploughs and agricultural implements.

1669. **Water meters.**—A Johannesburg firm of engineers ask for possibility of supply in water metres from Canada.

1670. **Electrical material.**—A Johannesburg firm making a specialty in electric material supplies, ask for catalogues and prices on electrical goods of all kinds.

1671. **Steel.**—A Johannesburg firm are prepared to take up the representation on the purchase principle in rough and hard-drill steel. Immediate correspondence requested.

1672. **Agency.**—A Johannesburg commission agent calling on the wholesale trade in the Transvaal is prepared to take up Canadian representation of any of the following lines: Hardware, tools, brushware, nails, wire, enamelware, flour, cereals, foodstuffs, and boots and shoes.

1673. **Catalogues.**—A South African firm with wholesale branches in all centres of South Africa, request catalogues, price lists and other details on any line of Canadian goods suitable for wholesale distribution.

1674. **Mining supplies.**—A Johannesburg firm of many years' standing in the mining trade ask for catalogues or other particulars from Canadian manufacturers of mining and railway supplies, wire rope, machinery, mine cars, tools and other lines.

1675. **Clothespegs.**—A Bristol firm desires to import clothespegs.

1676. **Horseshoe nails.**—A firm in Gloucester wants to purchase horseshoe nails.

1677. **Flour.**—A Cardiff firm is prepared to purchase Canadian flour on c.i.f. terms Cardiff or Bristol.

1678. **Wood dowels.**—A Bristol firm desires to be put in touch with a Canadian manufacturer of wood dowels.

1679. **Hay fork handles.**—A Bristol house desires to make connections for after-the-war trade with a Canadian manufacturer of hay fork handles.

1680. **Wire nails.**—A Bristol cooperage firm wishes to buy two tons or over of wire nails in gauges 11, 13, 14—$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1681. **Hoe handles.**—Are required by a firm in Bristol.

1682. **Rake handles.**—A Bristol firm is in a position to purchase straight rake handles $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter by 4 to 8 feet in length.

1683. **Manure fork handles.**—A firm in Bristol want bent and straight manure fork handles of 4 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 5 feet in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

1684. **Navvy pick handles.**—36 inches, 39 inches and 42 inches in length are wanted by a Bristol firm. Mostly the 36-inch length required.

1685. **Hammer and sledge handles.**—A firm in Bristol desires to import these handles in the usual sizes.

1686. **Hatchet handles,** required 14 inches, 16 inches, 18 inches, 20 inches and 24 inches in length by a Bristol importer.

1687. **Felling axe handles.**—A Bristol importer desires to purchase fawn-foot felling axe handles.

1688. **Spade, fork and shovel handles,** required by Bristol concern.

1689. **Mandrill and pick handles.**—These handles are desired by an importer in Bristol.

1690. **Dowels.**—A firm in Bristol wants dowels in lengths of 2 feet 6 inches to 6 feet, with a diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

1691. **Steps.**—A Bristol importer of woodenware would be glad to hear from a manufacturer of light steps with from 3 to 9 treads and about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the treads.

1692. **Pastry boards** of white clean wood required by a Bristol house. The pastry boards must not be expensive, and round corners are preferred—in two thicknesses, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, and in sizes 16-inch by 12-inch up to 3-inch by 18-inch.

1693. **Broom handles.**—A Bristol concern would be glad to hear from a Canadian exporter of broom handles made of spruce or alder 50 inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ and 50 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1694. **Broom stocks.**—A Bristol brush manufacturer would like to hear from a Canadian exporter of broom stocks, round or half round, with hole bored or not, 12 inches to 14 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

1695. **Wood washboards.**—Washboards, all wood, dovetailed, and 17 inches in height are wanted by a Bristol firm.

1696. **Hay rakes.**—These are required by a Bristol importer with the head about 18 inches long, with 12, 14, 16 or 18 teeth. They should be rough, strong and cheap, the teeth should be put in the heads, and then packed separately from the handles.

1697. **Scythe sneaths.**—A firm in Bristol is in a position to purchase scythe sneaths fitted with three slots with iron ring—handles on rings so that they can be moved. Of standard size.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
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Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. W. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 729.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

33249—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, January 14, 1918. No. 729

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Norman D. Johnston.*)

BRISTOL, November 22, 1917.

MARKET FOR BRUSH FERRULES.

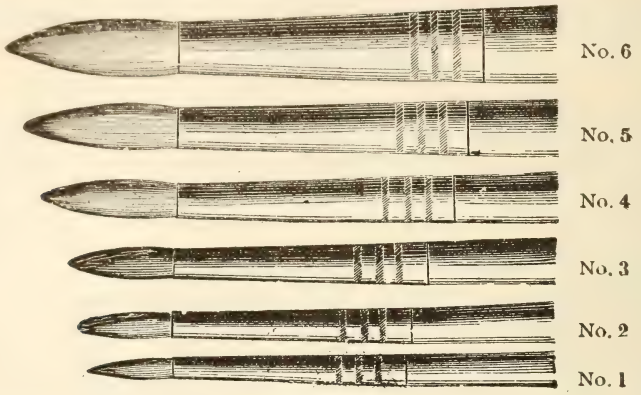
In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 707, information was given respecting the market for several hardware or metal products, the importation of which was prohibited into the United Kingdom, but which Canadian manufacturers should be able to supply after the close of hostilities, and should therefore make all arrangements now so as to have samples on the spot and be in a position to capture the trade just as soon as the embargo is taken off. Other articles which are in great demand are ferrules for paint, varnish and lettering brushes. Large quantities were supplied before the war by Germany, where they specialized in ferrule production, and the United States was also a source of supply for several varieties of ferrules. There would appear to be no reason why Canada could not ship these products, but the principal question is the matter of cost and whether Canadian manufacturers can deliver ferrules at competitive prices. Many of the prices given in the appended information are pre-war prices, but it is doubtful whether prices will ever be as low again. These prices will, however, be of interest as indicating at what prices the Germans, Americans or English manufacturers were able to sell their products on the market. It would seem from the nature of these ferrules that certain kinds could be manufactured in conjunction with other products, the small pieces being used for the manufacture of ferrules. Brush manufacturers use large quantities of these and are now experiencing a shortage so that by the end of the war their stocks will be very depleted, which will provide an opportune time for Canadian manufacturers to capture the trade.

If an extensive business were anticipated it would be well to appoint an agent and have samples sent to the United Kingdom before the end of hostilities. Certain samples are being sent to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they may be inspected on application, and which will show the type of articles required, but further samples will be furnished to any Canadian firm specially interested. It is hoped that the following information will indicate what is wanted, the sizes required, approximate pre-war and in some cases present prices, etc., so that manufacturers may know whether or not they desire to enter the market.

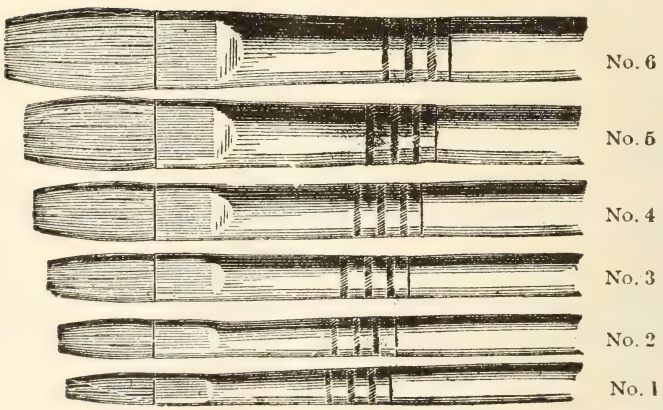
DEMAND FOR FITCH TINS OR FERRULES.

There is a large demand for fitch tins or ferrules for paint and lettering brushes. These are principally used in two shapes, the round shape which tapers from a wide diameter to a narrower diameter, and the flat shape which has the same diameter from end to end. They are used mostly in twelve different sizes, the smallest of which has a diameter of $\frac{1}{16}$-inch at the smaller end and $\frac{1}{4}$-inch at the larger end and

a depth of 1¼-inch, while the largest, or number 12 size, has in the case of the round tins a diameter at the smaller end of ⅝-inch, ¾-inch at the larger end, and a depth of 2¼ inches. The largest, or number 12 size, in the flat tins is ⅞-inch in diameter and 2 inches deep. Up to size number 3 the same tins or ferrules are used for both the round and the flat shapes, for the reason that if the top were the same size as the bottom the handle would have to be made too thin and would break very easily. The following illustrations will indicate the type of fitch tins or ferrules required. The sketches represent the full size of the ferrule:—



Round Fitch Tins.



Flat Fitch Tins.

* There are more round fitch tins used than flat tins, while the sizes which find the greatest sale are numbers 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. The approximate dimensions of these numbers are as follows:—

Round Fitch Tins.

Number—	Small Diameter. Inches.	Large Diameter. Inches.	Depth. Inches.
4	5/32	1/4	1⅜
6	7/32	5/16	1⅜
8	11/32	7/16	1⅝
10	15/32	9/16	1¾
12	5/8	3/4	2⅛

Flat Fitch Tins.

Number—	Diameter. Inches.	Depth. Inches.
4	¼	1½
6	5/16	1½
8	7/16	1¾
10	½	1⅞
12	9/16	2

*NOTE.—The only illustrations received are those from No. 1 to No. 6 in both flat and round.

The Germans supplied large quantities of fitch tins or ferrules to this country and on account of the great quantities manufactured were able to supply them at low prices. It is, however, doubtful if they will ever be able to sell the fitch tins at such low prices in the future. As an indication of the pre-war delivered price of German fitch tins the following were the prices at which their products sold in the United Kingdom:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	0s. 9d. (18 cents) a gross.
No. 5	1s. 0d. (24 ") "
Nos. 6, 7 and 8	1s. 3d. (30 ") "
No. 9	1s. 6d. (36 ") "
No. 10	1s. 9d. (43 ") "
No. 11	2s. 0d. (49 ") "
No. 12	2s. 6d. (61 ") "

Four sample round fitch tins and two sample flat fitch tins have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce where they may be seen on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

NICKEL VARNISH TINS REQUIRED.

Nickel varnish tins are required in 1-inch, 1½-inch, 2-inch and 2½-inch lengths with widths of ⅝-inch and ¾-inch; the depth should be approximately 1⅛-inch. The 1½-inch and 2-inch sizes are in the greatest demand and the 1-inch size also finds a good sale. The ferrule or tin on the following illustrated brush will indicate the type of article required:—

Varnish brush with nickel ferrule.

These tins were bought from the United States in January, 1916, just before the restrictions on importations were imposed, at the following f.o.b. United States port prices:—

1-inch size	$4 10 per 1000.
1½ "	4 40 "
2 "	5 00 "
2½ "	5 50 "

It is stated here, however, that it is not likely that they will again be as low in price. A sample of each of the four sizes has been sent to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the inspection of any firm interested.

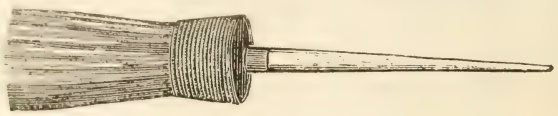
ORDINARY TIN VARNISH BRUSH FERRULES IN DEMAND.

Large quantities of ordinary varnish brush tins are used in the United Kingdom. These tins are made in three sizes called "thick," "extra thick" and "extra extra thick," with lengths of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches. They have been bought in

England very cheaply. The delivered price for a 2-inch tin, a sample of which has been forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been 2s. 6d. (61 cents) per gross.

REQUIREMENTS OF ROUND CORRUGATED WIRE FERRULES.

Round string-bound brushes and brushes with corrugated wire ferrules are used in large quantities. There is therefore a good market for round corrugated wire ferrules.



Brush with corrugated wire ferrule.

These ferrules are made with three or four bands extending from the top to the bottom to hold the wire together. A sample of both kinds has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce where they may be inspected on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. The delivered price for these corrugated wire ferrules has been about 7s. 6d. ($1.82) per gross.

PRESSED SASH FERRULES LARGELY USED.

There is a large demand for pressed sash ferrules. These are used mostly in ten different sizes, which are numbered 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 22 and vary from the smallest size which tapers from $\frac{13}{32}$-inch to $\frac{5}{16}$-inch and has a depth of $\frac{11}{16}$-inch to the largest size which tapers from $1\frac{5}{8}$-inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch and has a depth of $1\frac{7}{16}$-inch. The principal selling sizes are numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Before the war these ferrules were imported from Germany and some from the United States, but since the commencement of hostilities up to the time of the restriction of imports large orders went to the United States. Since the stoppage of supplies from outside sources they have been purchased in England and the following are the approximate delivered prices paid:—

	Per Gross.
No. 2	2s. 3d. ($0.55)
" 4	2s. 6d. (0.61)
" 6	2s. 9d. (0.67)
" 8	3s. 0d. (0.73)
" 10	3s. 6d. (0.79)
" 12	4s. 0d. (0.97)
" 14	5s. 0d. (1.22)
" 16	6s. 0d. (1.46)
" 18	7s. 0d. (1.70)
" 22	9s. 0d. (2.19)

Samples of Nos. 2 and 22 have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they may be inspected on application. Great care should be taken to turn in the smaller end equally all round. The other end should be smooth. If care is not taken in this respect the brush will be thrown crooked.

FURTHER INFORMATION GLADLY GIVEN.

If those Canadian manufacturers who are interested in supplying these ferrules to this market after the restrictions as to importations are taken off, will communicate with this office, any additional information or samples will be gladly furnished, and if it is desired they will be put in touch with firms wishing to obtain these products.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. Forsyth Smith.)

GLASGOW, December 13, 1917.

IRISH POTATO CROP, 1917.

The Irish Department of Agriculture reports that the average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1917 is estimated at 5·9 tons per statute acre, as against 4·2 tons in 1916 and 5·3 tons for the ten-year period 1907-1916. The acreage of the crop in 1917 amounted to 709,263 acres as against 586,308 acres in 1916, an increase of 122,955 acres. The total produce of the crop in 1917 is estimated at 4,152,740 tons as against 2,433,346 tons in 1916.

IRISH GRAIN CROP, 1917.

In 1917 there has been an increase of 47,644 acres in the area of wheat, an increase of 392,144 acres in the area of oats, an increase of 27,072 acres in the area of barley, an increase of 1,029 acres in the area of rye, an increase of 367 acres in the area of beans, and an increase of 120 acres in the area of peas. The total estimated yield of wheat in 1917 is 2,449,745 cwts., an increase of 935,263 cwts. as compared with 1916; of oats, 27,046,257 cwts., an increase of 9,230,909 cwts.; of barley, 3,374,199 cwts., an increase of 572,488 cwts.; of rye, 111,473 cwts., an increase of 15,441 cwts.; of beans, 34,673 cwts., an increase of 10,039 cwts.; and of peas, 4,501 cwts., an increase of 2,098 cwts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, November 30, 1917.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR LAMPS, LANTERNS, AND FLASH-LAMPS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Owing to lighting restrictions and the extension of night-work there is an increasing demand in the United Kingdom for lamps, lanterns and flash-lamps, particularly the latter two. Canadian lanterns are plentiful in the large wholesale stores of this district, but there is still room for an increase of the quantities received.

An idea of the size and growth of the demand for lamps and lanterns may be gathered from the annual imports. In 1913, only 176,861 were imported; last year the number rose to 302,063. The United States and Germany furnished 71,976 and 86,673 respectively in 1913, while 144 only came from British Possessions. Last year 46,144 were imported from British Possessions (presumably Canada) and 220,691 from the United States.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., October 25, 1917.

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR FUEL FOR THE UNION.

The question of the production in South Africa on a paying basis of a new motor spirit has been discussed from many points of view and during the last Session of Parliament, legislation was enacted whereby no excise duty should be levied on Union spirits or on ether manufactured from Union spirits, provided such spirits are used as fuel for internal combustion engines.

It is now announced that a new factory costing about $400,000 will soon be in operation. The full capacity of the new plant is 3,000 gallons per day. Owing to several difficulties, it is doubtful whether this output will be reached for some time.

Industrial Alcohol.

In the *Journal of Industries* published by the Union Government, there is an article dealing with this industry and the laws governing same. The following paragraphs are extracts from the article: "The question of producing from Union spirit an alcohol motor fuel, as a substitute for petrol, has been engaging the attention of local industrialists for a long time past. Many sources of alcohol for this purpose have been discussed, including maize, prickly pear, potatoes, and cane-sugar molasses, but except in the case of the latter, no very definite results have been achieved. In the molasses of the Natal sugar plantations, however, the Union possesses a source of supply, capable of affording an inexpensive spirit, and well adapted for the purpose of motor fuel.

Experiments have been carried out from time to time by persons holding certain patent rights, and apart from any question as to the degree of efficiency attained by any particular formula, the possibility of producing a successful fuel from Union spirits has been fully demonstrated. No production on a commercial scale, however, was possible so long as the 2 shillings per gallon duty was leviable.

In December last the question was submitted to the Industries Advisory Board, which after taking evidence and consulting authorities, forwarded to Government a strong recommendation to the ecect that, provided a satisfactory denaturant could be found, the removal of the duty should be effected and that in the meantime every facility should be given to those desiring to carry out experimental tests.

The question of denaturation was naturally of the utmost importance in this matter, and before proceeding to the promulgation of legislation the Government sought the views of the newly-formed Scientific and Technical Committee, which reported as follows:—

The SECRETARY,
Department of Mines and Industries.

SIR,—As instructed by the Scientific and Technical Research Committee, we beg to report that we have considered the following points of reference to us with regard to industrial alcohol, viz.:—

1. Whether it is possible to apply a denaturant which could be relied on to render spirit non-potable; and, if not,

2. Whether a convenient cheap poison can be added to the spirit which would justify a label *Poison* and would throw the responsibility of the results on any person ignoring the label.

With regard to reference (1) the definition of a methylated spirit in accordance with Act No. 37 of 1913, we regard as a satisfactory provision for ordinary industrial alcohol.

In the case of industrial alcohol, intended for use as a motor spirit, to which ethylic ether has been added as a constituent, the committee recommends further methylation as follows:—

One hundred gallons of the motor fuel must contain at least 0·5 gallons of pyridine bases and at least two gallons of crude methylic alcohol, together with one additional gallon of either crude methylic alcohol or benzol for every ten gallons of ethylic ether in one hundred gallons of the fuel.

The question of the manufacture of ethylic ether from non-duty-paid spirit has been considered by the committee, and the following recommendations are made:—

(*a*) That non-duty-paid spirits may be used for the manufacture of ethylic ether provided that the processes of distillation of the spirits, and the manufacture of ethylic, are carried out in the same building; provided also that the Commissioner of Excise is satisfied that the arrangements are such as to preclude possibility of illicit leakage of non-duty-paid alcohol.

(*b*) That ethylic ether may be manufactured from denatured spirit, as defined in Act No. 37 of 1913, paragraph 44.

With regard to reference (2), the committee is of opinion that there are several grave objections to the addition of virulent poisons.

The committee has carried out a number of practical tests in an experimental motor with a variety of mixtures in the case of "Ethol" motor spirit and of "Natalite" motor spirit, details of which are given in an appendix. The committee is of opinion that the addition of the denaturants recommended will not interfere with the use of the spirits as motor fuels.

Parliamentary Enactment.

The Government eventually decided to give legislative effect to these recommendations, and the following provisions were embodied in Act No. 36, 1916, to continue the operation of certain customs and excise duties.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law relating to excise duties, it shall be lawful—

(*a*) to use Union spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise as fuel for internal combustion engines without excise duty on spirits being paid thereon;

(*b*) to manufacture ether from Union spirits without excise duty being paid thereon, provided such ether is used only for the purpose of admixture with fuel for internal combustion engines;

(*c*) to remove and sell spirits, the produce of the Union, specially denatured for use as fuel for internal combustion engines without license, permit or certificate of removal, and without restriction as to quantity.

Conditions of Manufacture.

The following conditions to be observed in the manufacture of the fuel in question have since been published:—

1. The manufacture of spirit into motor fuel as well as the denaturing thereof shall—

(*a*) when carried out on premises licensed for the distilling, rectifying, or compounding of spirits be performed in a part of the building specially set apart

and approved of by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise (hereinafter referred to as the commissioner) or his deputy for that purpose;

(*b*) when carried out on premises not so licensed, then in a building approved of by the commissioner for that purpose.

2. The doors leading into a building or part of a building in which motor fuel is manufactured shall be securely fastened and be fitted with appliances for affixing the King's lock.

3. No spirit except that intended for use in the manufacture of motor fuel, and or the ingredients to be mixed therewith either as denaturants or for other purposes connected with its manufacture, shall be stored in any building or part of any building approved of for the manufacture of motor fuel. Motor fuel when manufactured and ready for use as such shall contain in one hundred volumes not less than two volumes of approved wood naphtha and not less than one-half a volume of approved pyridine bases; further, if the fuel in question contains ether (ethyl) then each hundred volumes of such fuel shall contain in addition one volume of approved wood naphtha, or one volume of approved benzine for every ten volumes of ether present.

4. Motor fuel shall be coloured either blue, green, or violet, with a stable colouring matter (dyestuff). The intensity of the coloration which will be accepted as sufficient is one not less than that of a five per cent solution of crystallized copper sulphate. In addition the immediate containing can, drum, etc., as the case may be, shall be indelibly and conspicuously marked with the words "Motor fuel."

5. The whole process of manufacturing of fuel for use in internal combustion engines shall be carried out in the presence of, and under the supervision of, an excise officer, who must be satisfied that the denaturants to be mixed therewith have been used in the proportions specified and the colouring matter added before he allows any motor fuel to leave the place of manufacture.

6. The excise officer in charge of any factory established for the manufacture of motor fuel shall take samples of the wood naphtha, benzine, and pyridine bases intended to be used as denaturants in such fuel, and shall submit the same to the Government analyst, Johannesburg, and unless he receives a certificate from such analyst that they are of the prescribed standards he shall not permit them to be used for the purpose aforesaid.

7. The denaturants in question shall be stored in that part of a building approved of for the manufacture of motor fuel, and must be kept in hermetically sealed vessels.

NOTE.—The standards prescribed for the denaturants in question will be furnished on application to the commissioner or his deputy.

8. Ether manufactured on premises licensed for the production of motor fuel shall not be removed therefrom except with the permission of the commissioner or his deputy first had and obtained, and the payment to him of the excise duty chargeable on the quantity of spirit used in the manufacture of ether so removed: Provided that nothing contained herein shall prevent the removal of ether under excise supervision from one motor fuel factory to another such factory.

9. Every manufacturer of motor fuel shall, in addition to keeping such books, records, and returns as are or may be required under any excise Act or regulations issued thereunder, keep a complete record of the quantity of fuel manufactured by him and his sales of such fuel, together with the names and addresses of every purchaser. This record must be available for the inspection at all reasonable times by the commissioner or his deputy, who may make copies of or extracts therefrom.

10. Every manufacturer of motor fuel and/or of ether intended to be used in connection therewith shall enter into a bond, together with sufficient surety, binding himself,—

(*a*) to carry out the foregoing conditions imposed by the commissioner for the safeguarding of the revenue;

(*b*) to pay on demand to the commissioner the excise duty payable on any spirit produced in a motor fuel factory, or conveyed there under lawful authority, that cannot be shown to have been used in the production of motor fuel or of any ingredient used in the manufacture of such fuel;

(*c*) to pay on demand the excise duty payable on the quantity of spirit used in the manufacture of any motor fuel that is found not to conform to the prescribed conditions.

Warning.—The presence of the excise officer during the process of manufacture does not relieve the manufacturer from any responsibility as to the proper carrying out of these conditions, and should any completed fuel be found not to conform with the prescribed conditions, the manufacturer will be liable for excise duty on the spirits used therein at the rate of two shillings per proof gallon on any portion of such fuel

AUSTRALIA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, November 27, 1917.

SALE OF JAM TO BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS.

On November 12, the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs announced that he had completed a contract for the sale of surplus Australian jam to the Imperial Government.

The contract was for 50,000,000 pounds, of which 12,000,000 pounds would be shipped to Great Britain and 38,000,000 pounds to the United States.

Manufacturers in all the Australian states are to participate in the supply, which specifies that the jam is to be packed in 16 and 32-ounce tins. The price arranged is 5¼d. (10½ cents) per pound free on board steamer.

This huge contract, which will practically absorb the whole of the Australian surplus of the coming season's soft fruits, involves, approximately, £1,100,000. The transaction is being financed by the British Government.

Obviously, a most important consideration in connection with jam making is sugar supplies. The latest estimate is that Queensland will this season produce over 300,000 tons of sugar and New South Wales about 15,000 tons, so that—deducting the yearly consumption in the Commonwealth of about 270,000 tons—adequate supplies will be available to meet the requirements of jam manufacturers for the oversea contract.

THE AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS SEASON OF 1917.

At the annual conference of the Australian Dried Fruits Association recently held in Melbourne some interesting particulars as to the trade were made available. It was stated that the total production for the 1917 season was 14,153 tons, as against 17,266 tons for the previous year, a decrease of 3,113 tons.

A comparison of the varieties produced in the two seasons is given hereunder:—

	1916. Tons.	1917. Tons.
Apricots	200	252
Peaches	134	383
Currants	5,595	4,728
Sultanas	7,876	6,230
Lexias	3,417	2,546
Muscatels	44	14
Total	17,266	14,153

While the pack of apricots showed an increase over the previous season, the quantity was not sufficient for home requirements as a large demand exists for this fruit in the dried form for jam-making purposes. Growers were, therefore, urged to pay more attention to this fruit, particularly as there are opportunities offering for its export in several directions.

Peaches were not in good local demand—although of the finest quality—and it was thought that, unless an export outlet could be found, the prospects were not encouraging to growers.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the production of currants was reduced from 5,595 tons to 4,728 tons showing a 10 per cent loss, which was deemed unfortunate as Canada, the United States and South Africa were desirous of purchasing larger quantities than usual through inability to obtain supplies from Greece.

The New Zealand demand for currants also improved and it was considered by the association that if reciprocity arrangements could be made with that dominion and also with Canada no other markets need be sought.

Weather conditions also affected sultanas, which showed a shortage of 1,646 tons and caused a serious loss to growers. The domestic demand for sultanas was very substantial, but owing to freight conditions shipments to the United Kingdom were very restricted. The New Zealand market had taken a good quantity and it was urged that more attention should be paid to that market, as well as to the Orient in which there are great possibilities.

Owing to the time necessary to prepare for cooking purposes, Lexia raisins—said to be the finest fruit of all—were not in particular favour, although the demand for the seeded article was still good. The unfavourable drying season and high cost of labour and material—about 4½d. (9 cents) per pound—greatly affected the pack of Muscatels.

The production of prunes was very small and not sufficient to meet local requirements.

Shipping difficulties greatly increased during the season, and unfortunately dried fruits are not on the preferential freight list, but it is anticipated that conditions will so improve that further parcels can be exported at an early date.

Large quantities of Australian dried fruits (which are only produced in the irrigated districts of Mildura, in the state of Victoria, and Renmark in South Australia), have been shipped to Vancouver this year, from which point distribution was made to many eastern Canadian points.

PROGRESS OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., November 28, 1917.

The president of the Engineering Association of New South Wales reviewed the principal engineering developments at the annual meeting of the association held recently and stated: That quietly, but surely, a powerful steel industry was growing up in Australia. Not only was it expected that the Lithgow (100 miles from Sydney) and Newcastle (60 miles from Sydney) steel works would henceforth provide the whole of Australia's requirements of steel rails, but the time was not far distant when export might be possible. Of yellow and white metal alloys, it was interesting to note the development along sound lines of the manufacture of rolled manganese, phosphor, and other bars, and that difficult business had not been undertaken without due recogni-

tion of the necessity for maintaining a laboratory for the scientific control of the processes. Considerable improvement was taking place everywhere in the extension and addition of modern foundry equipment, the capacity of which for large iron castings was now practically unlimited. For the more difficult work of steel casting there was also a most noticeable improvement and an increasing number of plants are being laid down. The casting of steel rolling stock wheels is gradually developing to a satisfactory stage and it was generally understood that the establishment of another modern plant on extensive lines was contemplated in the near future at Newcastle. When it is remembered that there are now approximately 20,000 miles of railway in operation in Australia, it would be realized what possibilities there were for the local manufacture of rolling stock material.

A better example of high class workmanship could not be quoted than the manufacture of modern high speed steam engines which are now being successively made. In the manufacture and export of agricultural machinery, harvesters particularly, quite a striking success has been achieved, and a considerable quantity exported to Argentine and elsewhere. The imperative call of the man on the land for a cheap and handy form of power to supplant hand or horse power has given manufacturers of internal combustion engines a great impetus. Before the war perhaps 10 per cent of the supply only was made locally and 90 per cent was imported. In ten years time the percentage will probably be reversed. Oil engines, from one-half horse power of the farm unit type up to semi-diesel marine engines of 150 horsepower are now being made. Ten years ago only 15 per cent of the centrifugal pumps used were made locally. This figure is now believed to be 50 per cent. Refrigerating plant has for many years been made but is worth noting that the largest compression so far made here was recently completed by a local firm. In machine tools, woodworking machinery, rail and road tractors and cars, tin-making machinery, electric motors, capstans, boilers of every class, including water tube, further reminders are given that engineers are broadening their resources. Steam boilers which before the war could be manufactured and sold for approximately £32 to £40 per ton complete, are now costing £70 to £100 per ton, due almost wholly to the fact that boiler plates are only procurable at from £50 to £80 per ton. If a modern steel plate rolling mill had been established locally it could be producing and selling them under present conditions at £14 per ton.

SULPHITE SPIRITS AND GASES AS POWER FOR MOTOR-CARS, ETC., IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, November 30, 1917.

On account of the great scarcity of gasolene, there being no import of this commodity at present, extensive experiments have been carried on with different substitutes for this, for motor-cars, motor-cycles and other machines. The experiment with sulphite spirits has turned out very satisfactory and it may be said that this problem has been solved. It has been possible to neutralize the damaging influence which the sulphite spirits have on the more sensitive parts of the motors, and after the spirits have gone through this process, it leaves no bad effects at all.

In Sweden sulphite spirits have been used for nearly three years and several factories have been built. The Swedish Government has found this production so important, that the factories receive a government bonus for purchasing the necessary machines. Already in 1915, at the Swedish motor-car races, several cars, driven with sulphite spirits, took part, and now all traffic can practically be said to be based on this.

In Norway several factories for manufacturing sulphite spirits are now under construction. The largest one will be in running order in January, 1918, and is calculated to produce 800,000 litres of pure spirits per year. If the demand becomes as large as expected, the production can be increased to double that quantity. It is reported that another mill expects to produce a similar quantity per year.

Sulphite spirits are produced from the offal lye at the cellulose mills, whereby also some valuable by-products are obtained, such as tanning stuffs, etc. It is calculated that every ton of pulp produced will give 50 litres of spirits. Special motortypes are under construction for the use of this fluid, and a larger company is about to be organized for the purpose of making the necessary changes on old motors for both motor-cars and motor-cycles as well as for motor-boats.

In addition to the above, experiments are being made with common coal gas (lighting gas) and with carbide gas as power for motor-cars. Several cars are already in daily use on the streets here, driven with coal gas, passenger cars as well as heavy transport vans. The coal gas is obtained from the city gas works and filled in large balloons placed on top of the cars, from which the gas is led in tubes to the motor.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, November 30, 1917.

In reference to a recent report from this office on agricultural machinery imports, published on page 647, *Weekly Bulletin* No. 712, the following paragraphs from the *Manchester Guardian* are informative:—

"With a view to removing possible misunderstanding of the functions of the Agricultural Machinery Department of the Ministry of Munitions as regards the supply of agricultural machinery, implements, fuel, and accessories, it is to be noted that these functions are confined solely to the carrying out of government orders for such material received from the Boards of Agriculture for England, Scotland, and Ireland, the issuing of permits to manufacturers, the control of imports and exports, and to giving general assistance to manufacturers in the execution of their orders, whether government or private.

"The supply of the above-mentioned commodities to the consumer, in so far as it is undertaken by the Government is in the hands of the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed."

DEMAND IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR HERRINGS AND CONDENSED MILK.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Norman D. Johnston.*)

BRISTOL, November 30, 1917.

DEMAND FOR YOUNG PILCHARDS OR HERRINGS.

There is a good market in Great Britain for young pilchards or herrings or small edible fish in half-pound and one-pound tins. It is the custom of American packers who export to this market to ship these fish in cases containing forty-eight one-pound

tins or ninety-six half-pound tins. The fish should not be placed in cottonseed oil alone, but should either be packed in olive oil or a mixture of cottonseed oil and tomato sauce.

If any firms interested in supplying these fish to this market will communicate with this office they will be put in touch with British importing concerns.

LARGE SALE FOR CONDENSED MILK.

On account of the limited supplies of milk in the United Kingdom there is a great demand for condensed milk. The American shippers have taken advantage of these favourable conditions and thousands of tins have recently been sold in this district. The present is a very good time for any Canadian condensed milk canner who desires to do an export business to capture a part of the trade, and this office will be pleased to assist them to get into touch with firms desiring supplies of condensed milk.

PROPRIETARY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, November 27, 1917.

The particulars submitted herewith have been inspired by inquiries received from time to time from Canadian firms who have made request for a definition of what is embodied in the term "proprietary companies" in Australia (as apart from ordinary limited liability companies) from whom they had received correspondence.

All Australian proprietary companies are registered in Victoria (i.e., in Melbourne) under the Victorian Companies Act of 1896 (included in section 130 of the Companies Act of 1915) but many such companies have branches in other parts of the Commonwealth.

The expression "proprietary company" denotes that the registration is made in the state of Victoria and can be applied to any company which, by its articles or memorandum of association,—

(*a*) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and
(*b*) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employment of the company) to fifty; and
(*c*) prohibits the company from receiving deposits except from its members or shareholders for fixed periods or payable at call whether bearing or not bearing interest; and
(*d*) has received a certificate of incorporation in which the Registrar-General certifies that the company is a proprietary company.

Under the Act, a proprietary company is only required to file, each year at the office of the Registrar-General, a return giving a list of the directors, a list of shareholders and a summary of its share capital, while other registered companies must, in addition, file certified copies of their balance sheets.

Many proprietary companies are really "family concerns" or are restricted to comparatively few shareholders. The advantages in such instances of registering as proprietary companies are that the general public cannot ascertain what profits are being made, and in the case of the death of one of the partners his share interest only is involved. On the other hand, ordinary limited liability companies must file copies of their balance sheets, which can be inspected by any one interested.

All documents filed may be inspected, in the case of both registrations, upon payment of a small fee, but proprietary companies are under no obligation to disclose their financial position.

MARKET FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY IN ITALY.

(NOTE.—Information regarding other markets for woodworking machinery was published in *Weekly Bulletin* Nos. 709 and 724.)

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

Italy.

(*Consul North Winship, Milan.*)

The use of woodworking machinery in Lombardy (consular district of Milan), is extensive. In fact the woodworking industries are well developed, the most important being furniture, doors, blinds, carriages, automobiles, other vehicles, frames, mouldings, fixtures, and planing-mill products. These machines are almost exclusively supplied by other countries. Only one plant in Italy turns out woodworking machinery. It is in Mondovi, Piedmont, and supplies only 5 per cent of the total trade. Before the war, 70 per cent was supplied by Germany, while the other machines sold were French, American, and Italian.

The fact that only a few American machines were sold in normal times is explained by the keen competition of the German manufacturers, and their favourable prices and terms. One concern offered terms on the basis of instalment rates up to three or four years.

The present demand for woodworking machinery for the private trade is limited as several factories are closed. On the other hand, important sales are made to the Government. Offers to the Italian Government, it is understood, are to be addressed to its representatives in America.

HANDLED BY REPRESENTATIVES IN MILAN.

The user of woodworking machinery rarely orders the machine direct from the manufacturer, especially when he is not thoroughly acquainted with it. The business is handled by representatives in Milan. American machines are usually sold here through general agents in London and Paris. Before the war only machines for making wheels and blinds were sold. The dealers here state that the best method of increasing the sales of American machines is by appointment of general Italian agents in Milan.

Both native and imported lumber is used in Lombardy. The wood grown in Italy is oak, elm, chestnut, olive, ash, beech, cherry, maple, poplar, fir, pine, larch, and linden, while the varieties imported are mahogany, which is received from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Honduras; cedar, from Brazil; ebony, sycamore, etc., from Africa; and poplar, pitch-pine, fir, and oak from the United States and Canada.

The duty on woodworking machinery weighing over 300 kilogrammes is 9 lire gold per quintal. When prices are quoted, they should be accompanied by actual freight rates to Genoa. Catalogues should be printed in Italian.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS OF METAL MANUFACTURES.

(From report on the trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1916 by Mr. R. W. Dalton, British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.)

The following table shows the total imports in this class, together with the shares of the countries named:—

Countries.	Competitive.		Non-Competitive.		Totals.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,843,339	1,799,901			1,843,339	1,799,901
Australia	63,965	97,434			63,965	97,434
Canada	111,973	165,542			111,973	165,542
United States	343,283	486,134			343,283	486,134
Japan	891	11,970			891	11,970
Germany	5,425	28,803			5,425	28,803
Other countries	34,166				34,166	
Totals	2,403,042	2,589,784			2,403,042	2,589,784

The following table shows the proportion of the total of the imports from each of the countries named in each of the two years:—

Countries—	1915. Per cent.	1916. Per cent.
United Kingdom	76.7	69.5
Australia	2.6	3.7
Canada	4.6	6.4
United States	14.3	18.8
Japan	0.0	0.5
Germany	0.2	1.1
Other countries	1.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0

As was only to be anticipated, British manufacturers have lost ground in the trades covered by this class. A good deal of this loss is due to dealers having to purchase the products of other countries against their will, but there are a few lines in which the goods which have been supplied are capable of holding their own on their merits even in normal times. It will, therefore, require the display of energy and adaptability if our manufacturers are not to lose, permanently, trade in this market which they formerly held.

BOLTS AND NUTS, BRASS PLATE AND SHEET, FENCING STAPLES, BARBED AND ORDINARY FENCING WIRE.

In bolts and nuts, the imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 27,391 cwts. to 24,282 cwts., while the imports from the United States increased from 1,761 cwts. to 3,831 cwts. American bolts and nuts are very much cheaper than British, but, allowing for this difference in price, the British article is recognized to be a much superior article which would usually be preferred. Imports of brass plate and sheet from the United Kingdom showed a large increase,

while imports from the United States declined. Germany's share of the trade in metallic capsules has passed to the United Kingdom. In fencing staples, American trade increased, and there was also a considerable increase in imports from Canada. Dealers complain that the reason why this trade is largely in the hands of American firms is that British firms refuse to make the pattern which the market requires; but Canada has now begun to make this pattern, and is getting a good share of the trade. There were no imports of barbed fencing wire from the United Kingdom in the past year, and America supplied about 83 per cent of the trade. In ordinary fencing wire, the United States supplied the greater part of the trade, but the imports from Canada increased. The whole of the fencing position in New Zealand demands consideration from firms in the United Kingdom. There are very few hedges such as we know them in the United Kingdom, the common method of fencing being by wire. The American firms cater for the cheaper trade. There is no comparison, of course, in the qualities of the wire supplied from the two countries, and where first cost is to be considered only in relation to durability the British wire will always be used. But where land is continually being brought in and quickly changing hands, the cheaper method of fencing will often be employed, because first cost is often the main consideration. There is, consequently, a certain demand for the cheaper wire which our firms do not apparently attempt to cater for. With the development of the dairying industry and the tendency to closer settlement, apart from the continual breaking of new land, the demand for fencing materials of all kinds is bound to be very great, and it would be worth the while of United Kingdom firms to study the position.

HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, IRONMONGERY, ENAMELWARE, FILES AND SCREWS.

In hardware, hollow-ware and ironmongery, not otherwise enumerated, there were considerable increases in the imports from Canada, Australia, Sweden, Japan, and the United States. Probably the most notable line in which developments have taken place is enamelware. The difficulty in obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom has enabled other countries to develop this trade. The enamelware which has come from Japan has been of very poor quality, and much below sample on which orders were taken. Dealers generally are very much dissatisfied with deliveries, and unless a great alteration takes place it is not likely that this trade will continue. The Canadian, American, and Swedish lines have been very satisfactory, though prices in many cases are high, but latterly supplies from Sweden have stopped. The greater part of the growth in imports from the United States is probably due to increased trade from that country in files, screws, etc. America has been supplying good selling lines in pliers, such as formerly came from Germany, and has also entered the trade in sheep's ear markers, a line in which it is impossible to get satisfactory deliveries from the United Kingdom.

I consider that the United Kingdom trade in general hardware lines is not what it ought to be. The manufacturers are too much inclined to satisfy themselves with making a good article and leaving the article to sell itself.

The Americans may have an inferior article but they make it look like a good one, and they consider the best means of making it appeal to the buyer. The average buyer has little idea of intrinsic value, and from my experience of New Zealand I am sure that, with the exception of certain recognized brands, the buyer will very frequently buy an American, rather than a British article, so far as hardware is concerned, for no reason than that it looks a better value. In addition, the dealer finds himself almost obliged to push the American article to the disadvantage of the British if he is to make a good show in his store, and to make a good profit in his business. The articles which he receives from America look attractive on his shelves or in his window, while he is also supplied with plenty of showcards and advertising matter. Everybody who thinks, knows, of course, that the buyers pay for all this, but few

actually think of it. If the manufacturer will consider that everybody believes that the British article is the best, but that it is the American article to which the attention of the customer is more often drawn, he will begin to find out what is the root trouble in our overseas hardware business. I am driven to the conclusion, after careful consideration, that many of the firms in the United Kingdom in this trade have not sufficiently realized what must be done to secure successful "selling," and that it is this shortcoming in their selling organization, almost solely, which is building up foreign trade in these lines.

It will probably be said that the figures of trade prove that the position of the United Kingdom trade is satisfactory and that, therefore, the methods must be. As a matter of fact they do no such thing in this trade at any rate, for the returns merely show that, in spite of defects, the quality of the goods which United Kingdom firms have to offer is the saving factor. More trade could be done here if their methods were improved. I could not rightly refrain from calling attention to this matter in the interests of British trade, as the weakness is so obvious to any one who travels through the country, and one cannot go into any hardware store without finding proof of it.

GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED SHEET.

Imports of galvanized and corrugated sheet, for which the demand is very great, showed a large decrease. Prices have risen to an extraordinary extent and it is extremely difficult to find even small lots on the market at present. Imports from the United States increased from 8,072 cwts. to 10,579 cwts., but it would seem almost certain that when supplies are again available the trade will revert to the United Kingdom.

WROUGHT IRON TUBE.

Canada has done a very large business since the war in wrought iron tube 6 inches and under in internal diameter. In 1915 very large quantities of this tube were placed on the market at low prices by the agent of a Toronto firm, and, in fact, for a time, dealers were overloaded. The imports from Canada in 1916 were only about half of those in 1915, and the imports from the United Kingdom also fell considerably. I am informed that the Canadian tube is good value and will probably hold its own after the war.

OIL LAMPS, GAS MANTELS, ELECTRIC METRES.

The German trade in oil lamps has apparently passed into American hands, the trade from the United Kingdom having gradually declined since the war, while that of the United States has shown a considerable increase. There seems to be no reason why United Kingdom firms should not secure more of this trade, which includes both inside lamps and hand lanterns. It is absolutely essential, however, to keep to the patterns which the market calls for and this United Kingdom firms do not appear to do. The imports of gas mantels from the United Kingdom showed a large increase. The United States supplied 1,685 electricity meters as compared with 191 in 1915.

NAILS AND TACKS.

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of small nails and tacks from the United States. The American tack would seem to have a better finish than that from the United Kingdom, and it is packed in small cartons for retail trade, a fact which is said to help sales. These packets can be retailed at 1d. and are neatly packed three dozen in a box which can be shown on the counter. In wire nails, Canada is taking the place formerly held by the United States. This trade is apparently purely a question of price; with the assistance of the preferential tariff, Canadian firms can underquote American, while British prices are as a rule too high.

SPRAYING PUMPS.

The United States supplies the majority of the spraying pumps which are imported, but there is a locally manufactured article which is selling well. This, of course, refers to pumps which are known as bucket pumps and knapsack pumps for handwork. The large pump, petrol driven, which is used in the large orchards in the commercial fruit-growing districts, is an American article. It is horse-drawn, and with a motor of 1½ horse-power with 600 revolutions per minute, costs about £120. British manufacturers do not apparently cater for the trade in the motor-driven pump, though they do supply some of the hand pumps.

STOVES AND RANGES.

The trade in oil stoves is largely in the hands of American and Swedish firms. The American stove is sold by the oil companies as a means of cultivating a demand for their oils. The prices, which are fixed by the oil companies, are very low. Imports of gas stoves, which are solely from the United Kingdom, showed a marked increase. The trade in other stoves and ranges also increased, but the majority of these are now supplied by local manufacturers.

TINPLATES, TINSMITHS' FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

Tinplates have been very difficult to secure, and the imports from the United States have increased in consequence. In tinsmith's furniture and fittings there has been a large increase in imports from Australia—the majority of these imports probably consisted of fittings for articles used in dairy factories.

AXES AND SAWS, SPADES AND SHOVELS.

The remarks which have been made above in reference to general hardware lines apply to some extent to the trade in tools, but in this trade there is an added difficulty in that the tools which are obtained from the United Kingdom are not always suitable to conditions in the country. This refers chiefly to such articles as axes and saws. In the former the United Kingdom trade is practically non-existent, one or two firms have made an attempt to meet the bushmen's requirements, but for some reason they have not been very successful. United Kingdom firms interested in these have had their attention drawn to the position in regard to these articles, and I do not propose to consider the matter further than to say that New Zealand is still without a British axe of an entirely satisfactory character. As regards saws, I believe that saws to compete with the American special saws are now to be had in the United Kingdom, but they have apparently not been offered with any energy in the Dominion. In spades and shovels, the British article has displaced the American, but I understand that an American long handled shovel made to a well-known British design is now being offered on the market at $7.50 per dozen, f.o.b. American port, which is lower than the corresponding British price.

So far as other articles in this class are concerned there is little of interest to record. The market is very well stocked, if not overstocked, with goods, and it is practically certain that imports in the present year will show a falling off. Building is practically at a standstill and public works are being reduced to a minimum. In addition, the working of the Military Service Act is resulting in the stoppage of any work on farms or elsewhere that is not absolutely essential. Wholesalers are, consequently, anticipating quiet trade and are indisposed to place orders. This, of course, relates to goods which can be bought; there is a great scarcity of some goods of the heavier classes, of which delivery cannot be secured under present conditions of trade.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended December 21, 1917, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

December 16, ss. *Bowden,* 244 drums.
" 18, ss. *Esparta,* 260 drums.
" 19, ss. *Mexico,* 150 drums.

The market on fish in drums has been quiet, but steady. The lack of demand is greatly noted, while a very strong feeling prevails among holders. As a result of this situation, the prices remain unchanged and we can quote codfish and haddock at 12½ cents per pound, and hake at 11½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

December 16, ss. *Bowden,* 1,427 cases, Boston.
" 17, ss. *Chalmette,* 1,045 cases, New Orleans.
" 18, ss. *Esparta,* 1,278 cases, Boston.
" 18, *Zacapa,* 100 cases, New York.

Although there is a very light demand in evidence for codfish in cases, no change has occurred on the prices prevailing here, as the general tone of the market has been strong and holders sustain their prices. We quote at $15.50 to $17.50 per case for that from the United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The arrivals of bloaters amounted to 260 boxes this week. No sale has been effected on this stock as yet, but a price of $1.75 per large box is predicted.

GOUDA CHEESE.

There is a good demand prevailing for this kind of cheese and the price of 35 to 55 cents per pound has continued just the same as last week.

POTATOES.

Importation—

3,971 barrels from Halifax, N.S., Canada.
1,708 " and 8,188 bags from Boston.
410 " and 175 bags from New York.
1,000 bags from New Orleans.

In spite of the fact that these receipts are too heavy for the present consumption, there is no change in the prices, due to the active demand which has prevailed for potatoes this week. We quote at $6.25 per Canadian barrel and at 4 cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York 3 d/s. ½ per cent premium.
London s/d. at $4.79 per pound.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST FROM CHILE.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in Chile under date of November 13, 1917:—

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATION.

An appeal is being made to the Minister of Finance, against an inconvenient regulation recently introduced by the Customs Administration, by which merchandise will only be delivered on presentation of the original consular invoice. If the original is *not* forthcoming, a fine of $50 is imposed. The Directive Council of the "Sociedad de Fomento Fabril" have recommended the suppression of the regulation in view of the present difficulties of international communication, which often result in the loss of original documents in transit.

TRADE MARKS PROTECTION.

At the last meeting of the "Sociedad de Fomento Fabril," Santiago, a letter was read from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, drawing attention to the danger to foreign manufacturers, due to the present conditions of the trade marks protection regulations, and soliciting the active co-operation of the council, before the Government, in the prompt adjustment of the trouble.

Under present conditions, any one in Chile can register a foreign mark, and get protection for a number of years without the necessity of proving his right to it by producing certificate of inscription in the country of its origin, thereby debarring the legitimate manufacturer from the sale of his own products. The Council approved a reply stating that a Bill is at present before Congress affecting Commercial and Trade Marks, in which the interests of industry and commerce will be amply protected.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN PERSPECTIVE.

An engineer of the Department of Public Works is at present studying on the spot the conditions of the river Diguill, in the province of Nuble, for the execution of irrigation works.

The plans and estimates for the damming of the waters of Mondaca lake, in the province of Curico, for regulating the course of the river Lontue at an estimated cost of two million pesos will shortly be submitted for approval of the Council of Public Works.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Chilian Government has commissioned Sr. Gustavo Vergara to study in the United States everything appertaining to the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, with a view to the establishing of the industry in this country.

PETROLEUM.

It is reported that a short distance from Puntas Arenas, straits of Magellan, where boring operations have been carried on for the past two years for oil, a gusher has been discovered of immense promise. The Government is investigating the bona fides of the discovery.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

Australia.

RELAXATION OF THE PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS INTO AUSTRALIA.

In his report of November 27, 1917, Mr. D. R. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, includes the following information regarding the relaxation of the prohibition of certain importations into Australia:—

The prohibition of the importation into Australia of perfumed spirits and bay rum, perfumery and potable spirits, by proclamation dated August 10, 1917, has been relaxed to some extent. The Minister for Trade and Customs, on October 22, 1917, decided that:—

(*a*) Importations from the United Kingdom and other British dominions, also from Allied countries, including the United States of America, will be allowed during 1917-1918, in the case of *perfumed spirits* and *bay rum*, of 50 per cent of the quantity imported during the year 1916-1917, and in the case of *perfumery*, of 50 per cent of the value of perfumery imported during 1916-1917; and

(*b*) That in the case of *potable spirits* the proportion of allowable importations is 70 per cent, and may be based either on the average yearly importations for the three years ended June 30, 1917, or on the importations for the year 1916-1917 at the option of the importer, and that in the case of firms which have been importing during the years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 only, the percentage is to be based on the average importations for these two years or on the importations for 1916-1917 at the option of the importer.

PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS INTO AUSTRALIA.

Advices have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Melbourne, under date of November 30, 1917, that the Commonwealth Government has prohibited the importation into Australia of certain goods made of tin or packed in tin containers as follows:—

By proclamation dated November 7, 1917, the importation into Australia of the following manufactures from *tinplate* is prohibited from January 1, 1918, unless with the consent of the Minister for Defence: *Crown seals, bird cages, toys of tin or other metal, fancy canisters, letter boxes, stoves, phonograph horns, kerosene pumps, and metal advertising hoardings, signs and plates.*

By proclamation dated November 7, 1917, the importation into Australia of the following goods, *when put up in containers manufactured from tinplate*, has been prohibited from January 1, 1918, unless the consent, in writing, of the Minister for Defence has first been obtained: *Dry foodstuffs (except biscuits, infant and invalid foods and dried milk foods), tobacco and cigarettes, boot polish, confectionery, powders of all descriptions, soaps (except liquid soaps), spices, dry pharmaceutical preparations, linoleum polishes and metal polishes.*

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NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

South Africa's Iron and Steel Industry.

(British and South African Export Gazette).

PRETORIA MAY BECOME THE SHEFFIELD OF THE SUB-CONTINENT.

It is quite conceivable that, before many years have elapsed, Pretoria will develop into a great industrial centre for the production of iron and steel, and become a "Sheffield" in minature. It has, of course, always been known that abundant deposits of iron ore of a quality which makes it extremely valuable from the commercial point of view exist in the Pretoria district; but it is only recently that the Corporation has taken the definite step of leasing to a local company a small portion of the ore-bearing area. The company in question has been promoted by Mr. C. F. Delfos, of the well-known engineering firm of Delfos, Ltd., Johannesburg and Pretoria who are, of course, experts in this branch of industry, and a blast furnace to treat the ore, as also that found near Barkly West, in the Cape Province, will shortly begin operations. Inquiries have, however, been received from other quarters and from other persons who desire to take a much larger share in the mining of iron in this region; but the municipality unfortunately finds itself handicapped by its inability, under the Local Authorities Land Ordinance of 1916, to grant leases of longer duration than 20 years. Naturally, capitalists will not put up money for development of the ore bodies on a really wide and commercial scale until this Ordinance has been materially modified. When that has been done, and the Corporation given the option of extending leases beyond the period of two decades, it is generally believed that there will be a great influx of capital to the district, and that industrial activity will manifest itself not only in iron-mining, but the establishment of blast furnaces and other related enterprises on a large scale. It may come as a shock to the æsthetic who knows the spotless little capital city, sheltered in its shallow cup of hills, and would have it remain unchanged, but the iron is there, and in these days of relentless industrialism it is only natural that the smoke of the furnaces should follow rapidly upon the commencement of mining.

The Chamber of Mines' Electric Furnace.

The need of a "primary" iron and steel industry in South Africa hardly requires labouring. Professor John Orr is satisfied that the ore is there, just as we all know the coal is; and the reports made recently by other scientists after careful investigation of the town lands of Pretoria appear to put the matter beyond all doubt. The manufacture of steel has already taken place quite successfully in the Transvaal, even although the industry may be said to be still in the experimental stage. The first electric furnace of the inductive type to be erected in South Africa was set up a few months ago by the Witwatersrand Co-operative Smelting Works under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines for making steel castings, such as shoes and dies for the mines, from scrap metal; and, of course, the manufacture of bar iron, etc., from scrap in the Transvaal has been carried on at Vereeniging for several years, its production in 1916 having been 1,635 tons of light rails, 4,650 tons of ingots, 450 tons of structural steel, and 2,417 tons of merchant steel. This output should be enormously exceeded when last year's figures are available. Between 70 and 80 tons of shoes and dies are now being turned out per month by the electric furnace referred to, and, although the needs of the mines are very much in excess of this output, a very useful contribution is being made to current requirements. The lining of the furnace at first presented some difficulties, but these were solved by the use of magnesite from the Eastern Transvaal.

calcined in Johannesburg. Two linings per month proved adequate. The life of the local shoes and dies, we are informed, is from 70 to 100 p.c. of that of the imported, the difference being mainly attributable to the fact that the shoes and dies obtained from oversea are hammered, and to the further fact that owing to the war it is impossible to secure the export to South Africa of the plant necessary for doing this work. The locally-manufactured articles accordingly command a smaller price than the imported, viz., £25 per ton, as against £35.

Scrap Metal Supplies not Inexhaustible.

At the Danswart Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., something like 400 to 500 tons of bars and angles are now being produced monthly from selected fagotted scrap. As will be noted, however, whether it is a case of making shoes and dies in Johannesburg or rails and ingots at Vereeniging, complete dependence has at present to be placed upon scrap metal; and we take it that South Africa's supplies of scrap are far from inexhaustible. If, therefore, the iron and steel industry of the Union is to establish itself on a permanent basis, it is highly essential that pig-iron should become available without unnecessary delay. The realization of this fact ought to expedite research and development work at Pretoria and other points, such as Kromdraai, at which, it is claimed, payable iron ore exists in large quantities. Sheffield steel masters are largely interested in the South African iron industry, and are, to our knowledge, watching developments with the utmost vigilance.

Japan Can Build 250 Ships a Year.

NUMBER OF DOCK SLIPS HAS INCREASED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, has furnished the following extract from the *Japan Advertiser*:—

No industry has been carried on in Japan more actively during the war than shipbuilding. At the end of September there were 113 shipbuilding slips, owned by forty-two different shipbuilding firms. In each slip a ship of 1,000 tons can be built, according to an investigation by the Department of Communications. This is more than three times the number of ships Japan owned before the war. Many more are also building and twenty-four of them are expected to be completed before the end of the year.

When all these berths are put into full operation, subject to a supply of steel and iron materials, Japan will be able to build more than 250 ships, aggregating 1,000,000 tons, yearly.

Market for Pumps in Paraguay.

(*Consul Henry H. Balch, Asuncion, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Inasmuch as there is no water-supply system for the city of Asuncion, which has about 80,000 population, or for any of the other cities or towns of the Republic, there is a constant demand for a limited supply of hand pumps, windmill pumps, electrical, and gas pumps to be used in wells for the purpose of supplying water to residences, business houses, public buildings, etc., in Paraguay. Aside from two breweries, three ice plants, three sugar refineries, some small bottling plants, and a very few other small plants which require pumps a little larger than those used by the average family, there is practically no market for any class except those used in supplying water from wells for ordinary family needs.

The total value of all pumps imported into Paraguay in a year averages about $6,000, of which more than half represents imports from the United States. Germany hitherto has been the nearest competitor, followed by England.

An Asuncion importing house handles many of the pumps sold in the country. Information regarding credit reliability should be obtained from one or the other of the following Asuncion banks: El Banco de la Republica, El Banco Mercantil, and El Banco de España & Paraguay.

Exports of European-Style Paper from Japan.

(*Consul-General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Among the Japanese commodities that have come to figure prominently in the export trade of the country since the outbreak of the war, European-style paper is mentioned by the Japan *Chronicle* as important. This article had no place in a list of the principal exports until the last few years. Even the home demand for it was met largely by imports from Europe. The war, however, has led to a complete change in the situation. Not only have domestic demands been met by home output, but exports have been made in rapidly increasing quantities to the Orient and to other parts of the world where European supplies have been greatly reduced or even completely suspended.

INCREASED TOTAL EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

Exports of European-style paper last year amounted to 12,000,000 yen ($5,976,000), while this year's exports are expected, the *Chronicle* states, to total about 18,000,000 yen, making ample allowance for the official restrictions on exports which were instituted a month ago. Up to the end of August, 1917, the year's exports amounted to 12,942,000 yen, equal to the whole of last year. The figures for the eight months are 3½ times as large as those for the corresponding period of 1915, while the increase as compared with last year is 50 per cent. The output of paper in this country next year is expected to increase by 40 or 50 per cent, and it is thought that if the export trade continues to develop at the present rate, it will not be long before European-style paper comes to occupy a leading position on the list of Japan's export commodities.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending January 4, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	567,057	321,773	121,034		1,009,864
Consolidated Elevator Co.	287,287	140,984	60,109	38,358	526,738
Empire Elevator Co	533,252	296,553	63,899	104,312	998,016
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	612,839	107,992	76,419		797,250
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	389,064	123,097	23,853	94,698	630,712
G.T. Pacific	547,275	451,578	168,547	126,568	1,293,968
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	447,231	417,987	113,925		979,143
Fort William Elevator Co.	284,879	240,384	76,429	58,896	660,588
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	229,949	136,115	23,481		389,545
Northwestern	272,788	4,045			276,833
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	679,117	606,885	294,799	87,477	1,668,278
D. Horn & Co.	74,564	63,910	21,711	88,595	248,780
Dominion Government Elevator.	452,170	89,741	37,906	65,400	645,217
Thunder Bay	295,929	341,406	83,367	35,461	756,163
Davidson & Smith	259,302	316,862	60,876	282	637,322
Grain afloat	2,145,856				2,145,856
Total Terminal Elevators	8,078,559	3,659,312	1,226,355	700,047	13,664,273
Saskatoon Dom. Govt. Elevator	29,675	808,214		104	837,993
Moosejaw Dom. Govt. Elevator	37,470	585,247		1,066	623,783
Calgary	32,093	280,952	32,860	1,885	347,780
Vancouver	9,959	9,454	3,345		22,758
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	109,187	1,683,867	36,205	3,055	1,832,314
Depot Harbour	1,433,697				1,433,697
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	490,268	127,422	19,997		637,687
Midland Elevator Co.	604,141	280,574	67,595		952,310
Tiffin, G.T.P.	1,348,498	106,533	179,199		1,634,230
Port McNicol	2,476,894	321,208	125,045		2,923,147
Collingwood	152,768				152,768
Goderich	490,261	175,190	48,273		713,724
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	612,916				612,916
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.		36,393			36,393
Port Colborne	1,484,447	712,082	7,575		2,204,104
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	875,034	111,145	10,780		996,959
" " No. 2.	1,376,369	420,841	47,952		1,845,162
Montreal Warehousing Co.	2,016,434	14,532			2,030,966
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	3,329	68,265			71,594
West St. John, N.B.	749,014	117,501	228,714		1,095,229
Halifax, N.S	244,855				244,855
Total Public Elevators	14,358,925	2,491,686	735,130		17,585,741
Total quantity in store	22,546,671	7,834,865	1,997,690	703,102	33,082,328

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended January 4, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	11,283	2,625	77,889	91,797
No. 1 Northern	2,069,042	43,729	5,397,464	7,510,235
No. 2 "	1,113,544	18,121	3,807,308	4,938,973
No. 3 "	733,878	1,654	1,481,713	2,217,245
No. 4 Wheat	449,291	3,369	1,220,090	1,672,750
No. 5 "	343,969	11,703	183,661	539,333
No. 6 "	204,627	10,831	23,747	239,205
Other	1,007,069	17,155	2,167,053	3,191,277
Totals	5,932,703	109,187	14,358,925	20,400,815
Wheat afloat	2,145,856			2,145,856
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	6,966	848		7,814
No. 2 "	400,907	461,292	423,294	1,285,493
No. 3 "	208,348	142,163	132,796	483,307
Ex. No. 1 Feed	374,146	502,321	101,413	977,880
No. 1 Feed	739,716	395,422	294,333	1,429,471
No. 2 "	748,288	114,682	250,438	1,113,408
Other	1,180,941	67,139	1,289,412	2,537,492
Totals	3,659,312	1,683,867	2,491,686	7,834,865
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,474			4,474
No. 3 C.W	230,277	13,949	171,533	415,759
No. 4 "	483,209	10,685	258,031	751,925
Feed	168,412	1,102	16,689	186,203
Rejected	222,158		35,997	258,155
Other	117,825	10,469	252,880	381,174
Totals	1,226,355	36,205	735,130	1,997,690
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	509,830	2,777		512,607
No. 2 C.W	142,153	162		142,315
No. 3 "	27,013	12		27,025
Rejected				–
Other	21,051	104		21,155
Totals	700,047	3,055		703,102
Corn				
Total quantity in store	13,664,273	1,832,314	17,585,741	33,082,328

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators and Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on January 5, 1918, with comparisons for three years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 5, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,932,703	5,585,714	11,518 4
Afloat terminals	2,145,856	.....	2,145,856
Interior terminals	109,187	1,723,127	1,832,314
Public elevators in the East	14,358,925	3,226,816	–
Total	22,546,671	10,535,657	33,082,328
January 5, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	18,341,433	12,325,678	30,667,111
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	1,515,731	1,658,164	2,173,895
Public elevators in the East	5,507,202	10,891,030	16,478,232
Total	25,533,611	24,976,203	49,509,814
January 8, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	20,782,670	10,029,179	30,811,849
Interior terminals	1,229,996	188,620	1,418,616
Public elevators in the East	8,071,905	5,954,765	14,026,670
Total	30,084,571	16,172,564	46,257,135
January 7, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	4,980,121	3,111,384	8,091,505
Interior terminals	1,826,502	945,423	2,771,925
Public elevators in the East	7,213,385	4,746,518	4,959,903
Total	14,020,008	8,803,325	22,823,333

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

1. **Boot and shoe laces.**—A Yorkshire (Eng.) manufacturers' agent wishes to secure for a term of years the agency of a Canadian manufacturer of boot and shoe laces able to undertake regular export trade.

2. **Boot lace tags.**—A Yorkshire (Eng.) firm wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of boot lace tags, either with a view to representation or purchase outright. Samples and prices are desired.

3. **Glue.**—The representative of a number of manufacturers in Western Australia desires price lists, small samples and full particulars concerning Canadian glue on the basis of f.o.b. steamer, direct from New York to Freemantle or from St. John, N.B., transhipping at Melbourne.

4. **Light-weight serges, tweeds and suitings.**—Manufacturers of clothing in Western Australia are desirous of receiving samples and price lists of light-weight serges, coatings, tweeds and suitings—together with price lists of ladies' trimmings—suitable for a mild climate. Prices must be f.o.b. steamer at ocean port.

5. **Wheelbarrows.**—A Bristol firm desires to import wheelbarrows for navvy and general purposes.

6. **Washers and churns.**—Canadian manufacturers of washers and churns are requested to communicate with a firm in Bristol.

7. **Horse buckets.**—A concern in Bristol is prepared to purchase horse buckets.

8. **Lawn mowers.**—A Bristol firm would be glad to get in touch with a Canadian exporter of lawn mowers.

9. **Tree and hand pruners.**—A Bristol firm will buy tree and hand pruners.

10. **Garden tools.**—A firm in Bristol wishes to import rakes, forks, hoes, and general garden tools.

11. **Hay and manure forks.**—Canadian exporters of hay and manure forks are asked to communicate with a Bristol firm.

12. **Hammers and hatchets** are wanted by a Bristol firm.

13. **Fly traps.**—A Bristol firm would be pleased to hear from a Canadian exporter of a good trap for catching flies.

14. **Mouse and rat traps.**—A Bristol firm desires to import mouse and rat traps.

15. **Mincers.**—A Bristol house wants to purchase mincing machines.

16. **Can openers.**—A Bristol concern wants to import can openers.

17. **Scales.**—Canadian manufacturers of a reliable household or kitchen scale or balance are asked to write a Bristol firm.

18. **Pokerettes.**—A Bristol firm desires to import pokerettes.

19. **Lanterns.**—A Bristol firm wishes to purchase lanterns.

20. **Bread and cake knives.**—Canadian exporters should write to a Bristol firm.

21. **Eggbeaters.**—A Bristol firm wishes to purchase eggbeaters.

22. **Clothespegs.**—Turning or spring clothespegs are wanted by a firm in Bristol.

23. **Corn brooms.**—Canadian manufacturers of these brooms are requested to write a firm in Bristol.

24. **Lemon squeezers.**—A firm in Bristol wishes to buy lemon squeezers.

25. **Twines and cord.**—A Bristol firm would import twines and cord.

26. **Terra alba.**—Canadian exporters of terra alba used for paper dressing are requested to communicate with a firm in Bristol.

27. **Cement.**—A Bristol firm desires to import cement for uniting litho. blocks to slate slabs so that they will stand water after being put together. This cement previously came from Germany.

28. **Canned fish.**—A Bristol firm is prepared to purchase young pilchards or herrings in one-half or one-pound tins packed either in olive oil or a mixture of cotton-seed oil and tomato sauce.

29. **Flour.**—A manufacturers' agent in Johannesburg, South Africa, wishes to represent a Canadian flour mill in South Africa.

30. **Mining machinery.**—A mining broker in South Africa would like to arrange to represent Canadian manufacturers of machinery used in the mining industry.

31. **Genuine vegetable parchment.**—A very important paper manufacturer in Australia wishes to secure from Canada supplies of genuine vegetable parchment. He wishes weights from 27 pounds to 60 pounds, 24-inch by 36-inch, per 480 sheets, occasionally up to 75 pounds, 24-inch by 36-inch, per 480 sheets (mostly, however, 30 pounds and 45 pounds). The sizes are chiefly 20-inch by 30-inch for the light and 12-inch by 48-inch for the heavy; also a variety of others. He also states that he has a demand for the reels, 54-inch width preferred, in 60 pounds, 24-inch by 36-inch, per 480 sheets substance, 20-inch diameter with $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch and wider centres.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 730.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

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1918

33630—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, January 21, 1918.** **No. 730**

UNITED STATES EXPORTATION OF COMMODITIES CONTAINING WOOL.

(Released for publication by the United States War Trade Board.)

The War Trade Board makes announcement to-day that the regulations governing the exportation of commodities containing wool, which were promulgated under date of October 10, and under which such exportations were allowable only when based on orders booked prior to September 25, 1917, are hereby withdrawn, and the following regulations are effective as of December 15, 1917.

1. No licenses will be granted by the War Trade Board for the exportation of any commodities containing wool which, in the judgment of the Board are necessary or desirable for the military or naval uses of the United States.

2. Persons desiring to export commodities containing wool shall file with the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, an application on the proper form therefor, specifying in detail the goods for which export license is required; and in addition to the information regularly required on the application blanks, shall furnish a statement by the manufacturer of the cloth or yarn of the number of pounds of scoured wool contained therein.

3. The applicant should further state on his application whether the goods are already manufactured or yet to be manufactured; if manufactured, license may be granted in the usual way, but if the goods are yet to be manufactured, license may be issued for a period of not exceeding six months. All licenses will be recoverable as usual and subject to all the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board.

4. In addition to the foregoing, persons wishing to ship commodities containing wool to their branches or agencies abroad, will be required to state the maximum amount that they now have and would like to maintain in stock at their respective branches or agencies. They will also be required to sign the standard agreement covering shipments to branches or agencies with any additions or special changes that may seem desirable to the War Trade Board.

5. Exporters need no longer procure the certificate from the Textile Alliance as to the date of the order, and no applicant need any longer communicate with them regarding the filing of applications, but should address all inquiries to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, 1435 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

6. The War Trade Board may at any time, if the public interest requires, add to or modify these regulations or revoke or modify at any time any consent, permission or license granted or implied thereby; and all persons entering into agreements or making contracts concerning commodities containing wool should make the same subject to these or any other regulations of the War Trade Board.

ITALY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

MILAN, November 24, 1917.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN TRADE WITH ITALY.

Inquiries being continually received at this office indicate that many important firms in Italy are turning their attention to Canada as a new or larger source of supply for the varied needs of this market, both now and after the war. The products thus far inquired for are enumerated herewith:—

The names and addresses of the inquirers may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer Trade Inquiries Branch.)

Food Products.

Codfish and salted fish.
Tinned salmon.
Butter and cheese.
Conserved fruits.
Bacon.
Cereals.
Lard.
Malt.
Other alimentary products.
Herrings.
Canned sardines.
Canned meats.
Fish in pickle.

Chemicals.

Bichromate of potash and soda.
Caustic soda.
Soda ash.
Silicate of soda.
Sal-ammoniac.
Sulphate of soda.
Acetic acid.
Sulphate of copper.
Fatty matters for soap and candles.
Nickle salts.
Cobalt salts.

Machinery.

Agricultural.
Wood working.
Metal working.
Shipbuilding.

Metals and Minerals.

Corundum.
Mica.
Asbestos.
Pig-iron.
Nickle.
Cobalt.

Miscellaneous.

Lumber.
Coal.
Resins.
Hides.
Mineral oils.
Aluminium powder.
Bronze powder.
Auxiliary machinery used in shipbuilding and engineering trades.
Steel plates and sections for shipbuilding.
High-speed steel.
Shafts for steamers.
Railway and tramway points and crossings.
Mineral oils.

Miscellaneous.—Continued.

Pumps.
Railway supplies.
Motors.
Wood-pulp.
Agricultural instruments.
Transformers.
Dynamos.
Turbines.
Electrical motors.
Electrical cable.
Marine oil engines.
Wrenches.
Pliers.
Pitchforks.
Garden rakes.
Shovels.
Spades.
Mandrels.
Helices.
Chisels of high-speed steel.
Electrodes.
Toys.
Castings and rolled steel.
Drums and discs for steam turbines.
Machine tools.
Files.
Screws.
Saws for wood and metal.
Carpenters' planes.
Hardware.
Kitchen utensils.
Scythes.
Drills.

Austria and Germany's pre-war Trade with Italy.

It is now a well known fact that in the last year of normal trade, nearly one-quarter of Italy's total imports or goods, valued at $175,470,000, came from the Central Powers. To-day naturally this trade is cut off and moreover with all the ordinary channels of commerce disrupted, Italy is compelled to seek new sources wherein to derive her requirements. The opportunity therefore presents itself to Canadian manufacturers and export houses not only to increase the sale of certain lines of goods which have been previously shipped from Canada, but also to introduce new lines of Canadian manufacture. The United States have been far from inactive as regards the present openings for trade development in Italy, and the last Italian trade returns published show that the United States has supplied 40 per cent of the total imports into Italy for the seven months, January to July (1917).

Trade of Great Britain and United States with Italy.

In 1913 the value of the exports to Italy from the United States amounted to $104,544,400, while the imports for 1916 are valued at $440,480,000 (provisional figures not as yet calculated on 1916 prices). The imports into Italy from Great Britain for 1913 amounted in value to $118,355,200; last year or in 1916 the exports to Italy from Great Britain were valued at $215,783,800.

Increase in Italy's Import Trade.

If the fixed number 100 is taken to represent the imports into Italy from her principal countries of supply for the last year of peace (1913), the following numbers represent the imports from these same countries for 1916:—

Countries of Origin—	1913.	1916.
United States	100	421.3
Great Britain	100	182.3
France	100	161.8
Egypt	100	138.7
British India	100	162.8
Argentine	100	261.0
Spain	100	546.8
Switzerland	100	155.0

It is evident, therefore, that Italy's demand for foreign goods is worthy the attention of Canadian exporters.

Goods which Germany Supplied.

The principal articles supplied by Germany are enumerated herewith: Machinery and machine parts; ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including iron and steel (raw, semi-manufactured, manufactured, and scrap); tin, bronze and copper, brass (raw and manufactured); rubber manufactures; electrical equipment; wood-pulp; paper and cardboard; musical instruments; chemical and pharmaceutical products; perfumes and essences; dyeing and tanning extracts; colours; watchmaking supplies and precious stones; glassware, chinaware, and crockery; smallwares, fancy goods, and haberdashery; woollen goods and silk manufactures; furniture; celluloid; scientific instruments, and coal.

Austrian Exports.

The merchandise which Austria exported to Italy was chiefly the following: Wood-pulp; furniture; paper and cardboard; boots and shoes and leather for uppers; iron and steel manufactures; nickel articles; machinery and parts; chemical and medicinal products; perfumery; wool and wool waste; china and glassware; dried vegetables; glue; fans and feathers; beer; scientific articles; mother-of-pearl buttons; smallwares and haberdashery.

Imports from Great Britain.

The principal exports from Great Britain to Italy were: Coal; manufactures of iron and steel; woollen and cotton manufactures; house fittings and sanitary supplies; tin plates and manufactures of tin; enamelware; clothing and haberdashery; boots and shoes, and paints.

Exports from the United States.

The following list will give some idea of the products which the United States is now supplying to Italy: Cotton oil; fixed oils not specified; mineral oils and oils of resin and tar; sugar; tobacco; sulphate of copper; paraffin wax; other chemical and medicinal products, resins and perfumeries; colouring extracts and colours; raw cotton; textiles and other manufactures; lumber; staves for casks; hides and their manufactures; boots and shoes; scrap iron and pig-iron in bars; manufactures of pig-iron, iron and steel; copper, brass, bronze (unmanufactured); manufactures of copper, brass, bronze; lead unmanufactured; zinc in bars and scrap; machines and their parts; scientific instruments; automobiles; railway carriages; mineral phosphate; other stones, earths, and minerals, non-metallic; coal; rubber shoes; other manufactures of rubber; cereals; flour; horses; mules; fresh meat; salted meat; bacon; fish; lard; other fats; haberdashery, etc., etc.

Conclusion.

Most of the firms who have made the foregoing inquiries for Canadian products are members of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, and are really interested in securing Canadian products, either having written this office to that effect, after the possibilities of Canadian export have been pointed out, or in many cases having sent representatives to call personally and to discuss business development with Canada.

Three or four general observations may be made as a result of the trade investigations made thus far by this office.

(1) A desire to keep Germany and Austria out of this market after the war, and to free commercial Italy from the dishonest Teutonic practices which characterize even Germany's commercial dealings.

(2) Italy, in spite of her industrial evolution, will need to import after the war many products, both raw and manufactured, and in this market there will be room for all, i.e., for all the Allies.

(3) With the words "Canada" and "Canadian" becoming increasingly more familiar to the Italian ear, due partially to the magnificent showing of the Canadian armies in France, Italian houses are showing a desire to learn our export possibilities.

(4) Learning Canada's natural and industrial resources, these same houses are anxious to link up with Canadian firms who are contemplating business expansion in Italy, especially for after-the-war trade.

The conclusion therefore briefly put is this: As there exists in Italy a growing determination to shackle the Central Powers commercially, and as Italy will still have to place large and important orders abroad, for many commodities which our country can supply, Canada's opportunity is evident and can be utilized to the advantage ot our manufacturers and exporters provided a serious bid is made for Italian trade. Better will it be therefore, in view of the keen competition which will have to be faced in this market after the war, if (1) correspondence is immediately opened up, either with this office or with firms direct; (2) if suitable agents are obtained for handling the business in this country; (3) if, whenever possible, representatives are sent direct from our manufacturing houses to study the needs at first hand of this market.

It is also to be hoped that Canadian firms interested in exporting to Italy other products than those from time to time inquired for, will make their desire known to this office and every effort will be made to give pertinent and thorough information on the respective inquiries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

London, England, December 19, 1917.

NEW UNITED KINGDOM INDUSTRIES.

It will be known in Canada that during the last three years phenomenal increase in the industrial output of the United Kingdom has taken place, partly through the establishment of entirely new plants, and partly through extensive and, in some cases, remarkable additions to existing factories.

The bulk of these have been created to meet the vital and urgent demands for munitions and other war materials, and at present practically the whole of the output is either absorbed for that purpose, or its use is under Government control, and except in a few cases like that of British Dyes, Ltd., little is known or has been announced regarding the future.

Indeed until peace is at least in sight, and, what is seemingly quite as important, the future fiscal policy of the country has been announced, it will apparently be impossible to gather even any general idea of what is going to take place, because while many of the plants will probably be permanently continued in their present capacity and many others now engaged on munitions will be converted to other purposes, the carrying out of these difficult problems obviously depends upon a number of questions which yet remain to be decided.

It is evident, however, that the output capacity of Great Britain will be very greatly augmented and even revolutionized in many directions, particularly if the Government takes steps to foster and assist all essential industries.

In any case the country will still need to import a large proportion of the manufactured goods consumed by its population, and the solution of the problems which will determine the future position of the home industries should be watched with

keen interest by all manufacturing countries, including Canada, whose export trade would materially benefit if the policy of Imperial preference, which meets with increasing favour here, is adopted.

In the meantime, however, important developments have taken place, resulting in the production or largely increased manufacture of a number of articles which were previously obtained wholly or largely from abroad, and mainly from enemy countries.

Some of these developments owe a great deal to the assistance and co-operation afforded by the Government through the medium of the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade in establishing the so-called exchange meetings of manufacturers, and subsequently the British Industries Fair, and at the present time it is announced by the Department that the articles specified subsequently are all being manufactured in the United Kingdom. In some cases the production is considerable, but in others still small owing to the great difficulties which have been encountered in having to break entirely new ground against every kind of obstacle.

These circumstances have indeed handicapped practically every new enterprise, and for this reason the present output is not only insufficient to permit export trade, but in most cases inadequate to meet the home demand. It is, however, probable that many of these industries will be largely and permanently increased later on, and for this reason it seems interesting to give a list of the new developments.

Articles Now Being Manufactured.

Ladies' handbags.
Frames for ladies' handbags.
Cheap metal cigarette cases.
Metal photo frames.
Cheap metal framed mirrors and nickel-plated shaving mirrors.
Machine-filled brushes.
Celluloid buttons.
Galalith buttons.
Vegetable ivory buttons.
Iris or pearl paper (largely used in the manufacture of celluloid buttons).
Hosiery needles (latch).
Hosiery needles (bearded).
Machine-made chain, fine (for jewellery purposes).
Gramophone motors, needles, and sound boxes.
Wickless oil stoves (of the Primus type).
Blow lamps.
Arc lamp carbons.
Pocket flash lamps and batteries.
Insulating materials.
Typewriter carbons, ribbons and spools.
Nickel-plated steel sheets (for ladies' handbag frames, etc.)
Embossed wall pockets.
Lead pencils.
Transfers for the ceramic industry (chinaware).
Letter files, metal parts for.
Sectional paper.
Ivory boards.
Press-spahn for insulating.
Photographic paper (raw).
Photographic paper (baryta coated).
Cigarette paper.
Filter paper (chemical).
School chalks.
Automatic mouse traps.
Wood split pulleys.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, November 27, 1917.

CUTTING OUT ENEMY TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

In the course of an interim report on trade during and after the war, the standing committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth emphasizes the necessity for replenishing, as soon as possible, the depleted wealth of the Empire, and at the same time of preventing a repetition of our ante-war conditions of dependence on foreign sources of supply for things essential to our national existence.

Complementary to these views, the committee recommends, in general terms, the continuance of preferential tariff treatment to the United Kingdom and its extension to other parts of the Empire; the creation of an Imperial ministry for trade and industry; the adoption of special measures to discourage the investment of British capital in enemy countries; the registration of alien immigrants, and the licensing of alien companies, firms or persons in business; the immediate introduction of a decimal system of coinage, weights and measures, and the prevention of any interference with the free interchange of products between the states of the Commonwealth. The committee also expresses its hearty approval of the effort being made to determine the practicability of satisfactorily establishing the shipbuilding industry in Australia, and urges that the terms of peace should require from our enemies substantial reparation for all British shipping improperly destroyed, with the view particularly to the early replacement of tonnage lost.

On the subject of the promotion of Australian industries the committee suggests that care should be taken to preserve an even balance between primary and manufacturing enterprises. It is outlined that as the material welfare of Australia for many years hence must depend upon production from the soil, it is essential that the primary industries should not be hampered by restrictive laws or by unequal incidence of taxation.

THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH (INTERNAL) WAR LOAN.

When the fifth Australian war loan—designated the Liberty loan—for £20,000,000 closed on November 2 it was found that the total amount subscribed was £20,281,160, but in addition £544,000 was invested in war savings certificates during the period in which the loan was offered, thus making a grand total of £20,875,100. The amounts subscribed in the various states were as follows:—

State—	Amount.
Victoria	£ 8,445,930
New South Wales	8,038,980
Queensland	1,696,880
South Australia	1,396,740
Tasmania	400,580
Western Australia	302,050
Total fifth loan	£20,281,160

The five internal war loans raised in Australia have so far resulted as follows:—

First war loan, August, 1915	£13,389,440
Second war loan, February, 1916	21,655,680
Third war loan, September, 1916	23,587,420
Fourth war loan, April, 1917	21,421,070
Fifth war loan, November, 1917	20,281,160
Grand total of five war loans	£100,334,770

War savings certificates of a face value of £3,107,963 have also been sold for £2,719.474,

It is anticipated that the Treasury will receive from now until April 1, 1918, when the last instalment of the Liberty loan is payable, at least a further £2,500,000 from the sale of war certificates, and this additional amount may thus fairly be included in the total contributed to the fifth loan.

THE COMMONWEALTH TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMPLETED.

On October 17 the transcontinental railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia was completed. The thousand miles of waterless wilderness which cut Western Australia off from the eastern states have thus been bridged and, from Brisbane (Queensland) to Perth (W.A.), a distance of 3,200 miles, the capitals of all the mainland states are now linked by railways.

The meeting of the east and west constructional gangs marked the completion of a task considered to be without parallel in the history of railway track building. Longer lines have been built, presenting far greater engineering difficulties, but nowhere else in the world has a railway been built across a thousand miles of waterless country which for nearly 800 miles is absolutely uninhabited. To find and store the necessary water was the greatest problem but, apart from that, the very emptiness of the country raised many difficulties. To these have been added a number of strikes, lack of material and other troubles so it is not surprising that the building of the line has extended over five years.

It was originally estimated that the line could be built for slightly less than £4,000,000. The actual amount spent up to June, 1917, was £6,537,971, and the total cost, before the line is finally completed and equipped, will be over £7,000,000.

The storage for water has been provided along the line for 50,000,000 gallons, besides which twenty-seven artesian bores and several wells have been put down.

Unfortunately, the many breaks of gauge from the 3 feet 6 inches of the West Australian line to the 4 feet 8½ inches of the transcontinental at Kalgoorlie, then back to 3 feet 6 inches at Port Augusta, and still another change to 5 feet 3 inches on the Adelaide to Melbourne line is a great handicap. Further there is the New South Wales gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and the Queensland gauge of 3 feet 6 inches to be met with before Sydney and Brisbane are reached.

The first trains over the transcontinental left Port Augusta on October 22 and reached Kalgoorlie on October 24.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

The accentuation in the oversea freight difficulty, which appears to increase from month to month, continues the dominant factor in Australian trade. In this connection, some Canadian manufacturers have been unable to make shipment of goods and materials of very considerable value to Australian buyers. Were the tonnage available for transportation there would, undoubtedly, be a much larger volume of exports of manufactured goods and raw materials from Canada to Australia within the next few months.

Hence, trading problems arising out of shortage of freight, and in procuring sufficient supplies of oversea goods, continue more seriously than heretofore, and it is the policy of importers and wholesale houses to almost ration their customers in order to distribute available supplies as evenly as possible.

The season on the whole has been marked by excessive rains and, in many districts, smut and rust have appeared in the wheat-growing areas.

The continued expenditure on war purposes, especially in Melbourne and Sydney, has an important bearing upon the commerce of the country.

Trade, generally, continues on a sound basis, and the certainty of payable returns from the season's primary production is the most satisfactory feature in the immediate outlook.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., November 28, 1917.

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Business in most of Sydney's wholesale markets is dull. The after-effects of the great strike are still with us in the shape of unsettled business and the consequent unemployment. Available shipping has been employed to the utmost since a settlement was effected, but notwithstanding this, there has been such a demand for interstate freight space that the available vessels have not been able to effect a clearance of goods ordered. The conscription referendum about to be taken is also having a very disturbing effect. Added to local causes are the uncertainty engendered by war conditions, high prices in oversea markets, and the difficulties of ocean transport.

Owing to the excellent rains that have fallen in almost all divisions of the state pastoral conditions are highly satisfactory and the outlook generally most encouraging. Crops, grass and herbage have made very rapid growth, and there is fine feed in practically every part.

All stock in every part of the state is looking well and the diseases and troubles that affected live stock a few months ago are fast disappearing. Apart from the delay that occurred in some places through the shortage of shearers, shearing is being carried on satisfactorily.

In the case of a few districts the heavy rains did much damage, but a few weeks of dry weather will soon remedy the damage.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL SALES.

Wool appraisements are now in full swing. Under normal conditions wool sales commence on the 1st September, but this season, owing to the delay in commencing the appraisements, trade has been very inactive, and the consequence is that all wool stores are full and outside accommodation available is being made use of to the fullest extent. The congestion is so great that instructions have been issued to producers to hold the wool in the country until storage accommodation is available.

When the last appraisement scheme was inaugurated in January last everything was theoretical and untried, whereas now the arrangements have been based on practical working. Much more elaborate provision has been made this season to cope with the work and everything possible has been done to anticipate successful and rapid working.

The quantity allocated to the Sydney market for each full series of appraisements is 50,000 bales, and each series is spread over a period of seven days, whilst work will be carried on during five days each week instead of four as is the case in normal wool-selling times. The weekly turnover will thus be a little under 36,000 bales per week.

This is by no means excessive as compared with auction sales, but considering the large amount of work involved in handling the wool this rate of progress will be quite satisfactory.

Even with the most favourable rate of progress the pressure—from a storage point of view—is not likely to be relaxed for some months. In this connection much will naturally depend upon the position of shipping, and this, at the moment, is an unknown quantity.

RUSSIA.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

Petrograd, November 9, 1917.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST FISHERIES.

The fisheries of the Russian far east are of enormous potential value. They are in no wise inferior to the fisheries along the Pacific coast of Canada and Alaska, with which they have much in common. Among the most important varieties of commercial fish are salmon, herring and cod, and they exist in great quantities.

Until comparatively recent years the fisheries on this coast were practically unorganized and without any system of protection. Japanese fishing interests were in control, that country offering the greatest and most proximate market for the harvest of the sea.

With the establishment of connections with Europe by railway and by sea Russian capital and Russian fishery interests from the White Sea, the Black and Caspian Seas engaged in the development of these far east fisheries. The Russian authorities took up their regulation and protection in Russian interests, the right to fish being reserved to Russian subjects only. This right remained in force until the year 1909, when a convention was signed with Japan giving that country the concurrent right to fish in the territorial waters of the Sea of Okhotsk, and along the Kamschatkhan coast excepting in the mouths and estuaries of the rivers and in the bays (baies closés) which are reserved for Russian subjects only.

The most valuable portion of these fisheries lies along the southern division of the coast, especially off the mouth and estuary of the Amur river. The fish taken along the Kamschatkhan coast are said to be of better quality, but the remoteness of those waters and the high cost of supplies for the fishery do not permit of competition, so it is said, with the products of the southern fisheries in the Russian market. The fish from these northern fisheries therefore go exclusively to Japan.

Salmon only.

It should be pointed out for the sake of clearness that these remarks apply only to salmon, which is practically the only variety of edible fish taken at present in these waters in quantity and prepared for the market exclusively by the processes of dry-salting and by pickling in brine. The salmon canning industry in the Russian far east is only in its infancy at present, but the possibilities before that industry may be measured by what is taking place in connection with the general fishing operations now carried on.

According to a well known authority, Mr. Shipoff, writing recently in the official *Financial Proceedings* (Viestnik Finanzoff), Petrograd, from seven to eight million poods (200,000 tons) of salmon are taken annually in these waters. It is true herring are caught in much larger quantities, running into some tens of millions of poods each year, but almost entirely for fertilizer purposes. The methods of preparation, however, are said to be very crude, and the oil extracted of poor quality. In the catching of other fish it appears that little is being done at present, and the same remarks apply to the collection of seaweed or kelp for the extraction of iodine and potash.

Markets.

The Japanese market takes only fish products of the commonest class in the sense of preparation, and they have to be cheap. The Russian and other markets call for a more carefully prepared article in various qualities, and the steadily growing consumption testifies to the success which has been achieved in that direction. Of interest also is the use which is now being made of salmon caviar, prepared from the salmon roe which is carefully washed and treated with brine. Many thousands of tons of this caviar are sent annually to European Russia by rail, and there seems to be no limit to the market for the article.

Methods of Curing.

As to the methods of curing the salmon for market, the Japanese method is the simplest. The fish is opened along the belly from head to tail, cleaned and salt placed inside. The fish are then placed in rows on matting and covered with salt, and other rows placed on top until the pile is from eight to ten feet high. The pile is then covered with matting and left for about seven days after which the fish are relaid and again covered with salt. The fish are packed in mats for shipping.

In the Russian method the fish are cut down the back, the sides being held together by the belly. The roe gills and viscera are removed, and the fish are then washed and after salting are placed in large tanks for seven or more days until they are well soaked in the brine, after which they are placed in barrels. To about 700 pounds of fish 180 pounds of salt are used.

"Semga" salting is a more improved method of curing, and is used when the fish are being prepared for the European market. Selected fish are cut open along the belly and carefully cleaned. In order that the salting may be more thorough several inside cuts are made; the fish are then washed and scrubbed with brushes, and kept on ice for 24 hours. The brine is carefully prepared and is very strong, and after salting the fish are packed in barrels.

"Kolodka" is a cheaper method of salting, the fish being half salted and half dried without being cut open.

Salted salmon bellies are also prepared for the Siberian market.

Salmon Canning Industry.

Mr. Shipoff in the article referred to contributes much useful information on the cost of fresh salmon delivered to the curing houses, over a series of years ending with the season of 1916, the selling price of the prepared fish during the same period, the cost of labour and the cost of fishery supplies, all of which by way of comparison will be of interest to our Canadian fishery interests on the Pacific.

The total annual pack of canned salmon in the Russian far east has not exceeded 250,000 cases up to the present. There is, however, every probability of a development taking place in the immediate future, and in view of the economic necessities of Russia the Government will naturally be interested to see the industry extended as quickly and on as large a scale as possible after the close of hostilities.

TABLE I.—*Net selling prices cured salmon, free wharf Nicolaevsk-on-Amur, during the seasons 1910 to 1916, inclusive.*

Classes. (Per pood of 36 lb. English.)	1910. R.c.	1911. R.c.	1912. R.c.	1913. R.c.	1914. R.c.	1915. R.c.	1916. R.c.
Humpbacks—							
"Plast" slabs (ordinary salting)	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.20	1.50 / 2.50	2.80 / 4.00	3.50 / 5.00
"Kolodka," cured	1.10	1.20	1.60	1.60	2.80 / 3.50	3.50 / 4.50	5.50 / 8.00
Summer salmon—							
"Plast"	1.10	1.20	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.50 / 4.00	4.00 / 6.00
"Kolodka," cured, choice	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.80	3.50	4.00 / 6.00	8.00 / 12.00
"Kolodka," cured, common.	Ten per cent cheaper than "choice."						
Autumn salmon—							
Backs	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.50	7.00	20.00
Bellies	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.50	7.00	20.00
" middles	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.50	6.75	8.50	25.00
"Plast"	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.50 / 4.00	3.40 / 8.00
"Kolodka," common	3.20	3.60	3.60	4.80	5.50	6.00	18.00
"Semga," cured (per 10 lb.)	4.10	4.25	4.25	4.50	5.50	8.00	25.00
Salmon Caviar granular	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	10.00	8.00	20.00 to 37.00
Products of Okhotsk and Kamschatkha.							
Humpbacks—							
"Plast"	(10 copecks cheaper than Amur fish.)						
"Kolodka"	(Same as Amur fish.)						
Salmon—							
"Plast"	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.80	2.20	2.50 / 5.00	3.40 / 8.00
"Kolodka"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.80	5.00	15.00

TABLE II.—*Cost of fresh salmon in the Nicolaevsk District during the seasons 1911 to 1916, inclusive.*

Classes (per 100 fish.)	1911. R.c.	1912. R.c.	1913. R.c.	1914. R.c.	1915. R.c.	1916. R.c.
Humpbacks	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.50	3.00	5.00 to 8.00
Summer salmon	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	8.00	15.00 "18.00
Autumn salmon	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	35.00 "50.00

Cost of Labour.

From the commencement of the season of 1915 a marked increase took place in the wages of the men employed in the curing establishments. In place of the customary monthly wage of 35 roubles the men received 45 roubles during that season, and 55 roubles a month during the 1916 season. In the latter season also the wages of extra men taken on to handle the run of humpbacks was increased to 5 roubles per working day. For gutting fish by piece-work the rate of 25 copecks per one hundred humpbacks paid in previous years increased to 35 copecks in 1915 and to 50 copecks in 1916. Similarly for summer salmon the old rate of 50 copecks rose to 60 copecks in 1915 and to 80 copecks in 1916. Cleaning and salting autumn salmon was paid for at the rate of 1·20 rouble in 1915 and 1·60 rouble in 1916 in place of 1 rouble per one hundred fish paid in previous years. For "Kolodka" and "Semga" curing twice the old rates were paid. In addition, the men engaged by the day demanded in 1916 a guarantee of a minimum wage per day, a thing which had never been observed before in the Far East fisheries.

TABLE III.—*Cost of fisheries supplies, provisions, etc., delivered at Nicolaevsk-on-Amur, during the seasons 1911 to 1916.*

Classes of Goods.	1911. R.c.	1912. R.c.	1913. R.c.	1914. R.c.	1915. R.c.	1916. R.c.
Barrels, containing 27 poods each	4 50	4 50	4 50	5 00	5 50	7 to 15 00
Salt, English and German, per pood	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 70	1 50
" Japanese (Formosa)	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 40	0 50	1 00
" Crimean for caviar	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	1 00	2 00
" Siberian	*	*	*	*	*	1 10
Fishing nets (Japanese) ..per pood.	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
Yarns "	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	30 00	60 00
Tarred twine "	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50	13 00	up to 30 00
Iron—						
Hoop "	1 40	1 40	1 40	2 50	4 00	6 00
Assorted "	2 00	1 65	1 65	2 00	2 50	4 00
Sheets—						
Black, smooth "	2 80	2 00	2 00	2 00	....	8 80
Galvanized corrugated "	3 20	2 80	2 80	2 80	....	7 00
Steel wire rope (galvanized) "	10 00	9 00	9 00	8 50	....	35 00
Rivets for hoops "	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	16 00
Wire nails "	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	5 00	14 00
Wheaten flour (second quality). "	2 00	3 00	2 40	2 25	3 00	4 00
Beef "	8 80	8 80	8 80	8 80	10 00	13 60
Coal oil, per can of 36 pounds	2 90	2 75	2 75	2 90	4 to 7	9 to 11
Tobacco (Mahorka)	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 50	0 84
Matches (per packet of ten boxes)	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 20	0 22	0 27
Leather boots, per pair	3 50	4 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	25 00
Parchment paper for caviar, per roll.	18 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	....	58 00
Calico, for caviar, per arshine	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 20	0 40
Materials of wood, boards per square vershock	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 18	0 25
Joists, per vershock, in diameter	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 40	up to 60

* None on offer.

NOTE.—One pood of 40 Russian pounds = 36 pounds English.
One arshine = 2⅓ English feet.
One vershock = 1¾ English inches.

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, November 20, 1917.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN ARGENTINA.

The third annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina contains some remarks on trade conditions in Argentina during the past year. The chamber has increased its membership substantially during the year and its council and sub-committee have taken effective action in several matters closely affecting British trade.

The Special Tariff Committee reports: "In spite of the decree issued by the Minister of Finance since the outbreak of war, which sought to minimize the inconveniences arising to traders as a result of the delay in receipt by mail of the documents necessary to clear goods through the customs within the stipulated period of eight days after the arrival of the cargo, the difficulties have not been removed, and the incurrence of fines has been frequent. The question has occupied the special attention of the chamber, especially of the Special Tariff Committee, during the year. Representation has already been made through the Association of Chambers of Commerce with the object of inducing the British Government to take action in

the matter, and eventually, after requesting from the chamber a detailed statement of the inconveniences caused and of the remedies which might be suggested, the Board of Trade asked the Foreign Office to move through the British Legation in Buenos Aires. His Majesty's Minister promptly consulted the chamber and addressed a communication to the Argentine Government in support of the petition which had already been presented by the chamber. The position, therefore, remains unchanged for the time being."

Metric System.

"Members were invited to co-operate in the efforts which are being made from many sources to obtain a reform which is almost universally recognized as desirable in so far as Great Britain's foreign trade is concerned. Judging from the correspondence received, the printed slips attached to members' correspondence with firms in Great Britain have had a good effect.

"The Chamber has recently forwarded a memorial addressed to the Prime Minister urging the favourable consideration of parliament of the Bills which are to be presented to parliament by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and which, if passed, will have the effect of introducing forthwith a decimal system of currency, the £1 being retained as the unit, to be followed after an interval of six months—which will enable the commercial community generally to become accustomed to the innovation—by the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as the official and legal standard in all transactions. There will probably be opposition to these measures on the part of those interests which have consistently opposed the reform and by whose efforts previous measures in a similar sense have been prevented from being placed upon the statute-book. The council believe, however, that an overwhelming majority of members of this Chamber, and indeed of all British traders who have had actual experience of trading in foreign markets where the metric system obtains, is in favour of the proposed reform."

Spanish Language.

"The Chamber's communication addressed to the Government Commission which is to report on the question of teaching modern languages in the schools of Great Britain was circulated to all members; a large number of copies were sent home by members to various schools and universities. The point is worthy of more than superficial attention. In the struggle for commercial expansion and commercial supremacy in this part of the world which is bound to follow the signing of peace, the fact of being able to rely upon the services of young Englishmen arriving here with a practical knowledge of the language of the country will be a valuable asset to our firms. The council hope that members will take every opportunity of emphasizing this point."

Dealing with the question of after-war trade the council states that it "has not failed to emphasize, in its communications with the British Government, the relative importance of this market and the advisability of maintaining, so far as is consistent with the requirements of the war and of our Allies and colonies, the flow of British exports to this Republic." It also states that "there are signs that the Government is taking a special interest in the South American markets generally; chief of these is the fact that a special Latin-American section of the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade has just been created."

Reference is made to statements regarding trade development in Latin-America —many of them very misleading—which appear with notable frequency in the columns of the press of the United Kingdom.

It is announced that a manual of information regarding the Argentine Republic is to be published by the British Government for the information and guidance of British traders generally, and the Chamber is co-operating with the legation in the compilation of the information and data required.

After three years' experience of many problems connected with foreign trade the council is of opinion that locally-established British distributing organizations constitute a very important factor in the development and maintenance of British trade with this Republic. For Canadian manufacturers the expressed opinion of the council in this regard should be specially interesting. Textually, it reads: "In spite of the theoretical advantages of a Utopian, but impracticable, state of affairs in which producer and consumer are brought into direct communication with each other, the fact remains that it is British firms established in foreign markets which form the backbone and the best exponent of Great Britain's foreign trade. It is the pioneers, the men who have come out and established themselves in foreign markets, who have built up Great Britain's foreign trade, not the men who have stayed at home and sent out an occasional traveller to take advantage of a temporary boom. The British merchant's stock is a permanent exhibition and reminder of British goods and of the excellence of their manufacture; it is due to his personal contact with the consumer on the spot that British methods of trading—however much we may criticise them amongst ourselves—enjoy the confidence and approval of local traders in every part of the world. The British merchant in a foreign market is, in a very real sense, a national asset and as such deserves all the encouragement and protection which the Home Government can devise for him."

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, November 30, 1917.

WHALE-FAT IN THE NORWEGIAN MARGARINE INDUSTRY.

On account of the shortage of other raw materials for the margarine industry, for some time experiments have been made with hardened whale-fat as a substitute in this industry. In Denmark whale-fat has been in use ever since 1914, but in Norway it has not been necessary until recently to use this substitute for other fat. However, since the supply of the usual raw materials for this industry to Norway has now entirely ceased, the hardened whale-fat will be used also by the margarine factories here, and to this effect the whale catching off the coasts of Norway is going to be commenced for government account. Whale catching off the coasts of Norway has otherwise been prohibited for a number of years at the request of the fishermen who insisted upon this, as they claimed it scared the fish away from the coasts, and that the offal from the whaling stations was detrimental to the fish.

In Denmark there was already in 1914 used more than 20,000 barrels of hardened whale-fat in the margarine industry. It has been proved that this product is very well suited for the making of a keeping and well-tasting margarine and to even a higher extent it is suitable for the production of lard. For this latter purpose it is only necessary to add a smaller part of vegetable oil, such as cottonseed oil, soya oil, etc., to make the lard thus produced fully as good as the imported American lard.

In Denmark where this fat has been in use for nearly three years, no bad results on the human organism have been observed.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REQUIREMENTS IN METAL FURNITURE FOR WINDOWS.

The following information and illustrations regarding the requirements of the South African market in metal furniture for windows have been sent by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of October 17, 1917:—

CASEMENT FASTENERS.

Casement fasteners in unbreakable iron are used very extensively. The set of pattern shown in the No. 1 set of illustrations are good sellers. The finish is dull black, and the prices are per dozen, 40 per cent discount, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports. Pattern No. 1 is listed at 16s. 3d., pattern No. 2 at 18s., pattern No. 3 at 18s. 6d., and pattern No. 4 at 16s. 6d. The illustration is half full size.

The brass and coppered finished casement fasteners are big sellers. They are sold with either a mortise or hook plate. The price quoted is per dozen, subject to a 40 per cent discount, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports. The patterns shown in set of illustrations No. 2 are the popular styles. Pattern No. 1 is made in brass or bronze metal, with mortise plate at 23s. and 26s. With hook plate at 28s. 9d. and 32s. 6d. Pattern No. 2 is one of the best sellers, with plate in brass at 29s., in bronze metal at 29s. 6d. With hook plate in brass at 32s. 6d. and bronze metal at 37s. 6d. Pattern No. 3 is also a big seller, made in polished brass with mortise plate, at 13s. 3d. and antique copper at 15s. 3d. The same pattern with hook plate is sold in two metals as above, at 16s. and 18s. 3d. Pattern No. 4 in polished brass with mortise plate is sold at 12s. 9d. and the antique coppered at 15s. 6d. With hook plate the prices are 15s. and 17s. 9d. As with door furniture the plain patterns are the best sellers, and any pattern similar to No. 5 will find a big sale. With plate in brass, the price of pattern No. 5 is 15s. 6d. and in bronze metal 19s. With hook the prices are 17s. and 20s. 6d. Pattern No. 6 in casement fasteners is one of the standard patterns sold in two sizes, the size of illustration is half full size. In brass with plate this fastener is sold at 15s. 9d. and bronze metal at 20s. With hook plate in brass at 17s. 9d. and bronze metal 22s. A larger pattern with 6½-inch grip is sold with mortise plate at 34s. and bronze metal at 42s. 6d. With hook plate in brass at 37s. and bronze metal at 46s. Patterns Nos. 7 and 8 are also good sellers. The prices in brass with mortise plate are 24s. and 29s. With hook plate in brass at 27s. 6d. and bronze metal 33s.

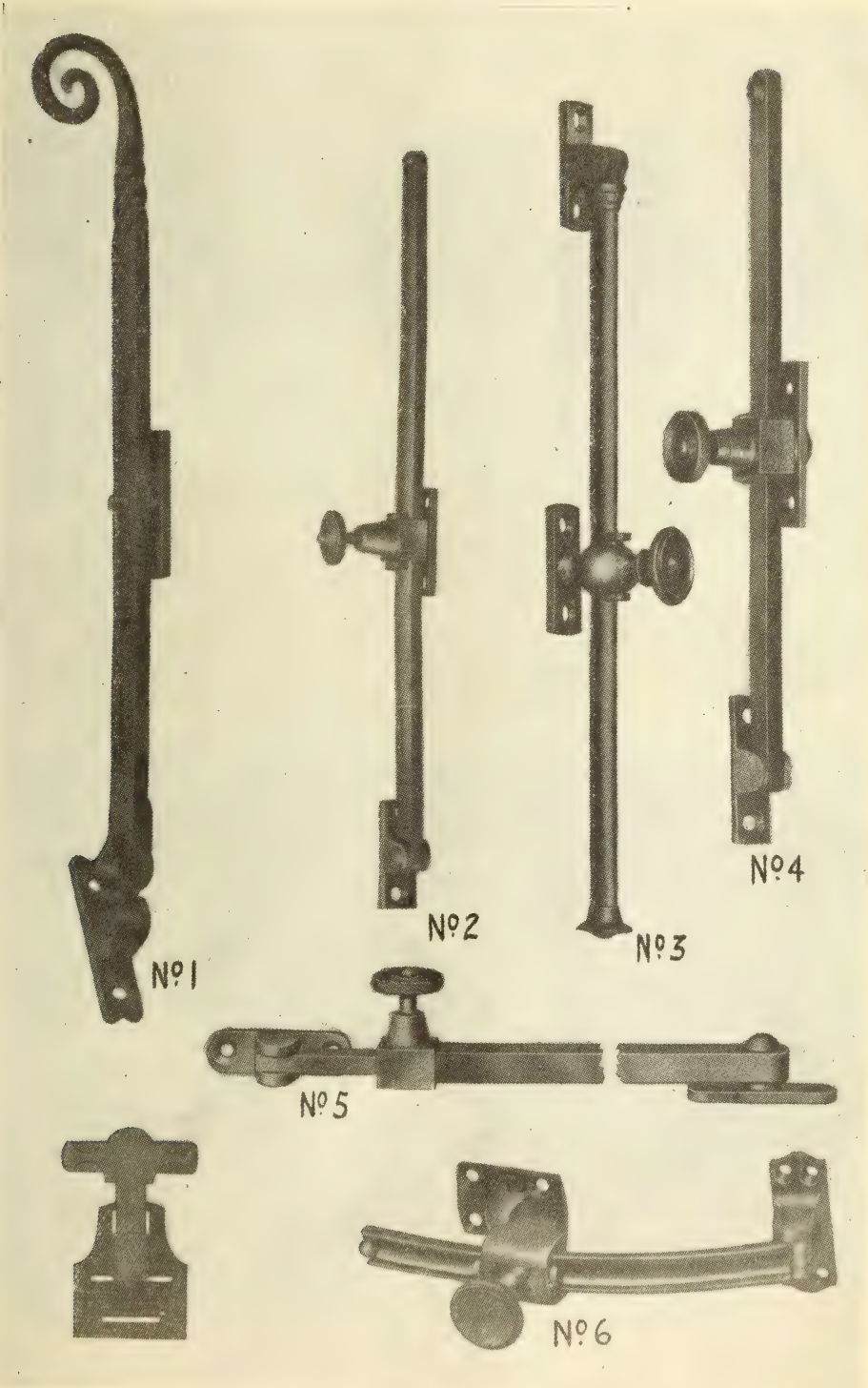
All of the above patterns are illustrated half full size. There are many other patterns stocked, but the best sellers only are illustrated.

CASEMENT STAYS.

This is an article in window metal furniture which is in universal use in South Africa.

Pattern No. 1 is the best seller in the dulled black unbreakable iron stay. The size is 12 inches and the price 17s. Pattern No. 2 is one of the best styles in plain brass. It is sold in three sizes, 9-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch, at 18s., 19s., and 20s. 6d. Pattern No. 3, in a solid cased arm stay sold in three sizes, 9-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch, sold at 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d., and 28s. This is a fair seller. Pattern No. 4 is a big seller, stocked in two sizes, 10-inch and 12-inch. Brass polish at 22s. 6d. and 24s. Bronze metal at 27s. at 29s.

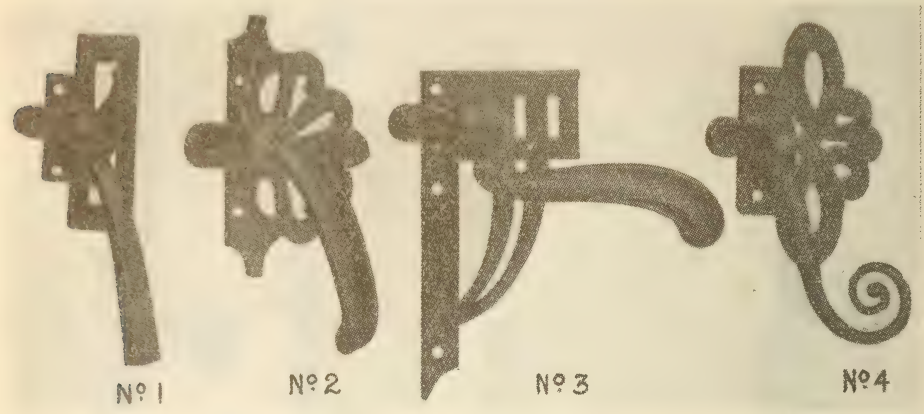
One of the best sellers in the better grade of casement stays is pattern No. 5. The polished brass finish with brassed-cased arm, is sold at 38s. 6d., and the bronzed metal



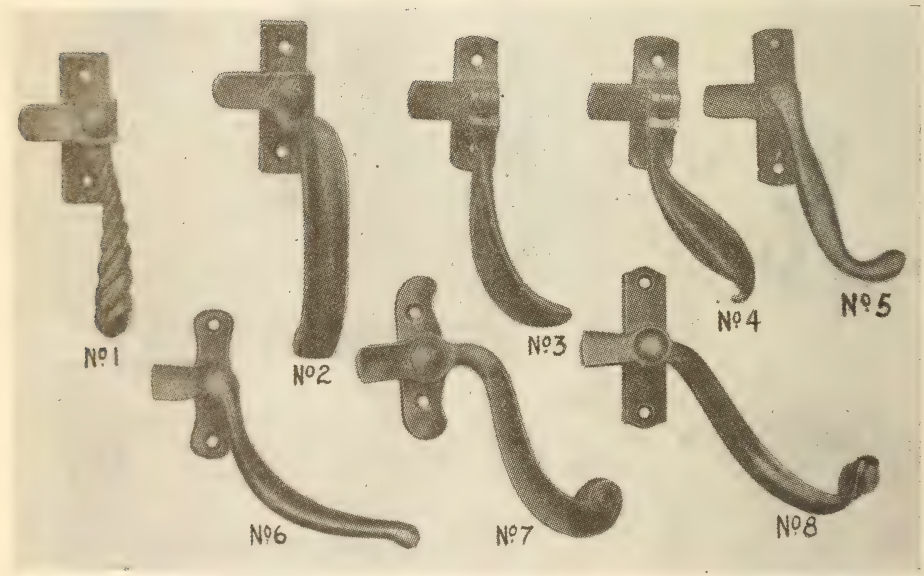
Casement Stays.

with same arm is sold at 48s. Pattern No 6 is of an improved casement stay for French windows. In iron and brass at 27s. 6d. and in polished brass at 42s. 6d.

The prices quoted on all the casement stays is per dozen, less 40 per cent discount, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports. The scale of illustrations is half full size.



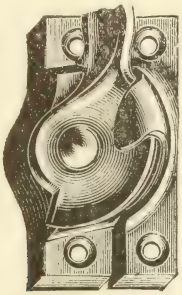
Set No. 1.
Casement Fasteners.



Set No. 2.
Sash Fastener.

Sash Fasteners.

There are many patterns of sash fasteners stocked in this country. The really best seller is as illustrated. The scale of illustrations is half full size. The prices are per dozen, less 40 per cent discount, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports. The prices listed are in brass at 9s. 3d. and antique coppered 11s., gun metal, 11s. 6d.

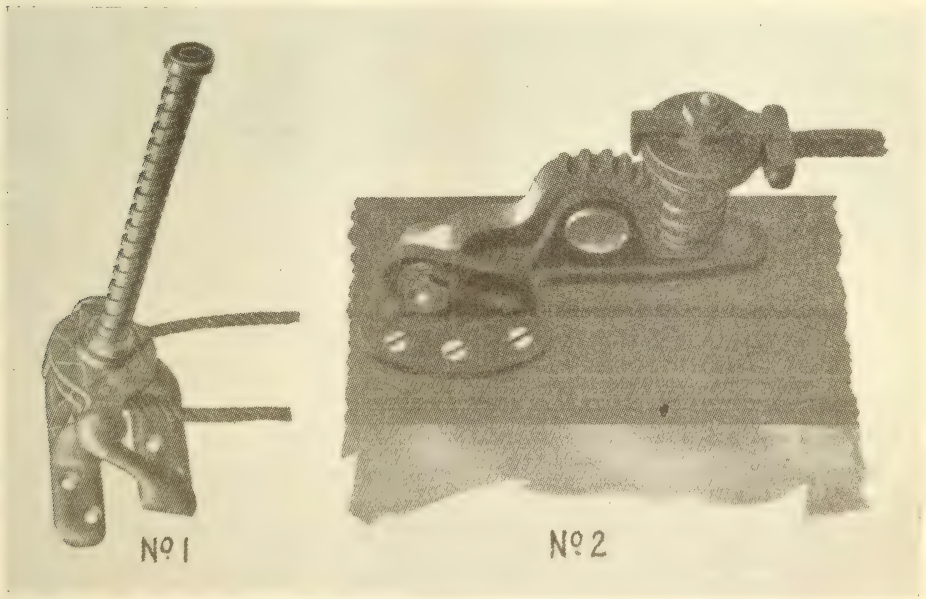


Sash Fasteners.

Fanlight Openers.

There are several patterns of fanlight openers on the market. The illustration No. 1 is one of the best sellers. The prices are subject to a discount of 40 per cent, and are f.o.b. United Kingdom ports. They are stocked as follows:—

	Iron Fittings with Brass Wheel.	All Brass.
⅜ x 12″	18s.	30s. per dozen.
⅜ x 15″	21s.	33s. "
½ x 18″	33s.	54s. "
½ x 21″	36s.	57s. "



Fanlight Openers.

Pattern No. 2 in fanlight openers is strongly recommended by the trade. They state that this style or something similar from Canada would result in good business.

The illustration No. 2 is a right hand opener for fanlights, pivot lights and casements opening inwards. These window openers are boxed complete with screws. In iron with gun metal lever the price is 3s. 2d. each. Brass is quoted at 5s. each, and all gun metal at 6s. 6d. each.

IRISH DEMAND FOR FLAXSEED.

On page 1461 of *Weekly Bulletin* No. 727 was published a report on the urgent demand for flaxseed in Ireland compiled by Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Liverpool. Under date of December 3, 1917, Mr. Smith sends the following memorandum from the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, showing the visible supply of flaxseed for the 1918 Irish crop. In connection with this memorandum, the secretary of the Irish Department of Agriculture writes as follows: "The prospects for the importation of Russian and Dutch seed are by no means favourable. It is expected that about 7,000 bags of Japanese seed will be imported, subject to submarine risk, but this seed cannot be recommended and it is not accordingly taken into account. As will be observed, only 51,000 bags are at present in view for sowing next season and this quantity would provide sufficient seed for 102,000 acres. In 1917, upwards of 108,000 acres were under flax in Ireland and every endeavour will be made to have a larger area put under flax in 1918. *It is highly probable, therefore, that all available Canadian seed can be taken up by Irish farmers.* No purchases of seed for 1918 have yet been concluded, and there is, accordingly, no information available regarding ruling prices."

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF FLAXSEED FOR 1918 IRISH CROP.

(*Memorandum by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland.*)

Origin.	Position.	No. of Bags.
Russian 1916 seed	In Russia or in transit	2,430
Russian	In Merchants' Stores in Ireland	9,907
Dutch 1916 crop.	" "	6,183
Canadian 1916 crop.	" "	619
Canadian 1917 "	Estimated	8,500
Irish 1916 "		420
Irish 1917 "	Estimated	15,800
English 1917 "	"	1,000
U.S.A. 1916 "		286
U.S.A. 1917 "	Estimated	5,856
Total		*51,001

* 51,001 bags will provide seed for 102,000 acres.

In addition to above, there are 7,000 bags of Japanese seed off 1917 crop available which cannot be recommended—several lots of Japanese seed were sown in 1916 and gave very bad results.

No mention has been made of probable quantity available in Holland off 1917 crop—estimate of this quantity is very difficult; there should be about 25,000 bags available for export.

(NOTE.—In connection with the above memorandum, Mr. Smith writes as follows: "You will note that there are some discrepancies between the quantities

estimated and the figures furnished me by leading Belfast dealers, as previously reported, principally as regards Irish seed, which the dealers do not have much faith in, and American seed, tests of which in the past have given unsatisfactory results. *The main conclusion, however, remains unaffected, viz., that all available Canadian fibre-producing seed will find a ready market in Ireland.* The Department statement that no purchases of seed for 1918 sowing have yet been concluded seems to be in conflict with the information given in a letter from the British Flax Control Board. This may be due to the fact that Government control arrangements have not yet been completed. Letters just received from the members of the Belfast trade state that they have not yet been informed of any developments in this connection.")

TRINIDAD TRADERS INTERESTED IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian Commercial Agent, Trinidad, sends under date of December 10, 1917, the following list of traders in Trinidad who are or may become interested in imports from Canada. The names of firms represented in the list may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce (refer File No. 19886):—

Bicycle dealers.
Booksellers and stationers.
Brewers.
Builders.
Carriage builders.
Druggists.
Commission and general merchants.
Dry goods merchants.
Electricity.
Grocers.
Jewellers.
Lumber merchants.
Printers and stationers.
Provision merchants.
Wine and spirit merchants.
Biscuit manufacturers.
Hardware and leather dealers.

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES IN ENGLAND.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, ENG., December 19, 1917.

The Board of Agriculture now officially announces that potatoes in England have practically all been harvested, except in some western districts, and that with the same exception they are generally sound.

The total production on farms is returned at the very heavy figures of 3,339,993 tons from 507,987 acres, an average yield of 6·57 tons, as against 2,504,516 tons from 427,948 acres last year, when the average was 5·83. Consequently the yield this year is no less than about 835,000 tons, or 33 per cent more than in 1916, and the largest crop raised since returns were first collected in 1885.

According to the same authority turnips and swedes produced 12,163,624 tons, slightly below the average and due to shortage in the northeastern counties. Upon the other hand, mangolds are a large crop, and generally of good quality, the yield of 8,481,578 tons, or 21·89 tons an acre, being 2½ tons above the average.

The net result is a larger production of roots than last season.

The Board of Agriculture's December 1 report announces that November was favourable for autumn cultivation and the sowing of crops, especially in the east, and that sowing in the important corn-growing counties has been pushed on rapidly and is more advanced than usual. About 70 per cent of the area intended for wheat has already been sown, and in comparison with December 1, 1916, the area actually seeded seems to be from 10 to 15 per cent greater.

THE PULP AND PAPER SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., November 28, 1917.

Shortage of Paper.

The annual conference of the New South Wales County Press Association was recently held in Sydney and the question of future paper supplies was earnestly discussed. During the conference it was stated that the normal consumption of paper for newspapers in Australia was about 100,000 tons per annum. During the first year of the war the quantity imported was 70,000 tons; in the second it was 60,000 tons; last year it was 50,000 tons, and now newspaper proprietors are faced with a notification from the Commonwealth Government that it could not undertake to bring into Australia more than 25,000 tons after January 1 next. In the open market in Sydney, with an importation of 50,000 tons per annum, the price would be about £50 per ton. With a cutting down to 25,000 tons the trouble was going to be more acute. The association buys paper collectively and had it not been that it was able last year to obtain some extra supplies at least 100 papers in this state would be out of print. A deputation from the association waited on the Premier of this state and he spoke of the encouraging prospects of manufacturing paper. In the adjoining state of North Queensland paper pulp was being produced from blady grass which it is estimated can be manufactured for £7 per ton. It is also stated that pulp costs 75 per cent of the cost of paper, consequently paper could be produced at about £10 per ton. Add the freight from Queensland to Sydney £3 per ton and the total cost of the paper will be £13 per ton.

Manufacture of Paper Pulp in Australia.

Paper pulp is manufactured only at one place in the Commonwealth and that is at Cairns, Queensland. The works have been established within the last few years and are mainly experimental. The production so far has not been very large and the raw material used is blady grass and the plant known as *sida retusa*. Experiments have also been carried out with several other materials.

The Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry has collected much information on the subject, and states that the present supply of raw materials is very inadequate for the development of the industry to a point which would render Australia self-supporting in the matter of paper, and that it appears clear that the only possibility of reaching this point is by growing some crop for the special purpose of

manufacturing paper pulp from it. Of possible crops esparto grass and soft woods appear to be the only ones worthy of consideration, and it is doubtful whether under Australian conditions esparto grass could be harvested sufficiently cheaply to make its cultivation a paying proposition.

A scheme has been suggested for growing timber for pulping in the cold and mountainous districts where there is a plentiful supply of water available for mill purposes. Spruce and poplar are the timbers mentioned and it is estimated that the material would not be available for fifteen years.

Government Assistance to the Manufacture of Paper and Pulp.

A Minister of the Commonwealth Government recently stated that all efforts to make paper from Australian wood-pulp had failed, and that as no claim had been made for a bounty on production it would be useless at present to earmark money for that purpose. The money which would have been allocated for the payment of the bounty was being utilized in carrying out experiments in paper-making at the Government Science Bureau. It is hoped that the experiments will eventually lead to the development of the paper-making industry. The difficulty with Australian woods is that they are too resinous. Chemists are now endeavouring to extract those restrictive qualities from the wood and as soon as they become successful the Government would give practical encouragement to the industry.

On the other hand the acting premier of the State of New South Wales was more hopeful and stated that experiments are being conducted in the manufacture of paper and that they have been eminently satisfactory up to the present. Although the State is a large user of paper there is no intention at present of establishing a paper mill.

BRITISH SACCHARINE INDUSTRY.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, November 30, 1917.

It is reported that saccharine is now being manufactured in the United Kingdom, and that in a few weeks' time the supplies will be large enough to meet the home demand. There were initial difficulties, mainly the procuring of supplies of permanganate of potash, but these have been overcome, and it is believed that Great Britain will no longer need to rely upon alien sources for saccharine.

Of the 1,656,714 ounces imported in 1913, over 1,178,000 ounces were imported from Germany. It is worthy of note, for obvious reasons, that whereas the imports from Switzerland were only 35,680 ounces in 1913, they rose to 1,323,651 ounces in 1915, but fell again in 1916 to 263,695 ounces.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN DENMARK.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, November 30, 1917.

The Norwegian Consul General at Copenhagen in a recent report gives a view of the dairy industry of Denmark in 1916.

The report embraces 732 dairies or about two-thirds of the total number of the dairies in Denmark.

The average number of purveyors of milk to each dairy was 149, and the average number of cows per dairy was 868.

From the statistics for the last five years appears the average yearly milk production per cow and the consumption of fresh milk per kilogramme butter produced:—

Year.	Weight of Milk per Cow in Kilogrammes.	Milk per Kilogramme Butter Kilogramme.
1912	2.520	25.5
1913	2.621	25.5
1914	2.644	25.4
1915	2.570	25.2
1916	2.593	24.7

In 1899 the amount of milk per cow was only 2,161 kilogrammes, and it then took 26·3 kilogrammes of milk for each kilogramme of butter churned.

The effect which the war has had on the economy of the dairies, will be seen from the following:—

Year.	Production Expense per 1,000 Kilogrammes of Milk.	Nett Cost per Kilogrammes of Milk.
1912	561 oere.	9.8 oere.
1913	550 "	9.5 "
1914	554 "	9.5 "
1915	673 "	11.8 "
1916	831 "	15.1 "

1 cent = 3.750 oere.

In the production expenses which are not uniform for all of the dairies, such as cheese-production, expenses for ice, transport cans and transport expenses, are not counted.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended December 28, 1917, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

December 25, ss. *San Mateo,* 120 drums.

As it happens at this time of the year, the holidays have been the cause of a very light movement on the market for fish in drums and, in consequence, the situation remains unchanged, with the same prices in evidence. We quote codfish at 12½ cents per pound, haddock at 12½ cents and hake at 11½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

December 24, ss. *Excelsior,* 450 cases, New Orleans.
" 25, ss. *San Mateo,* 1,849 cases, Boston.

The market has been very quiet this week, due to the lack of demand for codfish in cases. Notwithstanding this, holders have sustained their prices, as more animation is expected soon. We quote at $15.50 to $17.50 per case for that from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

With a good demand prevailing, we quote bloaters at $1.75 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

No change has occurred on the prices for this cheese and we can continue quoting at 35 to 55 cents per pound, for a similar sort produced in the United States.

POTATOES.

Importation—

5,340 bags and 1,023 barrels from Boston.
1,350 " from New Orleans, La.
805 " " Baltimore, Md.
200 " " Key West, Fla.

There are heavy supplies available but, on the other hand, a good demand is in evidence and we can quote at $6.25 per Canadian barrel and at 4 cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, s/d. one-half per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Boot and Shoe Trade in South Africa.

(Consul General George H. Murphy, Cape Town, United States Commerce Reports.)

Cape Province has numerous firms which manufacture boots and shoes. Many of these are engaged in the production of high-class footwear, though, as a rule, the better class of footwear that is popular in this country, is obtained from overseas. The foreign producer, with his highly specialized factories, is able, with the aid of the importing merchant, to flood the market here with enormous quantities of boots and shoes, either made for the South African trade, or forming a part of his surplus output. The result is that the South African producer is unable to command a sufficient market to warrant extensions of his plant to meet large calls which may be made by the wholesaler. He must content himself with producing high-grade footwear in small quantities for the retailer.

PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Large quantities of boots and shoes are being received from the United States, partly as a result of the impossibility of obtaining adequate supplies elsewhere. A firm, which desires to place such goods on this market, probably will find that the best method to pursue for the proper extension of trade is to make such an arrangement as manufacturers in the United States generally insist upon—that is, to place the trade in the hands of a firm of manufacturers' agents, either for the separate provinces or for the entire Union. In the latter case the agent either personally visits all sections of the country, or has numerous travellers canvassing the communities. In the former case, when a local firm accepts an agency for a particular district, other agencies should be established so that the manufacturer will be represented throughout South Africa. Many manufacturers' agents in Cape Town maintain representation in other important centres.

Customarily a manufacturer's agent, when receiving orders from customers, places them by cable with the American firm, and the goods are shipped directly

to the purchaser. Payment for the goods in such cases is arranged between the manufacturer and agent when completing the contract. At present, as a result of the war, manufacturers in the United States and other countries are insisting largely upon all business conducted on a cash basis.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.

A considerable amount of business with this country is done through shipping and commission houses, the manufacturer usually receiving cash at time of shipment and the shipping houses extending credit to the purchasers. For such credit an exchange is charged amounting to something more than 6 per cent interest per annum; in fact, it is usually 2¼ per cent for draft at 90 days. American shippers usually limit terms of credit to draft at 90 days' sight. Many firms in this country have a London house through which payments are remitted in such cases.

Manufacturers' agents in South Africa usually charge a commission of 5 or 10 per cent on the value of all goods disposed of by their efforts. In this connection, American firms placing their products on this market through the medium of an agent should bear in mind that in order to maintain satisfactory relations with their representatives, commissions should always be paid the agents for goods sold in this country so long as a contract with the agent is in operation, whether the agent places the order or whether a consumer receives goods without the knowledge of the agent. Some agents expect the manufacturer to assist to a certain extent in advertising goods, though as a general rule the representative assumes the expense of all advertising. Such matters are usually agreed upon beforehand.

TARIFF RATES AND SHIPPING ROUTES.

Boots and shoes are classified under No. 52 of the South African import tariff, and pay an import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, with a minimum duty of 18 cents per pair of men's, 12 cents per pair of women's, and 6 cents per pair of children's boots and shoes. A rebate of 3 per cent ad valorem is granted on all such goods manufactured in the United Kingdom or reciprocating British colonies. The term "South Africa," for customs purposes, is to be taken to mean that part of South Africa south of the Zambezi River.

Imports of American goods previous to the outbreak of the war were usually made via England, though at present a large volume of merchandise is being imported directly from the United States. By the direct route the goods are received at an earlier date, and the possibility of loss en route is greatly reduced. Whenever possible it is preferable to quote prices c.i.f. port of landing, otherwise f.o.b. vessel at port of shipment. Local merchants realize that at present it is impossible in many instances to quote prices c.i.f.

The present retail prices of shoes in South Africa are much higher than the pre-war prices, and average from $7.50 to $11.50 per pair.

(Consul John P. Bray, Johannesburg, United States Commerce Reports.)

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS IN STRONG POSITION.

The chief source of the supply of both men's and women's shoes in the Johannesburg district is the United Kingdom, whose manufacturers have obtained a very strong foothold here. Previous to the war a considerable proportion of the imports of the finer grades of women's shoes came from Austria, and the styles, quality, and price are said to have met with favour. Although American shoes are sold to some extent, the quantity is small in comparison with the importance of the industry in the United States. While the sale of men's shoes has encountered some prejudice, this has been due chiefly to the failure of American manufacturers to supply shoes which meet the taste of the local buyer, but any unpopularity that may have existed is disappearing as a result of the better class of shoe that is being imported.

Women's shoes of American manufacture are most favourably received in this market, and have a decided tendency to become more popular. This is true especially of shoes worn by the non-working class, which, although not constituting such a large proportion of the population as in Europe and the United States, demands a high-grade shoe for morning shopping and afternoon social affairs. To this class the styles and qualities of the American shoes that are exported to this consular district are admirably adapted, although not so popular among those who are accustomed to wear the heavier and stouter boot.

IMPORTS OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The imports of women's and children's shoes into the Union of South Africa for 1915 and 1916, by countries of origin, were:—

Imports.	1915.		1916.	
Women's shoes—	Pairs.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
United Kingdom	1,050,257	$1,273,981	1,604,805	$2,152,058
France	541	696	418	414
Switzerland	65,239	86,872	83,278	128,320
United States	51,521	128,198	105,947	224,458
Other countries	2,077	1,168	994	754
	1,169,635	$1,490,915	1,795,442	$2,506,004
Children's shoes—				
United Kingdom	912,160	$698,031	1,193,308	$1,085,285
France	242	78	292	102
Switzerland	11,303	10,015	9,379	10,074
United States	9,886	13,519	37,268	36,133
Other countries	539	263	893	370
	934,130	$721,906	1,241,140	$1,132,064

Local dealers state that they are experiencing considerable difficulty in replenishing their stocks of women's shoes. This is due largely to English manufacturers having adapted their factories to military requirements. On the other hand, shipments from the United States, upon which greater dependence is placed than previously, have been affected by irregular and inadequate ocean communication between the two countries. In consequence, there has been a substantial increase in the retail prices of shoes of practically all descriptions. Ordinary black and brown walking shoes of glacé or calf now cost from $8.50 to $12.25; patent-leather house and walking shoes, $9.73 or higher; and boots, which now have cloth tops in many cases, owing to the scarcity of leather, from $14.50 to $19.50. The less expensive boots are still bought in considerable quantities, but are almost invariably pre-war stock.

VARIOUS POPULAR STYLES.

The most popular evening shoes are those made of brocade and plain satin, with paste buckles. Suéde shoes of all colours are also in demand, and prices range from $9.73 to $14.60. Various kinds of bedroom slippers are worn, but those made chiefly of felt and quilted satin, and selling at $1.34 to $4.25, appear to be most widely sought, while those trimmed with fur are sold to a small extent.

High shoes are worn by women according to the variations of fashion, but the tendency is to restrict their use on account of the warmth of the climate for the greater part of the year. The demand for white canvas and suéde walking shoes is large. Prices for ordinary canvas shoes, which are imported largely from Switzerland, range from $3.10 to $9.75; but with the present disturbed conditions in ocean communication, a further increase is quite likely.

In order to get a footing in this market, it will be necessary for an American firm either to open its own branch in South Africa, or to send a representative to travel throughout the district, or grant an exclusive agency to some established firm.

The representative should be prepared to advertise the goods, and in that way clearly put before the buying public an article for which there is a comparatively large demand. In any case the firm should be prepared to encounter strong competition on the part of houses which already are established.

Extensive Coal Deposits Discovered in Japan.

The following extract from the *Japan Advertiser* has been forwarded by Mr. E. F. Crow, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama:—

"An extensive anthracite mine has been discovered by Dr. Tadatsugu Kochibe, a noted geologist and Government expert, in the vicinity of the Maizuru Admiralty Port, near Tsuruga.

"The discovery was made lately by Dr. Kochibe while investigating the geological formation of the districts along the Hankaku Railway Line in Kyoto prefecture. According to the doctor's announcement yesterday the mine extends over an area of 25,000,000 tsubo or runs along mountain ridges of more than eight ri or eighteen miles. The mine consists of eight strata, each one of which is ten to twenty feet deep and contains five rows of veins.

"At several points, it is announced, coal is exposed and more than thirty pits can be worked. If the mine is worked it will enjoy every transportation facility as it is connected with Osaka and Kyoto by the Hankaku Railway and the river Yura. Prospecting is also quite easy because most of the strata are above sea level.

"The coal obtained by the doctor is of the first quality, being just the same in every respect as the anthracite obtained at the Pyenyang Anthracite Mine which was also discovered by Dr. Kochibe some years ago."

Researches on Tin and Tungsten.

(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

One of the most attractive fields for investigation that are being opened by the exigencies of the war is that which pertains to the winning of tin and tungsten. Recently some successful experiments have been made with a view to increasing the recovery of tin. No systematic researches, however, have been undertaken beyond those designed to improve the appliances now in use; and, having regard to this fact, the Privy Council Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research has expressed the hope that a research association might be established in order that the series of investigations already undertaken might be continued with fresh vigour on a larger scale.

One of the difficulties in the way hitherto has been the want of adequate funds for sustained investigation and experimental trials. But the Ministry of Munitions, represented by the Department for the Development of mineral resources, is now venturing on a strong effort to make progress possible, and is suggesting that those interested in the tin and tungsten mines of Cornwall and Devon should co-operate in the establishment of a research association, and contribute to a central fund devoted to a study of the many-sided aspects of the problem. In this way adequate means might be provided annually for two or three years; and with such a fund, supplemented if necessary by a grant from the Committee of the Privy Council, experimental researches upon scientific principles could be conducted under the continuous supervision of first-class professional men, and upon a basis of cost which individual operators do not feel themselves able to bear.

This proposal is one which should appeal to mining companies and royalty owners from a strictly business standpoint. Under present methods over 35 per cent of tin, and a higher percentage of wolfram, in the ore is lost. An improvement of even 10 per cent in the recovery would have a very important bearing on the fortunes of the mines now being worked, and would, moreover, offer a considerable incentive for the resuscitation of many properties that have been closed down.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending January 11, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	562,851	332,038	78,896		973,785
Consolidated Elevator Co.	314,786	150,541	34,764	48,304	548,395
Empire Elevator Co.	604,426	316,921	54,788	111,978	1,088,113
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	603,226	111,907	65,800		780,933
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	457,034	129,677	10,036	96,111	692,858
G.T. Pacific	667,803	554,210	148,889	132,279	1,503,181
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	390,330	451,479	106,945		948,754
Fort William Elevator Co.	312,737	261,677	49,377	75,185	698,976
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	225,979	138,535	16,924		381,438
Northwestern Elevator Co.	289,288	6,896			296,184
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	851,184	653,126	315,524	94,056	1,913,890
D. Horn & Co.	73,137	72,085	15,009	63,591	223,822
Canadian Government Elevator	453,717	92,882	23,080	80,024	649,703
Thunder Bay	346,139	419,030	81,075	35,657	881,901
Davidson & Smith	256,434	310,877	61,153	282	628,746
Grain afloat	2,403,098				2,403,098
Total Terminal Elevators	8,812,169	4,001,881	1,062,260	737,467	14,613,777
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	30,730	845,734		104	876,568
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	58,664	656,799		1,066	716,529
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	99,920	323,150	56,150	1,885	481,105
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	9,959	18,421	1,423		29,803
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	199,273	1,844,104	57,573	3,055	2,104,005
Depot Harbour	1,361,017				1,361,017
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	439,108	121,051	19,997		580,156
Midland Elevator Co.	604,141	280,574	67,595		952,310
Tiffin, G.T.P.	1,348,498	106,533	179,199		1,634,230
Port McNicol	2,330,194	319,308	125,045		2,774,547
Collingwood	149,001				149,001
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	490,261	175,190	48,273		713,724
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd	612,916				612,916
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		57,046	2,752		59,798
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	1,484,447	712,082	7,575		2,204,104
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	249,201	84,462	10,780		944,443
" " No. 2.	1,366,800	400,378	47,315		1,814,493
Montreal Warehousing Co.	2,016,434	5,859			2,022,293
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	1,955	64,379			66,234
West St. John, N.B.	617,699	131,872	131,424		880,995
Halifax, N.S.					
Total Public Elevators	13,671,572	2,458,734	639,955		16,770,261
Total quantity in store	22,683,014	8,304,719	1,759,788	740,522	33,488,043

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended January 11, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	12,732	3,655	48,010	64,397
No. 1 Northern	2,323,168	75,860	5,796,673	6,195,701
No. 2 "	1,138,917	35,472	2,602,778	3,777,167
No. 3 "	745,218	16,412	1,036,825	1,798,455
No. 4 Wheat	521,607	7,581	1,070,432	1,599,620
No. 5 "	387,219	17,660	183,661	588,540
No. 6 "	247,702	25,776	15,913	289,391
Other	1,032,508	16,857	4,917,280	5,966,645
Totals	6,409,071	199,273	13,671,572	20,279,916
Wheat afloat	2,403,098			2,403,098
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	6,966	2,072		9,038
No. 2 "	416,911	505,787	211,227	1,133,925
No. 3 "	232,193	161,819	166,915	560,927
Ex. No. 1 Feed	425,419	560,070	196,639	1,182,128
No. 1 Feed	814,516	421,334	212,950	1,448,800
No. 2 "	845,687	113,268	274,826	1,233,781
Other	1,260,189	79,754	1,396,177	2,736,120
Totals	4,001,881	1,844,104	2,458,734	8,304,719
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,474			4,474
No. 3 C.W	171,947	23,565	63,596	259,108
No. 4 "	405,393	19,137	143,488	568,018
Feed	137,178	743	16,698	154,619
Rejected	217,182		36,432	253,614
Other	126,086	14,128	379,741	519,955
Totals	1,062,260	57,573	639,955	1,759,788
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	549,244	2,777		552,021
No. 2 C.W	137,825	162		137,987
No. 3 "	28,909	12		28,921
Rejected				–
Other	21,489	104		21,593
Totals	737,467	3,055		740,522
Corn				
Total quantity in store	14,613,777	2,104,005	16,770,261	33,488,043

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators and Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on January 11, 1918, with comparsions for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 11, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	6,409,071	5,801 607	12,210,679
Afloat terminals	2,403,098	.....	2,403,098
Interior terminals	199,273	1,904,732	2,104,005
Public elevators in the East	13,671,572	3,098,689	16,770,261
Total	22,683,014	10,805,029	33,488,043
January 12, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	19,932,766	13,143,508	33,076,274
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,531	190,596
Interior terminals	1,954,993	801,731	2,756,724
Public elevators in the East	5,442,468	10,199,527	15,641,995
Total	27,419,472	24,246,117	51,665,589
January 15, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	22,084,005	10,373,137	32,457,142
Interior terminals	1,465,361	257,139	1,722,500
Public elevators in the East	7,812,979	4,760,765	12,573,744
Total	31,362,345	15,391,041	46,753,386
January 14, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,179,725	3,037,562	8,217,287
Interior terminals	1,760,559	953,746	2,714,305
Public elevators in the East	6,370,265	4,521,725	10,891,990
Total	13,210,549	8,513,033	21,823,582
January 15, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,321,556	7,763,322	18,084,878
Interior terminals	6,769,072	3,814,654	10,583,726
Public elevators in the East	4,116,756	3,238,053	7,354,809
Total	21,207,384	14,816,029	36,023,413

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms and specifications have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Department of the Navy, Melbourne, and the Postmaster General's Department, Brisbane, Queensland, These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer File No. 1729 O.)

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, MELBOURNE.

The tender addressed to the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, is as follows:—

Date Closing.	Particulars.
April 5, 1918	Supply and delivery of one motor driven hydraulic pump for Garden Island, Sydney, N.S.W.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, BRISBANE.

Tenders addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, Brisbane, Queensland, are as follows:—

Schedule.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
No. 432.	February 27, 1917	Fifteen miles, 550 yards silk and cotton insulated switchboard cable, as specified.
No. 432.	" 27, 1917	990 yards paper-insulated, rubber covered cable, as specified.
No. 432.	" 27, 1917	880 yards lead-covered, paper-insulated telegraph cable, as specified.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

32. **Excelsior or wood wool.**—A British firm requires excelsior or wood wool for government work. From 50 to 100 tons are desired from Canada immediately. This firm is in a position to furnish the necessary import license. One cwt. bales are preferred, but 2 cwt. bales would be satisfactory. Samples should be sent with quotations. Quotations should be made on board ship at an Atlantic port or, preferably, c.i.f. Liverpool.

33. **Steel Ewbank nails and dog spikes.**—An Australian firm specializing in contractors' supplies desires samples and quotations of Canadian steel Ewbank nails and dog spikes. The nails are from 3 inches to 9 inches in length, slightly thicker in centre than at ends. The sizes wanted in the spikes are 2 inches by ¾ inch square; 2½ inches by ⅝ inch; 3 inches by ⅝ inch and 4 inches by ½ inch, measured under head.

34. **Electrical supplies.**—A firm in Barbados handling electrical supplies would be glad to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of such supplies.

35. **Dyestuffs.**—A firm in Eastern Siberia desires to be put in touch with Canadian producers of aniline dyes.

36. **Packing cases.**—A London company invited from Canadian manufacturers quotations for 5,000 to 20,000 wooden cases for packing canned fish to be shipped direct to South Africa. Prices either c.i.f. Cape Town or f.o.b. Canadian port of shipment. Terms cash against documents. Measurements: 22½ inches by 14½ inches by 8 inches; ends, ⅞ inch thick; tops, bottoms and sides, ½ inch thick. Ends to be marked: 96 half-pound tins, finest Cape Spiny lobster.

37. **Raw potash feldspar.**—A Midlands (Eng.), company asks to be placed in communication with Canadian producers of raw potash feldspar, favourably situated for export to the United Kingdom.

38. **Vulcanizing machinery.**—A manufacturing firm in St. John's, Newfoundland, asks to be put into communication with Canadian exporters of machinery for vulcanizing automobile tires.

39. **Marbleized tin.**—Canadian manufacturers of marbleized tin in sixe 20 by 10 inches are asked to communicate with a Newfoundland inquirer.

40. **Representatives in New Zealand.**—A New Zealand commission house wish to arrange to handle business for Canadian manufacturers. They explain their proposal as follows:—

"We have for the past twenty-five years been engaged in indent business, acting in the capacity of sole agents for a number of English, French and continental houses, carrying samples where necessary in our showrooms in Auckland, and obtaining business through the medium of our travellers in all important centres throughout this colony, all orders obtained being passed through our London shipping house (for whom also we act as New Zealand agents) who collect from the manufacturers, make payment, and draw by draft for shipments direct to ourselves, charging a buying commission of 2½ per cent on amount of invoice and c.i.f. charges; or where the drafts require to be drawn direct to our customers, and shipments made to the most convenient port, the commission is 5 per cent in lieu of 2½ per cent. The additional 2½ per cent is passed to our credit by our shippers, together with any profits in the way of agency commissions, or special discounts allowed by the manufacturers as their representatives. Our London shippers collect these amounts and remit every six months.

"They also arrange agencies for us for New Zealand, and obtain samples, quotations and catalogues from any manufacturers whose goods they may think suitable for this colony, thereby benefiting by the increased turnover.

"Regarding the drafts drawn direct on our customers on the 5 per cent basis, in default of honour we undertake to protect same.

"Having outlined briefly our methods of doing business with our English connection, we are desirous of entering into a similar arrangement, if possible, with Canadians.

"The following is briefly our agency arrangements covering British manufacturers:—

"The majority of business is done from samples, which range is supplied by the manufacturer at a sample discount to cover depreciation for exposure in showrooms, and constant handling in the course of travel. Some firms, however, do not allow a sample discount, but supply a range of samples free factory price, we paying c.i.f. charges, duty and expenses at this end.

"We undertake to display these samples in all the principal centres throughout New Zealand, and at the end of each trip or when obsolete to dispose of same to best advantage, remitting the proceeds less the amount of c.i.f. and duty expenses incurred by us, manufacturers allowing us an over riding or agency commission on all business obtained through our efforts, or in other words, on all goods supplied to New Zealand.

"The amount of the commission where samples are carried is 7½ per cent, or on commodities where business can be obtained with quotation or cable quotation, from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent, all costs of cables being borne by each party."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address,*** *Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:
Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:
Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:
Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:
Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:
Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:
Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:
Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:
Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:
Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:
Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:
Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:
Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:
Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:
Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:
Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:
Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:
Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

34013—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, January 28, 1918.** **No. 731**

CANADIAN FIRMS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The United States War Trade Board, 1435 K street, Washington, D.C., invites Canadian firms to communicate direct with the Board so that such firms doing an import or export business with the United States may have their names and addresses placed on the mailing list of the War Trade Board to receive direct, copies of all publications issued by that Board.

CHANGES IN UNITED STATES REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE IMPORTATION OF WOOL.

The War Trade Board of the United States has issued the following announcement under date of January 11, 1918:—

The War Trade Board, after due consideration, has decided to supersede its regulations of December 15, 1917 (published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 730), affecting the importation of wool and dealings in foreign and domestic wool, and to promulgate in their place and stead certain other regulations effective as of January 14, 1918. Pursuant to such decision, the War Trade Board hereby withdraws the said regulations of December 15, 1917, and in their place and stead promulgates the following regulations, effective on and after January 14, 1918:—

First. All importers of wool will sign before the delivery or release of any imported wool to them, an agreement or guarantee containing among other provisions in substantially the following form:—

That the United States Government shall have, and is hereby granted an option to purchase at the price and on the terms hereinafter set forth, all or any part of the wool covered by this guarantee for ten (10) days after custom house entry thereof; and thereafter to purchase such portion thereof as shall be at any time unsold by the importer until the whole amount thereof has been sold. In the event of the exercise of such option, the basis of price to be paid for the wool shall be equivalent to five (5) per cent less then the basis of price of July 30, 1917, for similar wool as established by the Valuation Committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association, the actual price of each lot to be determined by a committee appointed jointly by the wool trade and the United States Government. This option shall not apply to any wool purchased abroad before December 15, 1917.

That the importer will neither export any merchandise in Class A or Class B of domestic or foreign origin, as hereinafter described, nor transfer ownership or control thereof to or for the benefit of any person or persons outside the United States without first obtaining an export license from, or the consent of the War Trade Board.

That the importer will not sell to any person or persons in the United States any merchandise in Class A of domestic or foreign origin as hereinafter described without first obtaining the purchaser's agreement, in form satisfactory to the War

Trade Board, and the consent thereon of the War Trade Board, which consent is to be applied for through the Textile Alliance, Inc.

That the importer will not sell or deliver to any person or persons in the United States any merchandise in Class B of domestic or foreign origin as hereinafter described, without rendering to the purchaser at or prior to the time the merchandise is shipped or delivered, a written invoice thereof containing the following conditions to be fulfilled by such purchaser.

That the purchaser will neither export such merchandise nor transfer ownership or control thereof to or for the benefit of any person or persons outside the United States without first obtaining an export license from, or the consent of, the War Trade Board.

That the purchaser will report through the Textile Alliance, Inc., to the War Trade Board at the end of each month all sales of such merchandise.

That the purchaser will not resell such merchandise to purchasers in the United States excepting under the same conditions.

Description of Class A and Class B merchandise:—

Class A—

Wool.
Animal hair suitable for spinning or weaving.
Tops of wool or of animal hair.
Wooled skins.
Skins of sheep or of goats or of lambs or of kids bearing hair suitable for spinning or weaving.

Class B—

Noils of wool or of animal hair.
Yarn of wool or of animal hair.
Waste of wool or of animal hair.
Animal hair unsuitable for spinning or weaving.
Woollen rags.
Jute wrapping or coverings when received as wrappings or coverings of merchandise listed in Class A or Class B above.

Second. Purchasers of Class A merchandise from importers will sign an agreement or guarantee containing, among other things, all of the provisions above set forth, with the exception of the provision giving an option of purchase to the United States Government.

PROHIBITED IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—HARDWARE.

The following cable has been received from the Canadian High Commissioner in London by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, under date of January 17:—

"Department import restrictions advise revocation general licenses in respect hardware taking effect on February 1. From that date special licenses issued on ration basis. Goods covered by general licenses admitted on proof of despatch to consignees on or before January 31."

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. Forsyth Smith.)

LIVERPOOL, December 3, 1917.

EGG-MARKET CONDITIONS.

In response to inquiry from Canada, a number of egg importers have recently been consulted as to the situation at the present time. Unfortunately, this is far from satisfactory. Owing to the strong demand in Canada, high freights and the limitation of supply due to shortage of shipping space, wholesale prices in this country advanced during October to a price that has proved too high for a good proportion of the buying public. The result has been a serious slump in the consumer demand, resulting in a fall in wholesale prices of 3s. to 4s. per 120 during the past three weeks. Although supplies of imported eggs on the market show a reduction as compared with 1916, and a very considerable reduction as compared with 1915, they are too heavy to move readily into consumption at the high prices prevailing, and dealers consulted both in Liverpool and Glasgow have all been unwilling to consider further selling offers, and several of them have cancelled the remainder of their trans-Atlantic egg contracts, arranging to sell their holdings on the other side of the water. Many have lost money through being forced to sell lower than contract prices, and it is generally considered that the quantities of eggs now in storage, together with those actually in transit will be sufficient to supply all the demand that can be depended upon at present prices. The attitude of the trade has also been affected by the fact that delays in shipping due to lack of space have resulted in many shipments arriving in unsatisfactory condition. A number of dealers are willing to receive consignments for sale on commission, but some of the most reliable consider prospects so unpromising that they do not advise shipments even on this basis.

Wholesale prices of Canadian eggs at the present time are from 25s. to 26s. per 120. American eggs, 24s. to 25s., while Irish eggs sell at 32s. and 33s. Danish eggs at 33s. to 36s., and Egyptian eggs at 18s. to 22s. Towards the end of October, Canadian eggs were selling at 28s. for first grade and 26s. for second grade eggs. In 1916, the price range was as follows: October, Canadian, 20s. to 21s.; American, 18s. to 20s.; Danish, 23s. 6d. to 27s.; Irish, 25s. to 27s. November, Canadian, 20s. to 26.; American, 19s. 6d. to 23s.; Irish, 26s. to 34s.; Danish, 30s. to 38s.; Egyptian, 14s. 3d. to 17s.

Lists of British egg importers have been forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and may be had on application. (File 17241.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Norman D. Johnston.*)

BRISTOL, November 30, 1917.

106 PER CENT INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES.

The *Labour Gazette* states with reference to the increase in the cost of living that the reduction in the retail prices of food last month was followed by increases between October 1 and November 1, with the result that the general level of food prices shows a gain as at the beginning of September, an advance of 106 per cent as compared with July, 1914. The result was due to the marked advances in the prices of tea, salt, butter, bacon and eggs.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES FOR TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—

To consider and report whether the normal arrangements for the provision of financial facilities for trade by means of existing banking and other financial institutions will be adequate to meet the needs of British industry during the period immediately following the termination of the war, and, if not, by what emergency arrangement they should be supplemented, regard being had in particular to the special assistance which may be necessary—

(*a*) To facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged upon war work to normal production;

(*b*) To meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., December 8, 1917.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

It becomes increasingly difficult to indicate what would be in the interests of the Canadian exporter this month. There are orders galore in New Zealand for Canada, but the difficulty is to get them filled. It is useless to intimate to Canadian firms that certain goods are wanted in New Zealand, because in many instances they cannot be provided. In the meantime we must endeavour to establish and keep green, kindly relations, so that after the war, trade will run in Canadian channels.

However, there will be found annexed to this, certain figures which will be of service to the Canadian exporter.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

The following list of articles imported into New Zealand from all countries during the ten months ended October 31, 1917, and value of same, together with the figures for the corresponding months of 1916, give an idea of the character and quantity of certain articles consumed in this country:—

	Ten Months, 1917.	Ten Months, 1916.
Soft Goods—		
Apparel	£ 827,880	£1,024,644
Boots and shoes	321,032	308,014
Carpet and oilcloth	129,134	206,458
Drapery, n.o.e.	163,200	261,502
Hats and caps	121,823	115,158
Hosiery	177,334	305,110
Millinery	70,861	85,375
Canvas piece-goods	76,396	78,668
Cotton piece-goods	1,110,216	1,406,268
Linen piece-goods	15,425	36,577
Silk piece-goods	235,582	255,338
Woollen piece-goods	483,070	688,961
Hardware—		
Cement	712	901
Hardware	218,814	313,394
Iron—		
Bar, bolt, rod	86,622	223,032
Corrugated sheet	27,914	189,281
Fencing wire	50,821	121,716
Barbed wire	23,796	20,870
Pig and scrap	50,709	27,735
Pipes and fittings	100,976	221,815
Lead	22,933	33,040
Machinery—		
Dairy	60,044	67,856
Agricultural	90,653	109,601
Electric	286,710	393,082
Engines, gas, etc.	50,488	54,337
Mining	11,818	16,770
Sewing	52,804	44,096
Nails	44,496	82,448
Railway and tram plant	30,178	86,529
Tin, sheet and block	135,225	156,395
Tools	98,047	105,132
Foodstuffs—		
Confectionery	37,876	159,277
Fish, preserved	81,485	59,589
Fruit, dried	134,518	156,329
" fresh	124,250	126,475
Flour	108,675	42,330
Grain, unprepared	255,060	93,481
Jams, jellies, etc.	9,214	10,963
Milk, preserved	13,245	6,978
Onions	16,015	12,976
Pickles and sauces	5,248	11,289
Rice	52,942	52,022
Salt	36,731	72,443
Sugar	827,447	705,393
Beverages—		
Ale and stout	16,033	39,643
Spirits, whisky	316,796	428,750
" other	56,692	163,282
Wine	50,450	73,587
Cocoa, coffee, etc.	24,536	77,452
Tea	332,456	331,848
Miscellaneous—		
Bicycles (including motor)	65,429	110,267
Books, papers, music	176,538	200,378
Candles	7,671	29,964
Carbide of calcium	11,076	25,225
Coal	198,280	174,046
Cordage and twine	84,682	95,045
Cornsacks, woolpacks	180,331	222,793
China and earthenware	85,285	125,213
Glass and glassware	104,421	180,333
Furniture	22,020	36,103
Greases	6,285	9,643
India-rubber goods	33,157	42,125

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous—*Con.*	Ten Months, 1917.	Ten Months, 1916.
Leather	203,186	167,837
Leather manufactures	61,837	71,484
Manures	266,141	301,526
Matches and vestas	40,399	36,275
Motor vehicles	521,634	720,807
Oils—		
Benzine, etc	496,046	447,413
Kerosene	97,675	138,677
Castor	12,046	17,860
Linseed	22,581	59,994
Turpentine	12,344	22,635
Other	83,487	113,237
Paints, colours, varnish	132,748	188,972
Paper, printing	203,794	246,479
" other	104,877	150,563
Pianos	55,162	81,401
Seeds, grass, clover	180,820	117,787
Stationery	102,436	137,091
Tobacco	203,883	317,004
Cigarettes	115,852	265,276
Cigars and snuff	16,168	19,859
Timber, hewn and sawn	128,992	116,580
Specie	177,135	1,189,980
Total	£16,571,049	£21,954,485

The following is a comparison of the aggregates of the different divisions of imports for the ten months of 1917 and 1916:—

	Ten Months, 1917.	Ten Months, 1916.
Soft goods	£ 3,731,853	£ 4,772,073
Hardware	1,443,760	2,268,030
Foodstuffs	1,702,706	1,509,545
Beverages	796,963	1,114,562
Miscellaneous	4,037,573	4,996,853
Other goods	4,681,059	6,103,442
Specie	177,135	1,189,980
Total	£16,571,049	£21,954,485

The total apart from specie shows a substantial decrease of £4,370,591, or 21 per cent, in which each section shares except foodstuffs, where flour, grain and sugar show big increases. The total for the month of October was £1,760,018, or a little above the average of the ten months.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITIES.

Referring to the foregoing table, the decrease is fairly general all round, very few lines showing any increase. A comparison of values alone does not, however, bring out the full decrease as the increased cost of goods tends to hide this. Below are the quantities of imports of several lines, the fluctuations in which are of interest:—

	1917.	1916.
Iron—		
Bar, bolt, rod..tons.	4,971	15,900
Corrugated sheet..cwt.	16,902	138,843
Fencing wire..tons.	2,133	6,753
Barbed wire.."	956	1,251
Pig and scrap.."	11,174	5,230
Pipes and fittings.."	3,660	10,746
Wire nails..cwt.	30,779	84,045
Fish, preserved..lb.	2,197,670	1,840,753
Rice..cwt.	98,045	96,223
Ale and stout..gal.	63,924	213,357
Whisky.."	446,850	858,617
Tea..lb.	7,094,986	6,831,036
Candles.."	319,841	1,528,732
Matches..gross.	178,639	224,791
Carbide of calcium..tons.	675	1,940
Motor vehicles..No.	3,855	5,534
Benzine, etc..gal.	6,957,419	7,822,327
Kerosene..gal.	3,271,769	5,047,843
Linseed oil.."	102,208	338,715
Turpentine.."	88,942	154,611
Leather..lb.	573,446	718,970
Printing paper..cwt.	220,793	271,632
Pianos..No.	1,713	2,843
Tobacco..lb.	1,479,915	2,403,921
Cigarettes.."	345,237	823,430

COMPARISON OF VALUES FOR QUARTER.

The total value of imports into the Dominion during the quarter ended September 30 last compares as follows with that of the corresponding periods of previous years:—

Quarters—	Excluding Specie.	Specie.	Total.
1917..	£4,204,760	£ 15,980	£4,220,740
1916..	7,136,255	382,430	7,518,685
1915..	6,268,769	362,450	6,631,219
1914..	5,625,109	127,105	5,752,214
1913..	6,201,111	100,135	6,301,346

The quarter shows a very heavy decline of £2,931,495, owing to the great shortage of shipping, and is the lightest quarter for two years. However, a return for the full twelve months given below is a more useful comparison.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF IMPORTS SINCE 1913-14.

Values of imports into New Zealand during the years ended September 30, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914, respectively, specie to all ports being stated separately:—

	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Total..	£21,661,315	£25,077,127	£20,819,992	£21,783,509
Total apart from specie ..	21,355,680	23,791,152	19,786,224	21,056,384

The total shows a decrease of £2,435,472, or 10¼ per cent. This decline is due to the shortage of shipping.

CHINA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. W. Ross.)

Shanghai, December 7, 1917.

DEMAND FOR BUILDING MATERIAL.

The different classes of materials for the construction and fitting up of houses and public buildings in China do not differ in any essential respect from those employed in other countries. They are just the same; but as yet considering the extent of the country and the multitude of towns and cities, the demand for the higher qualities and more artistic lines of manufacture is extremely limited.

Cut Stone and Bricks.

The above-named materials for the actual construction of houses and public buildings are supplied in abundance from native sources. The timber produced in China is both inferior in quality and dear in price, consequently brick and stone comprise the materials of which practically all buildings in China are constructed. Bricks are made in every part of China, the great bulk of the product being grey in colour; many are only sun-dried, while others are baked in kilns, being fired with straw, branches of trees and rubbish. This is the class of bricks which enter into the construction of native houses and shops in all interior cities and towns throughout the country generally.

Cut Stone.—For untold ages the Chinese have been wonderfully expert in the art of stone-cutting and carving, as is attested by the great number of beautifully arched stone bridges which abound throughout all portions of the country. This art has not been lost, and the present generation of stonecutters in China is apparently quite as expert as those of former times. In the erection of the several public buildings in Shanghai, the names of which will follow, and in which cut stone is principally employed, Chinese workmen fabricated all the stonework entering into the structures proper.

Timber.

As stated above, Chinese timber is inferior in quality and so is unsuitable as building material for anything but the very poorest kind of native buildings. Imported timber on the other hand is very high in price, particularly at interior points, and as bricks and mortar as well as labour are cheap throughout the country, the result is that houses or other buildings constructed entirely of wood are never seen.

The principal classes of imported wood employed in their order of importance are Oregon pine or Douglas fir, teak, and oak.

Oregon pine or Douglas fir is the timber chiefly employed for sleepers, beams, stringers, scantling, joists and supports, also as flooring and internal fittings, moulding, etc., consequently it is the class in greatest demand.

Teak and oak being capable of a high finish are well adapted to panelling, mantels, stairs, newels, etc., and are much employed for this purpose. Teak is imported from Siam and Borneo. The oak is furnished by Japan, and Douglas fir comes from our own country. Several kinds of red or black wood from the Philippines and Borneo are upon the market, and are held in high esteem for internal fittings as well as for flooring.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Apart from the demand for paints and oils for house decoration, the general trade in such lines for all purposes should be considered. It may be stated that there is an

active and constant demand for paints, oils and varnishes in all the markets of China. Paints and paint oils are handled by scores of dealers in Shanghai, and by their branches and agencies in all the treaty ports. Certain British and American manufacturers maintain their own agencies in Shanghai, under foreign management, and employ their own practical men and salesmen to represent their goods in the larger ports, making sales and deliveries from large stocks kept on hand in warehouses here. In addition to the concerns above referred to many other manufacturers of paints—British and American—are represented in China; almost every large town having agencies for one or more. Chinese hardware dealers, ship chandlers, and storekeepers also deal in paints to a greater or less extent, and in no line of merchandise would there seem to be greater competition in the Chinese markets than in paints and oils. It is to be pointed out, however, that although the demand is considerable and the trade is active yet for any manufacturing company to successfully do business in China, it would be very necessary to have their own representative make a careful study of the market and its requirements, the extent of the competition and the class of goods in greatest demand, and the appointment as agents of a suitable firm who understand the business and who would push sales; and lastly a considerable stock would need to be kept on hand at all times, for the distance from the manufacturing centres is so great that the uncertainties of delivery would entail much waiting and loss of sales.

In relation to the paint and oil trade, a large demand exists for marine paints of every description, rust preventives, red and white leads, etc., also for destempers and dry colours for wall tinting, for wall papers are not adapted to the climate of this country, and so are rarely seen.

WINDOW GLASS.

All the window glass used in China must be imported from outside sources, for none is produced within the country itself. The trade is annually expanding, the value of imports for 1916 being the largest on record, representing a total of Hk. taels 1,698,600, or $1,273,950 Canadian currency.

In 1913 seventy per cent of the total imports of window glass coming to China was produced in Belgium, and 2 per cent only from Japan. It is interesting to observe in what manner Japan has developed this industry since that date, and how the trade figures were reversed in 1916.

Total Imports by Countries.

	1913.		1916.	
	Boxes.	Value Hk. Tls.	Boxes.	Value Hk. Tls.
Great Britain	4,353	22,192	12,165	105,278
Germany	35,769	128,501	.....	—
Belgium	213,583	777,363	.....	—
Japan	6,150	25,737	84,794	684,548
United States	.....	.....	61,217	506,742
All other countries	52,870	191,692	48,485	402,032
Total	312,725	1,145,485	206,661	1,698,600

The figures show that the United States as well as Japan shared in furnishing the quantity supplied by Belgium and other European countries previous to the war; the figures also show that prices of this commodity have greatly expanded since 1913 when comparing the quantities and values of that year with those of 1916.

ROOFING.

Wooden shingles are never used in China; native houses and also those owned by foreigners in many of the outports are roofed with native-made tiles, all of a slate grey colour. Looking over the roofs of a Chinese city is to look over a sea of grey tiling with nothing whatever to relieve the monotony. On the newer houses in Shanghai and the larger ports, red English tiles are chiefly in vogue, and on the larger business houses

and public buildings, tarred and gravel roofing is generally employed; therefore tarred roofing felt is in demand and commands a considerable sale. All the well-known brands are to be found in the markets, and Chinese contractors are very familiar with the manner of its application and employment. Galvanized iron is also quite extensively employed as roofing material, chiefly on go-downs and factories.

MANTELS AND GRATES.

Very few private houses in China are heated in any other manner than by grate fires. Some of the larger business offices and all those which have been erected within the past five or six years are provided with either steam or hot water heating. Heating stoves are imperfectly understood in China and no provision is ever made for suitable flues in order that they may be more generally employed. This is a matter which has never seemed to be regarded by architects in planning residences or shops in this country.

The grates and fireplaces which are in use are all of English manufacture; they are nearly all of ordinary design and have no special features worthy of remark, only that they heat the houses in a most imperfect manner, consume great quantities of coal and are extremely dirty.

LOCKS AND HINGES.

It is only in the more common lines of locks and hinges that any considerable stocks are carried in the different markets of China, nevertheless any kind of lock can be obtained through the agents in Shanghai of the different manufacturers in Europe and the United States from illustrated catalogues; and orders were placed in this way for all the locks and hinges required in the newer and more modern buildings which have been erected here. Quite comprehensive samples of well-known makes of American locks, hinges, door checks, etc., are on view by the agents of the same Shanghai, from which orders can be booked and the goods cabled for if necessary, but as the demand for such modern and artistic forms of door fasteners is almost entirely limited to Shanghai it would not pay to keep on hand stocks of any great variety or quantity.

WINDOW FASTENER.

French windows are universally in vogue in all the better class of buildings in China, consequently a special kind of window fastener is required. The pattern mostly to be seen is of English design and the bolts both above and below act simultaneously, and open or close the window by a turn of the one handle from a common centre. This style of fastener can be obtained in japanned steel, brass, or artistic bronze.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

There are scores of dealers in general hardware in all the larger ports of China and ample stocks for all requirements are constantly kept on hand, the retail trade in general hardware is entirely in the hands of native merchants, some few of whom are also direct importers. All countries contribute more or less towards supplying China's demand for hardware, but the United States and Japan have the bulk of the trade just now.

WALL PAPER AND BUILDING BOARD.

It may be briefly stated that wall papers are rarely to be seen on the walls of houses in China; the excessive dampness which prevails at certain seasons of the year is such as to make their employment unsatisfactory.

BUILDING BOARD.

As stated above, frame or wooden houses are not to be found in this country, for the reason that timber is very dear, while bricks and mortar are cheap, and so also

is labour, therefore little advantage is to be gained by using building board in house construction in China, and consequently there is no demand for this material.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

Electric fixtures of every description, from the most elaborate designs to the very cheapest variety, are to be obtained from dealers in Shanghai, either from stocks on hand or through manufacturers' catalogues. Some Chinese workmen, from observation, have become quite expert electricians; such men have their own shops in which they carry quite extensive stocks of electrical fittings and supplies. Electrical fittings in houses are not supplied by the houseowner, but the tenant must furnish them for himself; so whenever a tenant leaves a house he must tear out the fittings and remove them with his other belongings, or if he has an auction sale of his furniture the electric fittings are sold with the other things.

VAULTS AND STRONG ROOMS.

In the construction of vaults and strong rooms, the English fashion is almost entirely followed; all are quite plain and simple in construction, being built in with bricks in the old-fashioned manner. The doors are more or less modern but are planned more to resist fire than burglars. There are only three or four modern vaults such as are in vogue in the United States and Canada in the whole of Shanghai.

There are no safety deposit vaults whatever in China.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SHANGHAI.

The following new and handsome buildings have been erected in Shanghai within the past five or six years; all are modern in design, and cut stone, reinforced concrete, and steel have largely entered into their construction:—

The Masonic Building, the French Bank, the Yangtze Insurance Building, the North China Insurance Building, the Standard Oil of New York Building, the China Mutual Life Insurance Building, the Union Insurance of Canton, the Shanghai Club, the McBain Building, the Sincere Company (Chinese Departmental Store), the Oriental Hotel Company (Chinese), the Wing On Company (Chinese Departmental Store), the Russian Consulate General, and many other smaller buildings, such as silver and silk shops, on the principal business street, not to mention many residences and apartments.

It is thus to be seen that building material must always be in demand in China. The market is most extensive, and nothing of a manufactured character is produced within the country.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, November 27, 1918.

UNITED STATES YARDS BUILDING FOURTEEN SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Rarely has a greater surprise been given than that conveyed in a recent announcement of the Prime Minister to the effect that the Commonwealth Government has placed orders for fourteen ships in the United States. The majority of these vessels are now under construction and some are nearing completion.

Since the war 121,192 tons of coastal shipping has been withdrawn by periodical requisitioning by the Government for transport and other urgent Imperial work. The decision of the Government to replace at least a portion of this tonnage by American cargo carriers was quite unexpected.

It is stated that ten of the new fleet will be ordinary steamers, with a speed of nine to ten knots. They are being specially constructed for wheat transport and will have a dead-weight tonnage of about 3,300 tons.

Four of the vessels are to be fitted with Diesel oil engines and therefore can be classed auxiliary ships.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S STEAMER SERVICE.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 660 there appeared particulars of the fifteen cargo steamers purchased in June, 1916, by the Commonwealth Government. This fleet, comprising 65,245 tons gross and 41,868 tons net register, has been actively employed at such remunerative rates that it is now estimated the net earnings have paid off the original outlay of, approximately, £2,000,000.

In addition the Commonwealth Government's shipping department has controlled, since the beginning of the war, twenty-one steamers aggregating 108,419 tons gross register and five sailing vessels of 12,312 tons gross. One of the steamers has since been made available to the Government of India. This fleet of sailers has been augmented by the purchase of a large ship in Melbourne which is now being refitted for oversea trade.

On delivery of the steamers and auxiliary vessels now under construction in the United States, the Government will be operating forty-five steamers, four oil-engined ships and six sailing vessels.

This fleet will serve a most necessary purpose for the transfer of Australian produce oversea, earning profitable freights on return voyages.

GOVERNMENT AID TO AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING.

As the result of several conferences with the labour unions and others interested, matters are rapidlly developing towards the Commonwealth Government launching a vigorous shipbuilding policy in several Australian states.

The chief cause of delay has been indecision as to the type of ship best suited to the needs of the Commonwealth. At recent conferences it had appeared almost certain that the composite type of ship would be adopted, but on October 27 the Government decided upon the standardized type of steel ship similar to that being built in England.

Australia is not in a position to supply immediately all the material necessary. Negotiations were being carried on with the Newcastle Steel Works for the supply of such material as that plant could provide for six ships of the standardized type. Members of the conference were informed that it would be necessary to import from America steel plates of a size unprocurable in Australia, and it was expected that 500 tons a month of this material could be delivered.

In addition to several privately-owned docks and engineering establishments, the Commonwealth operates an extensive shipbuilding plant at Sydney, and the Victorian State Government has a modernly-equipped yard at Melbourne capable of constructing steamers of fair size.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR DECEMBER.

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Month, Nine Months and Twelve Months ending December, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	Month of December.			Nine Months ending December.			Twelve Months ending December.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	24,805,899	38,177,116	36,363,034	197,950,486	330,791,068	426,719,371	261,842,173	422,173,311	557,636,509
Free goods	20,884,822	29,723,418	25,271,628	145,972,837	271,850,406	335,662,916	188,705,601	344,328,201	447,435,207
Total imports (mdse.)	45,690,721	67,900,534	61,634,662	343,923,323	602,641,474	762,382,287	450,517,774	766,501,512	1,005,071,716
*Coin and bullion	9,429,288	611,512	657,769	19,902,003	22,994,423	10,247,976	21,275,888	37,352,622	15,334,673
Total imports	55,120,009	68,512,046	62,292,431	363,825,326	625,635,899	772,630,263	471,823,662	803,854,134	1,020,406 389
Duty collected	9,242,125	12,085,082	10,860,805	71,305,300	106,378,725	125,796,825	91,907,722	139,002,178	167,041,330
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	5,632,984	8,457,039	5,026,041	49,034,177	63,725,560	55,498,616	61,814,582	81,281,244	77,389,963
The fisheries	2,067,132	2,630,149	3,016,059	16,103,698	18,075,556	21,510,180	21,673,415	24,349,835	28,323,877
The forest	3,553,083	4,262,423	3,836,909	42,184,929	46,138,448	42,512,114	49,779,509	55,224,919	52,280,875
Animal produce	9,430,534	12,882,235	11,433,910	78,559,429	93,586,906	136,353,322	94,513,460	117,909,753	170,561,884
Agricultural products	49,389,763	47,213,553	91,216,447	202,506,936	317,451,445	475,338,003	230,644,063	364,605,703	531,300,259
Manufactures	21,810,697	54,261,266	33,635,790	119,399,269	317,841,414	522,963,430	151,751,844	440,477,143	682,521,692
Miscellaneous	287,209	330,509	246,763	3,745,610	4,810,484	3,509,235	3,952,972	7,857,806	5,052,305
Total Canadian produce	92,171,402	130,037,174	148,411,919	511,534,048	861,629,813	1,257,684,900	614,129,845	1,091,706,403	1,547,430,855
Foreign produce	1,423,201	2,496,831	2,475,129	33,975,795	17,024,962	35,344,824	39,358,567	20,738,599	46,155,194
Total exports (mdse.)	93,594,603	132,534,005	150,887,048	545,509,843	878,654,775	1,293,029,724	653,488,412	1,112,445,002	1,593,586,049
*Coin and bullion	101,342	147,143	126,185	103,151,134	196,047,118	2,740,984	128,337,710	196,468,416	3,240,914
Total exports	93,695,945	132,681,148	151,013,233	648,660,977	1,074,701,893	1,295,770,708	781,826,122	1,308,913,418	1,596,826,963
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise	139,285,324	200,434,539	212,521,710	889,433,166	1,481,296,249	2,055,412,011	1,104,036,186	1,878,946,514	2,598,657,765
Coin and bullion	9,530,630	758,655	783,954	123,053,137	219,041,541	12,988,960	149,613,598	233,821,038	18,575,587
Total trade	148,815,954	201,193,194	213,305,664	1,012,486,303	1,700,337,790	2,068,400,971	1,253,649,784	2,112,767,552	2,617,233,352

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending December, were: imports, 1915, $21,275 888; 1916, $37,352,622; 1917, $15,334,673; and exports, 1915, $128,337,710; 1916, $196,468,416; 1917, $3,240,914. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

CORN PLANTERS WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Under date of October 30, 1917, Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, writes as follows regarding a demand for corn planters in South Africa:—

There is a demand throughout the Orange Free State and the Transvaal for a two-row corn planter, similar to the machine shown in the illustration.

The planters must have sled or disc openers, also fertilizing attachments for same. With each planter will be required six pairs of seed plates and one pair of blank plates, also directions for setting up, "repair list," and distance table at which it can drill.

Corn Pianter.

In this country the machines are required chiefly for use with oxen. Horse eveners and neck yokes when wanted would be specially ordered.

Any Canadian company making a machine to meet the above requirements will find an immediate market in South Africa. One firm alone is prepared to order at least two thousand a season. This firm would require a sample machine at the earliest possible moment, which they would, of course, pay for.

The name of the above-mentioned firm may be had on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer "Corn planter," File No. 16904.)

GREAT DEMAND FOR FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following replies have been received from Canadian Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom with regard to the shortage of flaxseed, both for sowing and crushing purposes, in response to inquiries instituted by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

From Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, London.

"The United Kingdom is a very large importer of flax or linseed, the annual quantity previous to the war varying from between 2,000,000 quarters and 3,000,000 quarters or over, of which the bulk was supplied by India and the Argentine. Canada has also furnished flaxseed pretty regularly, although in varying quantities, receipts in 1913, according to official returns attaining the exceptional figure of 1,277,673 quarters, but latterly shipments have been small.

"Owing to increasing lack of transportation facilities, shipments from both India and the Argentine have greatly fallen away, and Russian supplies have also almost disappeared, the extent of the present shortage being illustrated by the official figures of imports, showing that for the nine months ended September 30, 1917, receipts were only 813,987 quarters, against 2,086,116 in 1916 and 1,700,946 in 1915.

"Under these circumstances flaxseed is badly wanted, and authorities consulted are unanimous that Canada can be recommended and urged to send over all the flaxseed which is available. Indeed the position is so difficult that all mills are now under control of the Government, who buy all seed offered by importers and representatives of shippers. The offers are placed before a pool which meets twice a day and then takes up offers and distributes the seed among crushers by allocation.

"The Government has not only fixed an official maximum price for flax seed, at present £30 per ton net in bags ex ship, quay or warehouse in the United Kingdom, but also maximum prices for the sale of linseed oil—raw £58 per ton, boiled £61 per ton, refined £63 per ton net, naked, ex ship, mill or warehouse in the United Kingdom, the prices chargeable for packages being also limited, and it is further understood in the trade that the Food Controller proposes shortly fixing a maximum price for oilcake.

Quantities of Flax or Linseed imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1912-16, inclusive, showing countries of origin.

Flax or Linseed.	1912. Quarters.	1913. Quarters.	1914. Quarters.	1915. Quarters.	1916. Quarters.
Russia	260,039	99,247	114,278	14,356	67,834
Germany	1,590	9,652	616	.....	—
Netherlands	16,377	13,587	14,285	12,411	8,577
Belgium	975	5,325	11,750	.....	—
France	2,362	57	3,361	533	676
Turkey, European	3,285	1,826	11,864	.....	—
" Asiatic	2,168	872	1,189	48	—
Morocco	12,089	1,538	17,424	8,506	686
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and leased territories.	30,561	7,709	5,404	6,235	1,101
United States of America	47,578	42,936	12,339	2	111
Uruguay	7,370	3,036	6,268	8,547	866
Argentine Republic	387,853	1,126,866	1,027,617	1,274,136	910,967
Other foreign countries	4,551	377	3,214	3,113	4,165
Total from foreign countries.	776,798	1,313,028	1,229,609	1,327,887	994,983
British India	639,239	682,948	1,108,430	795,580	1,510,052
Canada	9,723	1,277,673	113,372	782	1,738
Other British possessions	759	413	367	2,160	63
Total from British possessions.	649,721	1,961,034	1,222,169	798,522	1,511,853
Total	1,426,519	3,274,062	2,451,778	2,126,409	2,506,836

From Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Manchester.

"There is a huge demand in this district for flax seed or linseed, as this office at present has jurisdiction over the city of Hull, which is the centre of the oil crushing industry of the United Kingdom. In fact Hull is the premier vegetable oil, meal and feeding cake producing centre, absorbing annually more than one-half of the entire import into this country of oil seeds and oil bearing products.

"The linseed oil production of the United Kingdom from 1911 to 1915 as compared with that produced at Hull alone, was as follows:—

	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.
United Kingdom	79,385	84,872	195,934	143,809	122,920
Hull	32,426	30,674	100,348	54,466	57,948

"The linseed cake meal production of the United Kingdom as compared with Hull during the same period of years, was as follows:—

	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.
United Kingdom	168,692	180,353	416,360	305,594	261,206
Hull	68,906	65,181	213,240	115,741	123,141

"The imports of linseed to the United Kingdom and to Hull from 1913 to 1916, were as follows:—

Shipments to United Kingdom—	Hull Arrivals—
1913—3,235,000 quarters.	1913—1,590,517 quarters.
1914—2,629,275 "	1914— 922,718 "
1915—2,230,900 "	1915— 977,435 "
1916—2,027,000 "	1916—1,127,007 "

"The arrivals at Hull in 1916 thus largely exceed the total quantities imported in the two previous years, and reached to well over half of the total shipments to the United Kingdom. A greater quantity than usual came from India. The Argentine sent to the United Kingdom only 174,300 tons, of which Hull took over one-half, as against 286,700 tons in 1915.

"In the year 1913, the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., at Trafford Park, Manchester, imported 6,562 tons of Canadian flax seed when the mill was not working at full strength.

From Mr. J. E. Ray, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Birmingham.

"There is a very large consumption of flaxseed in Birmingham and district, but in my past interviews (which are recent) I learned that practically all the seed and corn merchants in Birmingham import through the brokers at Liverpool, Hull, London and Avonmouth.

"I understand that importers at the present time are relying almost exclusively upon Argentine and British Indian supplies. Of course, 1913 was a record year as far as imports from Canada are concerned, but you will observe that the 113,000 quarters of 1914 fell 782 quarters in 1915 and rose only to 1,738 quarters last year."

From Mr. Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Bristol.

"There is a very good market in this district for flaxseed or linseed, as it is called in the United Kingdom. A great shortage has been experienced by oilseed crushers, and in order that they may all receive their share of the supplies available, they have pooled all quantities arriving in the district and each firm receives a certain percentage. Oil seed crushers use a variety of products suitable for the extraction of oil, such as linseed, cotton seed, nuts, sesame seed, etc., and it depends very largely on the con-

dition of the market which product is used as the quantity available and the price at which one variety is selling sometimes makes it more advantageous to use another article. The obtaining of shipping space would appear to be the most serious obstacle in the shipping of flax or linseed, but if this space can be secured large quantities can be sold in this market.

"The British Food Controller has set the maximum price for flaxseed at £30 per ton, that is the best grade of flaxseed, say from certain parts of India, is sold for £30 per ton, while the prices at which the more or less inferior grades are to be sold are determined by the Advisory Committee to the Food Controller, according to the quality of the seeds imported. It is estimated by a large crusher here that the present value of Canadian flax or linseed would be about £28 per ton.

"It is not the desire of oil seed crushers in this district to import flaxseed direct from Canada as they prefer to deal through brokers. Practically all supplies have therefore been obtained through brokers in London and Liverpool. By this means they have some one to see on the spot if there is anything wrong with the shipment, while if they deal direct it is very difficult to know the character of a firm in the other country wishing to make the shipment, and it would take some time before a real basis of confidence could be established.

"As an indication of the present demand one large firm of oil seed crushers state that they can make use of any quantity of Canadian linseed which we may be able to offer."

DEMAND FOR FLAX SEED IN IRELAND.

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Liverpool, England, after a trip to Ireland reports that a conference of flaxgrowers representing flax and agricultural societies in Ulster was held at Belfast on December 14, at which various matters connected with the flax industry were very fully discussed. The manager of the Flax Seed Saving Department of the Department of Agriculture reported that results of efforts to secure supplies of Irish seed for sowing had been very disappointing, owing to the unfavourable season, and the quantities available would be much less than had been expected. The average yield of fibre was 32 stones per acre, worth 28s. 6d. per stone. The average yield of seed was also 32 stones per acre, worth £9 per bag of 182 pounds, or 13s. 10d. per stone. Among resolutions passed was one asking the department to publish information with regard to supplies available for 1918, without delay, and calling for a guaranteed maximum price for flax of not less than 45s. per bag next year. A strong appeal was made to farmers, on patriotic grounds, to grow as much flax as possible next year.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him, has issued an order, dated 14th December, in the following terms:—

1. No sale of flaxseed for sowing shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, be made by a wholesale dealer to a wholesale dealer, by a retail dealer to a retail dealer, or by a farmer to a retail or wholesale dealer.

2. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, make or take delivery of any flaxseed for sowing for shipment from Ireland.

3. No wholesale dealer shall sell or deliver any flaxseed for sowing to a retail dealer at a price exceeding the actual cost price of such seed to the said wholesale dealer by more than 7s. 6d. per bag of 182 pounds, together with the actual cost of transport and an allowance in respect of such actual and necessary charges as may be approved by or on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction

for Ireland, provided that no allowance shall be made in respect of commission paid or payable to agents in Ireland.

4. No retail dealer shall sell or deliver any flaxseed for sowing to a farmer at a price exceeding the actual cost price of such seed to the said retail dealer by more than 10s. per bag of 182 pounds.

5. Every retail dealer shall, so long as he shall have any flaxseed for sowing on sale, display prominently at the shop or other place of sale a statement or statements showing the prices at which he is selling such flaxseed at such shop or place, and when he is selling different lots of flaxseed for sowing at different prices the statement or statements shall be in such form or shall be so displayed as to show clearly which are the prices for each lot.

6. All persons engaged in any of the transactions herein referred to shall furnish such particulars as to his business as may be required by or on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, verified as may be directed by the said department.

7. In this order the expression "flaxseed for sowing" shall mean such flaxseed now or hereafter situated in or in course of transit to Ireland, and shall include all such seed capable of being sown for fibre, and the expressions "wholesale dealer," "retail dealer," and "farmer," shall mean any person carrying on business in Ireland as a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or farmer, as the case may be.

8. This order may be cited as the Sale of Flaxseed (Ireland) Order, 1917.

NOTE.—In connection with the above report the following remarks may be quoted from Mr. J. Forsyth Smith's report regarding the urgent need in Ireland of flaxseed for sowing purposes published on page 1461 of *Weekly Bulletin* No. 727:—

"It must be emphasized that no Belfast dealer will buy seed that is not guaranteed to be the true blue blossom fibre-producing variety. They can only sell under such a guarantee, and, in the event of any mistake occurring, heavy damages would be recoverable from them by the grower. It would be particularly unfortunate if any such mishap should occur at the present time in connection with Canadian seed, as unsatisfactory shipments would irretrievably damage the present very bright outlook for an increasing business."

DEMAND FOR STONE-CRUSHING MACHINERY IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland, United States Commerce Reports.)

The Thames County Council has authorized the investment of $24,332 in quarry equipment and appliances for the production of crushed stone to be used in the development of better roads in that county.

Communications addressed to the chairman of the County Council at Thames, New Zealand, will reach the right parties in connection with this development. This is probably the beginning of many other similar undertakings in different parts of New Zealand, for there seems to be a determined move in favour of better roads for the country.

ARGENTINE CROP PROSPECTS AND THE FINANCING OF WHEAT EXPORTS.

FROM REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, November 20, 1917.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The prospects for a very successful, if not a record wheat harvest are bright. The first official forecast, dated August 10, estimated the areas under wheat, linseed and oats, to be 7,115,000; 1,340,000 and 1,155,000 hectareas, respectively. If a yield of wheat equal to the record year 1908-9 (910 kilogrammes per hectarea) be secured, the acreage sown to wheat should produce 6,475,000 tons and an average good yield of 700 kilogrammes will produce some 5,000,000 tons. Placing domestic consumption at 1,200,000 tons and seed requirements for the next harvest at 600,000 tons, the surplus available for export should vary between 4,675,000 and 3,800,000 tons according to the yield.

Harvesting operations are about to commence and so far reports from all districts are fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the Bahia Blanca zone where the yield is expected to be from 30 per cent to 40 per cent below average good. Some slight damage has been caused in the province of Santa Fé by premature frosts. Locusts have not so far appeared in serious quantities. The expense of bagging will be very heavy this year, the present price of a 60-kilogramme bag being 25 cents gold, which will bring the cost of bagging up to $4.20 per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes. The business of importing sacking and bagmaking is in the hands of a small number of wealthy firms. In order to avoid either a possible shortage, or an undue exploitation of the small farmers, a law was passed on September 27 authorizing the Government (1) to import, or to contract for the importation of, not more than 150,000 bales of binder-twine, to be brought to the Republic in Government transports, (2) to purchase abroad if necessary the quantity of sacking, bags and binder-twine required for the coming harvest, and (3) to prohibit the export of binder-twine, sacking and bags up till April 30, 1918. Labour is thought to be sufficient for harvesting purposes. The conditions of railway transport are unsettled, but will probably be normalized before the bulk of the wheat begins to come forward in February of next year.

THE FINANCING OF WHEAT EXPORTS.

At one time it was reported that the representatives of the Allied Governments were arranging with the Government to purchase the entire crop at a level price of £1 per 100 kilogrammes, and there was some talk of the different methods to be adopted to circumvent the operations of persons inclined to speculate on the supposedly acute needs of the Allied Governments. However, the harvesting season is approaching and nothing definite is yet known regarding the manner in which the crop will be disposed of. In the meantime it has been decided to extend official financial assistance to the "chacareros" (small farmers) both for the purpose of assisting them to gather in the crops and to relieve them of the necessity of forced sales to the country buying agents of the large export houses at unprofitable prices. The question of the "exploitation of the producer by the wealthy exporting houses" is one which is brought up every year, but which is especially interesting this year in view of the peculiar market conditions likely to be created by the generally known

fact that there is practically only one purchaser for the entire crop—the representatives of the Allied Governments. Instructions have been issued to all branches of the official bank of the nation to the effect that "in anticipation of the forthcoming harvests of wheat, linseed, barley, oats, etc., the Board of the Banco de la Nacion, contemplating the general situation of the country as a whole, and realizing the most urgent necessities of the grain growers, which is essential to attend to by affording them opportune assistance, have decided to authorize the branches of the bank to accord special credit facilities to agriculturists. The loans will be granted in proportion to the expenditure involved to the colonist by the various labours up to the time that the cereal is placed ready for threshing and will be amplified subsequently to cover cost of threshing and bagging. The Board will keep itself apprised at all times of the economic situation of the country, of the quotations of cereals, of the dimensions of grain transactions, and very especially, of the real necessities of agriculturists, so as to authorize, in due season, the renewal of credits, and if necessary the amplification of the original credits, under the guarantee of the grain given in pledge. The directors of the bank, in transmitting the instructions to the branches, commend to the very special attention of the managers the desirability of making tours in their respective districts with the object of ascertaining the state of the crops by personal observation, in order that they may be in a position to decide upon applications for credit with the due knowledge of the facts. At the same time they should endeavour, by discreet propaganda, to continue to bring to the bank as clients, members of the sound and labouring classes who, for diverse reasons, remain aloof from it to-day, as they are deserving of the most preferential attention, however modest they may be; whereas it is well known that firms of great responsibility have recourse spontaneously to the bank."

The question of financing the export of the crop is seriously occupying the Government in view of the present condition of the exchange market. The wool crop now coming forward is estimated to total 150,000 tons, value approximately 150 million dollars and the wheat crop to follow shortly may be worth another 150 millions. Following on recent heavy exports and light imports, the Argentine gold dollar, the par value of which in London is 48½ d. is worth to-day 52⅞d. or perhaps more. The manager of the official Bank of the Nation has formulated and submitted to the Government a scheme for obviating the difficulties of exchange which is thought to have met with the approval of the Government. The object of the scheme is stated to be to obtain an assurance that renumerative prices will be paid for Argentine produce by the different countries which will require to import on a large scale. The main idea is that the Bank of the Nation should co-operate with other local banks and open a credit with a leading British or other foreign bank for £20,000,000 guaranteed by Argentine Public Debt bonds or Hypothecary cedulas to be deposited to the order of the Bank of the Nation at the Argentine Legation in London or in any other capital. These bonds would be valued for the purposes at current market quotations. The Bank of England (for example) would authorize the British Minister to utilize the credit for the purposes in view. To cover the credit, the bank of the Nation would sell, exchange on the Bank of England at an agreed rate, the amounts drawn to be credited to the amount of this capital until it became cancelled. Currency of from 120 to 150 days is suggested for this purpose, on the expiration of which arrangements can be made regarding whatever balance might be standing in favour of the Bank of the Nation. It is anticipated that, given the large sums which are remitted to Great Britain in the form of dividends on British capital in Argentina a compensation of values would be established to such an extent that the credit opened would never show any very appreciable balances, because these would be neutralized by the amounts drawn against the Bank of England. The balance of payments of the Republic, which in 1916 amounted to $269,000,000 in favour of Argentina is cited as affording a demonstration of the feasibility of the project. As regards the protection of National bonds, this, it is maintained, could easily be effected by the European countries interested, seeing that in Great Britain alone Argentine values to the amount of $1,000,000,000

are held. It is argued that in the event of the compensations anticipated not proving sufficient to cancel the credit opened in favour of the purchasing countries there would still be no obstacle in the way of a renewal of any balance that might remain, if, for example, Great Britain were concerned. Later on, this procedure might be utilized for the redemption of part of the Republic's foreign debt.

The Spanish Ambassador and the Dutch Minister have interviewed the Minister of Agriculture and the President of the Republic for the purpose of securing export permissions for certain quantities of wheat to be taken away in ships carrying their respective flags. The Spanish ambassador requested 300,000 tons and the Dutch Minister 500,000 tons. The Minister of Agriculture stated that the permission could be granted forthwith but subject to future restrictions or cancellation.

Spot wheat for local consumption is being quoted at $6.80 to $7.50 gold per 100 kilos. Prices for new crop wheat, export type, are quoted on the future market for January, February and March shipment at from $5 to $5.20 gold per one hundred kilogrammes.

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, ENG., December 19, 1917.

A noticeable feature of British trade since the war has been the gradual growth of imports from Japan, which proportionately exceeds even the enormous increase from the United States, and differs from similar increases in the case of other foreign countries—for example, Java, where it is almost wholly due to two articles, sugar and tea—in so far that the large purchases from Japan cover a very large variety of articles, and while relating principally to manufactured goods, also includes food and raw materials.

According to official published returns which in 1916 did not include many of the supplies purchased by the Allied Governments, the value of the imports of the United Kingdom from Japan rose from £4,387,306 in 1913, to £12,493,667, and while obviously due to a considerable degree to a general rise in prices, shows much larger quantities in most items. That this position has been accentuated during the present year, is shown by the returns for the first nine months during which the value of imports from Japan aggregated very little less than the total for the whole year of 1916.

Although a large proportion of the opportunities, more particularly in manufactured goods, have arisen from the cutting off of supplies from enemy countries, and in other instances are due to restricted transportation facilities from some countries, and also to shortage of public supplies in United Kingdom production owing to Government requirements, it is likely that Japan will be able to maintain at least a share of this trade permanently and as the list includes a number of lines in which Canada is interested, although momentarily handicapped in taking advantage of export trade, details of some of the leading items of which this enhanced export trade consists, seems worthy of attention.

From the table which is given subsequently, showing in all cases imports by valuation, it will be observed that the principal openings of which advantage has been taken include dried peas, rice, brooms and brushes, buttons and studs (not metal), vehicles and parts, cotton manufactures (where the increase has been the enormous one of £43,133 to £1,661,484), fancy goods, linen manufactures, unwrought copper, toys and games, wooden manufactures, and fish oil.

The development of the toy industry in Canada has been receiving active attention, and although the greatly increased manufacture of toys in the United Kingdom, of many kinds, has been one of the most striking industrial developments since the war, it seems likely that considerable quantities of certain varieties will still be imported.

Opportunity for Canada to Export Farina.

An item, however, which from recent investigations appears to afford special opportunities for Canada, is farina or potato starch and flour, because, as stated in a report which has already been published in the *Weekly Bulletin,* Japan who previous to 1915 never supplied a pound of either farina or dextrine to the United Kingdom, shipped in 1915 46,231 cwts., and no less than 307,197 cwts. in 1916.

The success achieved by Japan, while resulting partly from the possession of better ocean transportation facilities than have been available to many other countries, is largely due to the enterprise and industry of her manufacturers and merchants.

Table showing some of the Chief Articles in which the United Kingdom has Increased Her Imports from Japan between 1913 and 1916. Quantities stated where Available.

	1913.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Dried peas	149,200	114,347	459,110	790,335
Rice, rice meal and flour	153	132	471,006	484,532
	Tons.		Tons.	
Fish oil	5,055	93,446	7,795	206,239
Seed oil	2,786	75,791	6,435	251,551
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Essential oil	168,634	48,607	233,045	52,380
	Tons.		Tons.	
Plumbago	3,861	26,919	5,435	42,150
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Raw silk	104,519	74,970	197,621	197,388
	Dozens.		Dozens.	
Brooms and brushes	289,259	25,086	1,591,561	224,873
	Gross.		Gross.	
Buttons and studs (not of metal)	1,801,279	105,161	4,068,197	228,573
Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., cycles (other than motor) and parts	.....	305	.....	129,279
Chemical manufactures and products, not liable to duty	.....	122,392	.....	145,916
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery	13,045	49,116	38,309	88,388
Cotton manufactures	.....	43,133	.....	1,661,484
Drugs, not dutiable	.....	84,689	.....	203,325
Fancy goods	.....	63,272	.....	126,001
Linen manufactures	.....	49,634	.....	165,057
Mats and matting	.....	59,869	.....	124,569
	Tons.		Tons.	
Unwrought copper	8,445	600,408	7,963	1,080,832
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Straw plaiting	5,272,226	515,016	4,545,585	583,984
	Cwts.		Cwts.	
Starch, dextrine and farina	.....	.....	316,010	376,060
Toys and games	.....	41,298	.....	245,600
Wood manufactures	.....	18,086	.....	55,482

BARBADOS PRODUCE TAX ACT, 1918.

Details of an Act just passed by the Legislature of Barbados entitled "The Produce Tax Act, 1918," have been received from Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Barbados. This Act places an export tax on sugar and molasses as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Crystal sugar, per ton	1	0	0
Muscovado sugar, per ton	0	13	4
Fancy molasses, per 100 gallons	0	6	8
Choice molasses, per 100 gallons	0	6	8

This is an increase of about 50 per cent on the tax levied last year, which was as follows:—

	s.	d.
Crystal sugar, per ton	12	6
Muscovado sugar, per ton	8	4
Fancy molesses, per 100 gallons	4	2
Choice molasses, per 100 gallons	4	2

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA TO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has recently been receiving inquiries regarding shipments to Scandinavian countries and the sending of letters by Canadian firms to their customers in Norway and Sweden.

The Post Office Department has advised as follows: "Any correspondence mailed by firms in Canada addressed to neutral countries in Europe is only returned to the sender when it would seem that the writer is not aware that trading is forbidden. In such cases the letters are returned with an appropriate slip stating the reasons for the return. When it is apparent from the letter that the writer is fully aware of the prohibition and is not attempting to evade it, the letters are sent forward for delivery. In cases where firms in Canada are writing in regard to post bellum trade this should be clearly stated in the correspondence as otherwise it may be confused with trade during the war. There is no objection whatever to firms writing to their correspondents informing them that they are unable to ship goods at the present time."

A NEW NORWEGIAN MOLYBDENUM INDUSTRY.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, November 30, 1917.

A NEW NORWEGIAN MOLYBDENUM INDUSTRY.

A new method for the making of molybdenum products has been invented by an engineer, Mr. Tormod Forland, of the city of Haugesund, Norway. His method for the production of ferro-molybdenum, molybdate of ammonia, etc., are based on a chemical and electrolytic process instead of the previous methods, which are all electro-thermic. By Mr. Forland's method the great loss of molybdenum, which is a consequence of the high temperature is avoided. Molybdenum a short time ago was a comparatively unknown stuff, but there is now a growing demand for it, as the products of it are more and more being used in the steel industry and in the chemical industry. Norway, which has large amounts of molybdenum, previously has exported the raw material only, but a company with a good capital has now been formed for the utilization of Mr. Forland's method, and the refining will be done here.

JAPANESE USE OF GALVANIZED AND BRIGHT IRON SHORTS.

In correspondence recently received from Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, the following information is given regarding the uses to which galvanized and bright iron shorts are put in Japan:—

"Galvanized wire is put to all sorts of uses in Japan and it is impossible to specialize them all.

"As regards bright iron shorts I am told that they are chiefly used for making wire grilling nets, charcoal chop sticks, lamp hangers, coat hangers, toys and such lines which do not require long lengths of wire in their manufacture. The majority of wire shorts, however, are used by small net factories who make net for grilling rice-cakes, fish, etc.

"One point which is of importance in connection with this wire business is that, according to a recent ruling bright wire which has been drawn by the wet process, i.e., through a solution of copper sulphate, and which accordingly has a slightly reddish tinge, is liable to be charged duty under tariff No. 462, 5-B-3, 20 per cent ad valorem, that is to say, as being coated with the base metal, otherwise it would be yen* 1 per 100 kin, which is at present only 5 per cent.

"If possible, therefore, makers should use either the grease-drawn or soap-drawn process so as to avoid the reddish tinge.

"I understand that the question is going to be submitted again to the Minister of Finance for a ruling, but in the meantime this point may be of interest."

* Yen = 50 cents approximately. Kin = 1·32 pounds avoirdupois.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN ITALY.

The following notes regarding events in Italy of current interest have been received under date of December 7, 1917, from Mr. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Milan:—

A Government commission is to be appointed for studying the problems of the cold storage industry.

The Government has requisited the bean crop of Italy for 1918 for the needs of the army and the civilian population. The maximum price will be 54 lires a quintal for the product of the best quality in the warehouse of the detainer and in sacks provided by the administration. For inferior qualities the price will be determined by the Commission of Requisition.

The Metallurgical Society of Italy in annual session at Milan has appointed a committee to study the following questions appertaining to economic problems to be faced after the war.

(*a*) The progress made by the metallurgical industry during the war.

(*b*) What will be the needs of the metallurgical industry after the war for (1) naval construction, (2) for rolling stock, (3) for machinery manufacture and for bridge and harbour construction, (5) for municipal improvement.

(*c*) What products can be manufactured after the war in place of those now required for the prosecution of the war.

(*d*) The question of exporting metallurgical products after the war.

(*e*) The best way of providing raw material for the metallurgical industries.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree of the Ministry of the Treasury by which is authorized the issue of a new quantity of five lire state notes to the sum of 150,000,000 of lires; also ten lire state notes to the value of 100,000,000 of lires.

The Commission controlling the benzine distribution in Italy have given notice that all the benzine existing in the country is to be reserved for the use of the army and have suspended until further notice its private distribution.

An official Government decree announces that competitions are to be held to encourage the native fishing industry. Money and diploma prizes are offered.

The Director General of Agriculture writes that the vintage everywhere is exceptionally late although the quality of this year's production is in general very high and better than predicted. The trade in new wine which is fetching high prices is particularly active in the northern and central provinces. Little demand exists for old wine.

The Minister of Finance has authorized the exportation to the allied countries of whip handles, walking sticks, and umbrellas.

The Italian Government has fixed the maximum wholesale prices for the sale of olive oil as follows: 350 lires a quintal for oil of the best quality extra fine, 330 lires for oil of the second quality, and 310 lires for oil of the third quality.

By official decree the fund for advances to the Institute of Agricultural Credit for Southern Italy has been increased from twenty to 30 million of lires for the development of alimentary production.

An interprovincial and intermunicipal federation has been formed for the furthering of Zootechny.

The Bank of Italy has been authorized to establish a branch in Italian Somaliland.

There has been authorized for exportation during the three months, November-January, 20,000 quintals (44,000 cwt.) of the manufactures of hemp.

Steps are being taken by the Government to increase the cereal production of the Italian southern and insular provinces.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a notification of the Ministers of Interior, Agriculture and War, in which the maximum price of cereals of the national production for the crop of 1918 are increased and fixed as follows: Soft wheat and semi-hard 60 lires per quintal; hard wheat, 70 lires per quintal; corn and oats, 45 lires per quintal; barley and rye, 50 lires a quintal. These prices are net and for the respective products in the warehouse of the detainer. Other measures are being formulated by the Minister of Agriculture for the intensifying of food production.

Owing to the exceptional scarcity in the production of hydro-electrical energy due to diverse causes, among which must be included the lack of autumnal rains, the Government is taking measures for the finishing of the electrical works now in course of construction and for further reducing the consumption of electricity.

With the object of checking speculation on the Bourse there has been prohibited by Government decree the exportation of moneys and stocks, and the cessation of credits abroad, except those which have for their object the payment of merchandise whose immediate importation has been agreed to, the extinction of debts fallen due, and the providing for the personal needs of persons who, having their property in Italy, reside outside of the country. Other exceptions will be determined by the Minister of the Treasury.

The exportation of oranges, mandarins, lemons, and other citrous fruits as well as their respective derivatives and by-products, has been placed directly under the control of the Minister of Customs. The Customs are authorized to allow the exportation of oranges (which are to be forwarded by the Italian-English purchasing commissions), to England, France, Egypt, and Salonica; also the exportation of lemons for England and France (including their colonies), and the United States.

The Government has fixed the maximum price of hemp for the 1917 production.

The revenue from war profits estimated for 1917-18 at 149,000,000 lires has amounted to 137,000,000 during the first four months of the financial year July-October, thus reaching a sum which is three times higher than the amount estimated for this period.

By official decree there has been fixed the maximum prices for the sale of the State boots and shoes, manufactured from leather supplied by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Men's high shoe	30.00	lires, i.e.	$3.90	approximate at	present	exchange.
" low shoe	28.50	"	3.70	"	"	"
Youth's shoe	21–23	"	2.75—3.00	"	"	"
Women's high shoe	26.50	"	3.45	"	"	"
" low shoe	22.00	"	2.85	"	"	"

There is to be established in the various centres of Italy suitable stores under Government direction for the exclusive sale of these national boots and shoes. There will also be assigned a certain number of pairs to private shoe concerns in Italy, who will sell them at the prices fixed by the Government.

Italy's silver coinage has been withdrawn from the national currency and 300,000,000 lires of paper money in denominations of one and two lires are being issued. From the 21st of November there ceased the legal existence of the silver money. Although it may pass current till the 31st of December of this year, after that date any one found with more than 10 lires worth of silver will be liable to a fine of from 50 to 1,000 lires.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended January 4, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio St., Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

January 1, ss. *San Jose,* 225 drums.
" 2, ss. *Mexico,* 40 drums.

The situation on fish in drums has continued the same as in the previous week. A light demand is in evidence, while holders sustain the prices. We can quote codfish at 12½ cents per pound, haddock at 12½ and hake at 11½ cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

January 1, ss. *San Jose,* 270 cases, Boston.
" 2, ss. *Mexico,* 50 cases, New York.
" 2, ss. *Chalmette,* 600 cases, New Orleans.

These receipts are of very little importance for the consumption of codfish in cases, but as there are heavy supplies available, holders have continued selling at the same prices and we can only quote from $15.50 to $17.50 per case from United States or Canada.

HERRINGS.

A lot of 600 boxes arrived this week and sales are being made at $1.75 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The market for Gouda cheese remains unchanged, as the only sort available is that from the United States and the price of 35 to 55 cents per pound still prevails.

POTATOES.

Importation—

5,535 bags and 460 barrels from Boston.
1,150 " " 1,326 " New York.
100 " from New Orleans.

A very active demand has been in evidence during the week. This, together with the news from producing centres by which it is stated that there are very few cargoes on the way, has enabled holders to advance their prices. We quote at $7 per Canadian barrel and 4½ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York s/d. ½ per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

Italy.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO ITALY.

The following statement of the present position in regard to the application of the Italian import restrictions to goods imported into Italy is based on information supplied to the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, by His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, and it should be borne in mind that the regulations apply to goods imported by parcels post equally with goods imported through other channels:—

Imports into Italy are divided into three classes, viz.:—

(1) *Free importation, without license,* is allowed, of:—
(*a*) Goods imported on account of the State;
(*b*) Foodstuffs and raw materials, as specified in the list annexed to the Ministerial Decree of the 18th April, 1917.

(2) *Importation without license from certain countries.*—The Italian customs houses are authorized to permit the importation of all other goods, *except those mentioned in* (3) *below,* from the United Kingdom, France, Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the United States, and Japan. In these cases previous application for import license is not required.

(3) *Importations only allowed under special license.*—In the case of the following articles the Ministry of Finance has power to grant special licenses authorizing importations, namely:—

Wine in bottles.
Brandy and liqueurs.
Chocolates and sweets (confectionery).
Vanilla.
Manufactured tobacco.
Perfumery.
Perfumed soaps.
Laces, tulles and embroideries of linen, cotton, wool, and silk.

Woollen carpets.
Furniture, and picture, etc., frames (*cornici*).
Printed matter (except newspapers, periodicals, and sensitized post-cards for photographic purposes).
Illustrated post-cards.
Furs, dressed.
Gloves.
Goldsmiths' wares, and gold and silver plate.
Silversmiths' wares, and gilt and silvered articles.
Jewellery, real and imitation.
Gold watches.
Motor-cars (except chassis).
Cycles.
Precious stones (except those for industrial purposes).
Mirrors, and other manufactures of glass or crystal.
Feathers, ornamental.
False hair.
Toys.
Small wares (*mercerie*) which can be classified as luxuries.
Fans.
Musical instruments.
Women's hats, trimmed.
Artificial flowers.

In order to obtain such a permit, the Italian importing firms must, through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce of their district, present applications to the Director General of Customs at the Ministry of Finance (Rome). No goods of the descriptions specified should be despatched to Italy, whether by parcel post or otherwise unless and until an import license has been obtained, as otherwise, on their arrival in Italy, they will be stopped and sent back to the country of origin.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Brazilian Dyeware Industry.

(*British and Latin-American Trade Gazette.*)

The industry of obtaining dyeing materials from aniline and indigo has greatly developed in Brazil recently. The number of factories has trebled, and the companies have doubled their capital and staff to enable them to meet important orders from the River Plate and Europe, and to cope with the demand for raw materials from the United States. The industry has developed in an extraordinary manner, the United States having already produced over 400 colours of the 700 already known. The majority of these colours are from Brazilian woods, the exportation of which increases daily.

A protective tariff will be established against the German aniline dyes, the market for which a German trust is understood to have the intention of trying to get a monopoly after the war by a system of selling almost at a loss.

Manufacture of Binder Twine and Bagging in Argentina.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date September 26, that a company with a capital of 500,000 pesos currency (about £43,700) has recently been formed for the purpose of manufacturing binder twine and bagging from fibres obtained from native plants. The company has obtained a concession from the Argentine Minister of Agriculture of 20,000 hectares of land on the river Bermejo, in the Chaco district of Northern Argentina, and will at first utilize for its manufacture the "Caraguata" and "Imvira" plants growing in that locality, but will subsequently cultivate the American "Agava" plant, the fibres of which are used in Mexico for the purposes mentioned.

The machinery for the undertaking is to be imported from the United States, and each machine installed will, it is estimated, produce 4,800 kilogrammes of fibre a day. The annual output of the company, which expects to be producing within a year, will be 10,000 tons of fibre.

It is also probable that the company will install machinery and itself manufacture binder twine.

Japanese Inspection of Hosiery intended for Export.

(From Mr. E. F. Crowe, Trade Commissioner, Yokohama.)

The regulations governing the conditioning of hosiery intended for export from Japan were published in the *Official Gazette* of December 3, and will come into effect from March 1 next.

The goods affected are underwear, gloves and stockings, and the examination will be carried out by the associations of manufacturers or the prefectural officials. Any attempt to ship goods that have not been inspected and passed will be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

The conditioning standard prescribed by the regulations covers the following points:—

The measurements must be those universally adopted by the trade; sets of goods must be uniform in quality, shape and size; the fabric used must not be unduly coarse or stretched, and must be of uniform thickness; goods must be properly dyed, bleached and finished, and dyes must be fast; goods must be free from flaws and stains, or other defects; sewing must be regular and carefully done, and only strong thread must be used; the use of artificial silk must be marked on the goods; buttons and other accessories must be of good quality and be properly attached; materials must not be unduly coarse, and goods must be turned out in good condition.

Probable Cost of Construction Materials in France after War.

(Commercial Attaché C. W. A. Veditz, Paris, United States Commerce Reports.)

One of the leading building-trades publications in France, *Le Batiment*, in its issue of November 11, contains an interesting study of the probable cost of building materials in France after the war. The author opposes the view, sometimes expressed, that the prices of materials may be expected to return to approximately the level of 1914. He states that a simple examination of the underlying causes of present high prices is sufficient to indicate future tendencies.

The increased price for stone and sand, raw materials extracted directly from the soil, is due to the increased cost of labour and of fodder for traction animals. The

Hectare = 2·47 acres; kilogramme = 2·2046 lb.

increased cost of labour will not disappear, for there have been no examples in the past of an average decrease in wages coinciding with an increased demand for labour. After the war the demand for labour will be urgent and there is likely even to be an increase in various categories of labour. A serious decline in the cost of building materials cannot be executed, so far as labour is concerned, and the same is true of labour throughout the building trades.

The increased price of hay and oats, which has a direct influence upon local transportation costs, can hardly be expected to decline for some time; French peasants will be unable to count upon the same aid from their children that they obtained before the war, and agricultural crops will therefore cost more to produce and will sell at higher prices.

It may, therefore, be concluded that the price of building materials cannot decline, because the causes that have contributed to the existing increase will continue to be operative and may be even more intense than before.

With regard to wood, it should be noted that French forests have been subjected to an unusually intensive and often uneconomical exploitation, and that the abnormal consumption caused by the large-scale construction of barracks and provisional edifices will leave a deficit in the supply. It will take many years to overcome the deforestation that has gone on during the war. As for the use of wood from the French colonies, the Government is preparing a law to facilitate the importation of such woods but the cost of transportation and the increased cost of labour will very probably result in bringing the price of this wood to a level that will exceed by at least one-third the prices prevailing in 1914. Wood from Sweden and Norway, the price of which is exceedingly high, will be demanded throughout Europe, and cannot be furnished in sufficient quantities.

Even though, in spite of these factors, there should be a reduction in the price of lumber, the abnormally high price of labour will more than offset any such possibilities, and the price of building timbers, even though it may be somewhat less than the present prices, will in any event be considerably higher than in 1914.

High Prices of Materials other than Wood.

Steel and other metals will probably be obtainable at lower prices as soon as the manufacture of munitions of war ceases, but the price level will not reach the figure of 1914, particularly because of the increased cost of labour.

In the manufacture of builders' hardware the cost of labour is much more important than the cost of raw materials, and the reduction in materials will have little or no effect upon builders' hardware, locksmiths' wares, and the like.

Tiles, bricks, and all articles of pottery, in general, will undergo the same influences as stone and sand; any difference in favour of these products will be attributable only to a reduction in the cost of coal; but the reduced price of coal will follow slowly upon the cessation of hostilities, for the principal French mines, greatly damaged by the enemy, will require considerable time to resume operation upon a basis approaching that of 1914; moreover, new workshops and manufactories, which will be established throughout France, will require coal, and the probably increased demands will tend to postpone any important decline in prices.

Summing up the facts to which he calls attention, the author of the article predicts that the cost of building in France will probably be maintained at nearly the present level, with not more than 5 or 10 per cent difference, largely because the relative importance of primary materials entering into construction work is too small as compared with the cost of labour—both the labour that makes the materials and the labour that builds.

The reconstruction of the invaded and devastated regions, and the repair of buildings, whose upkeep has been neglected during more than three years of war, will lead to demands for building materials and building activities far in excess of the available means for their accomplishment.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending January 18, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	496,529	333,109	76,233		905,871
Consolidated Elevator Co.	268,989	156,829	27,956	52,513	506,287
Empire Elevator Co	588,500	319,311	47,095	111,039	1,065,945
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	522,894	129,949	83,724		727,567
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	449,459	134,439	10,740	83,594	678,232
G.T. Pacific	654,092	626,341	142,927	135,354	1,558,714
Grain Growers' Grain Co	410,091	509,146	111,235		1,030,472
Fort William Elevator Co	305,469	271,029	47,709	71,571	695,778
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	127,776	115,183	12,515		255,474
Northwestern Elevator Co	247,065	6,261			253,326
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	1,027,060	724,440	342,299	102,966	2,196,765
D. Horn & Co	77,097	73,685	15,267	66,529	232,578
Canadian Government Elevator	283,824	110,791	26,388	62,972	483,975
Thunder Bay	396,483	469,389	99,699	42,551	1,008,122
Davidson & Smith	270,744	307,457	60,577		638,868
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	8,817,940	4,278,449	1,104,364	729,089	14,929,842
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	101,960	856,949	546	3,393	962,848
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	55,803	655,256	1,362	1,066	713,487
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	141,877	371,794	37,356	2,150	573,177
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	8,491	20,326	1,423		30,240
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	308,131	1,904,325	60,687	6,609	2,279,752
Depot Harbour	1,324,817				1,324,817
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	401,098	121,051	19,997		542,146
Midland Elevator Co	579,084	271,591	64,970		915,645
Tiffin, G.T.P	1,036,483	106,533	176,699		1,319,715
Port McNicol	2,330,194	319,308	125,045		2,774,547
Collingwood	149,001				149,001
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	444,788	163,540	47,023		655,351
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd	562,098				562,098
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co					
Commercial Elevator Co.		52,377	2,752		55,129
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator					
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,361,300	370,612	41,395		1,773,307
" " No. 2	842,301	75,557	10,780		928,638
Montreal Warehousing Co	1,601,609	2,442			1,604,051
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	1,855	85,697			87,552
West St. John, N.B.	660,525	338,167	138,755		1,137,447
Halifax, N.S					
Total Public Elevators	11,295,153	1,906,875	627,416		13,829,444
Total quantity in store	20,421,224	8,089,649	1,792,467	735,698	31,039,038

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators and Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on January 18, 1918, with comparsions for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 18, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	6,126,072	6,111,902	12,237,974
Interior terminals	308,131	1,971,621	2,279,752
Public elevators in the East	11,295,153	2,534,291	13,829,444
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	20,421,224	10,617,814	31,039,038
January 19, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	21,290,255	13,995,760	35,286,015
Interior terminals	3,217,907	1,238,215	4,456,122
Public elevators in the East	5,209,282	9,461,210	14,670,492
Afloat	89,245	101,331	190,576
Total	29,806,689	24,796,516	54,603,205
January 21, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	21,676,743	9,996,486	31,673,231
Interior terminals	1,558,391	295,854	1,854,245
Public elevators in the East	7,368,041	4,856,144	12,214,185
Afloat	1,447,386	824,069	2,271,446
Afloat	137,869		137,869
Total	32,188,432	15,962,544	48,150,976
January 21, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,132,926	2,884,288	8,017,214
Grain afloat	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	1,774,803	976,690	2,751,483
Public elevators in the East	5,947,181	4,396,706	10,343,887
Afloat	554,227	37,215	291,442
Total	13,392,269	8,294,889	21,687,158
January 22, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,532,061	7,862,961	18,395,022
Grain afloat	4,006,037	3,238,053	7,244,090
Public elevators in the East	6,260,288	3,679,277	9,939,565
Grain afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	20,909,105	14,780,291	35,689,396

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended January 18, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	15,983	3,655	29,880	49,518
No. 1 Northern	2,128,586	131,545	4,229,738	6,489,869
No. 2 "	1,034,228	51,342	2,676,543	3,762,113
No. 3 "	716,721	19,888	1,009,679	1,746,288
No. 4 Wheat	552,333	17,901	539,879	1,110,113
No. 5 "	385,924	23,704	117,990	527,618
No. 6 "	274,662	20,832	15,913	311,407
Other	1,017,635	39,264	2,675,531	3,732,430
Totals	6,126,072	308,131	11,295,153	17,729,356
Wheat afloat	2,691,868			2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,396	2,072		7,468
No. 2 "	434,972	521,899	194,630	1,151,501
No. 3 "	250,053	161,198	118,127	529,378
Ex. No. 1 Feed	464,127	579,582	147,139	1,190,848
No. 1 Feed	927,945	428,856	222,705	1,579,506
No. 2 "	919,970	127,857	274,308	1,322,135
Other	1,275,986	82,861	949,966	2,308,813
Totals	4,278,449	1,904,325	1,906,875	8,089,649
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,474			4,474
No. 3 C.W	207,614	26,662	130,191	364,467
No. 4 "	458,889	20,403	160,993	640,285
Feed	144,813	743	10,922	156,478
Rejected	201,067		37,660	238,727
Other	87,507	12,879	287,650	388,036
Totals	1,104,364	60,687	627,416	1,792,467
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	361,054	4,804		565,858
No. 2 C.W	117,257	426		117,683
No. 3 "	30,156	13		30,169
Rejected				
Other	20,622	1,366		21,988
Totals	729,089	6,609		735,698
Corn				
Total quantity in store	14,929,842	2,279,752	13,829,444	31,039,038

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Four Months ended December 31, 1917.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total Mixed Grains.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
Receipts							
September, 1917	12,062,125	41,414	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917	31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,905,431	2,366,760
November, 1917	35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,289,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917	15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
Total, 4 months	95,362,134	13,249,794	4,091,565	2,257,209	155,609	115,116,311	11,785,053
Shipments.							
September, 1917 — Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710		7,130,604	51,690
September, 1917 — Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236		1,546,556	3,515,272
October, 1917 — Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214		34,825,742	146,020
October, 1917 — Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174		2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917 — Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,098,570	856,472		37,267,812	98,040
November, 1917 — Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	464,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917 — Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	
December, 1917 — Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924		1,833,381	1,357,620
Total, 4 months — Lake.	89,163,965	7,727,694	2,307,911	1,807,313	63,585	101,070,468	276,750
Total, 4 months — Rail.	2,565,407	5,249,481	690,058	121,174	3,370	8,629,490	7,732,692

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of December, 1917.	4 Months ended December, 1917.	1 Months ended December, 1916.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	27	1.016	54
One Hard White Fife	.....	.....	–
One Man. Northern	6,383	49,009	12,483
Two Man. Northern	2,931	18,018	17,725
Three Man. Northern	1,943	10,406	15,570
Number Four	790	3,612	6,624
Number Five	463	1,868	3,347
Number Six	341	1,340	2,377
Feed	89	402	4,972
Smutty	59	295	368
No Grade	464	1,934	8,367
Rejected	288	2,312	2,100
Condemned	4	12	31
No Established Grade	7	39	33
No. 4 Special	.....	6	4,325
No. 5 "	.....	4	3,571
No. 6 "	.....	2	2,190
No. 1 Goose	.....	2	3
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	13,789	90,277	84,140
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	15,857,350	103,818,550	100,968,000
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	6	55	–
Two A. R. W	13	47	11
Three A. R. W		8	53
Four R. W	.....	.....	24
Five Winter	.....	1	3
One White Winter	.....	.....	1
Two "	2	2	8
Three "	.....	.....	2
Four "	.....	.....	
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	–
Three "	.....	.....	–
Four White Winter	.....	.....	–
No Grade	.....	.....	3
Rejected	.....	.....	–
Smutty White Winter	.....	.....	–
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	21	113	107
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	24,150	129,950	128,400
Total Wheat — Cars	13,810	90,390	84,247
Total Wheat — Bushels	15,881,500	103,948,500	101,096,400
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W	.....	.....	4
Number One Canadian Western	9	22	54
" Two "	300	1,484	6,891
" Three "	250	974	2,470
Extra Number One Feed	716	2,320	2,355
Number One Feed	964	2,921	1,276
" Two "	606	2,286	2,065
Rejected	167	866	440
No Grade	550	1,332	4,129
Condemned	.....	7	42
Mixed Grain	54	228	291
Mixed Grain No. 2	.....	.....	1
Total Oats — Cars	3,616	12,440	20,018
Total Oats — Bushels	6,151,200	24,268,000	41,036,900

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of December, 1917.	Four Months ended December, 1917.	Four Months ended December, 1916.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W.	3	18	37
" Three C.W.	228	1,129	1,265
" Four C.W.	334	1,586	1,576
Rejected	72	417	216
No Grade	149	500	580
Condemned	102	498	1,319
Smutty	...	...	-
Feed	...	...	-
Total Barley—Cars	888	4,148	4,984
Total Barley—Bushels	1,154,400	5,392,400	6,728,400
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	503	1,978	2,169
" 2 C. W	120	270	285
" 3 C. W	14	40	104
Rejected	...	5	12
No Grade	40	73	37
Condemned	...	...	1
Total Flaxseed—Cars	677	2,366	2,608
Total Flaxseed—Bushels	744,700	2,602,600	2,999,200
Rye—Cars	50	298	98
Rye—Bushels	50,000	298,000	90,000
Screenings—Cars	97	430	188
Screenings—Bushels	97,000	430,000	188,000
Speltz—Cars.	...	...	-
Speltz—Bushels.	...	...	-
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat—Cars	13,810	90,390	84,247
Wheat—Bush	15,881,500	103,948,500	101,096,400
Oats—Cars	3,616	12,440	20,018
Oats—Bush	6,151,200	24,268,000	41,036,900
Barley—Cars	888	4,148	4,984
Barley—Bush	1,154,400	5,392,400	6,728,400
Flaxseed—Cars	677	2,366	2,608
Flaxseed—Bush	744,700	2,602,600	2,999,200
Rye—Cars	50	298	98
Rye—Bush	50,000	298,000	98,000
Screenings—Cars	97	430	188
Screenings—Bush	97,000	430,000	188,000
Speltz—Cars	...	...	-
Speltz—Bush	...	...	-
Total grain—Cars	19,138	110,072	112,143
Total grain—Bush	24,078,800	136,939,500	152,146,900
Canadian Pacific Railway	10,642	63,801	64,342
" " Calgary	...	...	2,536
Canadian Northern Railway	5,208	29,083	31,695
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	3,238	16,623	615
Grand Trunk Pacific	50	565	12,955
Total	19,138	109,072	112,143

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31st.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901-2	30,458
1902-3	29,320
1903-4	23,551
1904-5	25,572
1905-6	39,261
1906-7	34,855
1907-8	35,827
1908-9	59,816
1909-10	69,748
1910-11	59,124
1911-12	83,001
1912-13	100,849
1913-14	140,393
1914-15	76,254
1915-16	184,673
1916-17	112,143
1917-18	110,072

TENDERS INVITED.

South Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr. W. J. Egan, has forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce copies of indent No. 155, issued by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Union of South Africa and recently transmitted to the High Commissioner for South Africa in London, Eng. The requirements represented in this indent are as follows:—

Item.	Quantity.	Description of Articles.
1.	20,000.	Dry cells, size 3⅛″ x 3⅛″ x 6¾″ over terminals. Output, 60 ampere hours internal resistance. ·12 ohms similar to Hellesens make and Ludwigsens square pattern. Type 0.No.2.
2.	5,000.	Dry cells, size 1¾″ x 3½″ x 7½″ over terminals. Output, 30 ampere hours internal resistance. ·15 ohms similar to Hellesens make and Ludwigsens flat pattern. Type 2. No.4.

To be shipped as follows—

Item.	Cape Town.	Port Elizabeth.	East London.	*Via Durban.
1.	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
2.	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500

* NOTE.—The copy of this indent when received was so indistinct that the place to which these 6,000 cells of item No. 1 are to be shipped via Durban is uncertain. If any Canadian manufacturer or exporter is interested in this indent, however, the port can easily be ascertained by cable. (Refer Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, File No. 18271.)

Australia.

Tender forms, specifications and indents have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, N.S.W., and the Department of the Navy, Melbourne. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 20117).

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

The following indent has been forwarded by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, 123 Cannon Street, London, E.C., England:—

No.	Date.	Particulars.	Estimated Cost.
57-17.	November 30, 1917	72,000 pairs carbons for arc lamps.. ..	£1,400 0s. 0d.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, MELBOURNE.

The tender addressed to the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, is as follows:—

Date Closing.	Particulars.
June 7, 1918	Supply, delivery and erection at Garden Island, of one (1) 200 horse-power prime mover set of either semi-Diesel type or other heavy oil engine direct coupled to 2-65 K.W. 240 volt D.C. electric generating set. All accessories, tanks and fittings to be supplied by tenderers as per specification.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

41. **Veterinary clinical thermometers, T squares, boxwood scales, etc.**—A manufacturers' representative and distributor in the United States wishes to obtain in Canada supplies of the following articles: Veterinary clinical thermometers, T squares, boxwood scales, drafting instruments and other supplies for engineers, artists, draughtsmen, etc., tracing paper and cloth blueprint and Vandyke papers, chemical glassware for laboratories, asbestos mittens, pencils for draughting and copying.

42. **Steel plate.**—A London, England, company is desirous of obtaining steel plates from Canada according to the following specifications: 144 square feet (about) of steel stokehold plate, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch thick over the checkers, standard sized plate say 6 feet long by 3 feet wide; $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons $\frac{1}{2}$-inch mild steel plate; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons $\frac{3}{8}$-inch mild steel plate. The company states that it is inclined to purchase from Canada supplies which in the past have been obtained elsewhere.

43. **Rubber tires for bicycles, motor-cycles and automobiles; rubber shoes, rubber hose and rubber belting.**—Wholesale merchants and manufacturers in the Netherlands would like to correspond and make arrangements with Canadian manu-

facturers for the "after-the-war" importation of the articles mentioned. The firms in question are all of the highest standing and could arrange for payments through New York bankers against surrender of bill of lading.

44. **Belting of rubber, balata, cotton and leather.**—Canadian manufacturers interested in the "after-the-war" trade in belting of rubber, balata, cotton and leather are requested to communicate with wholesale merchants and manufacturers in the Netherlands who are interested in the importation of the said articles. Terms as in the previous inquiry.

45. **Wire nails and straw baling wire.**—Manufacturers and wholesale merchants in Holland would be glad to get in touch, with a view to "after-the-war" trade, with Canadian manufacturers of wire nails and straw baling wire.

46. **Lubricating oils and greases.**—Canadian manufacturers of lubricating oils and greases, who are interested in the "after-the-war" exportation of such articles, will do well to communicate with wholesale merchants and manufacturers in Holland who are desirous of importing these products.

47. **Graphite.**—Manufacturers and wholesale merchants in the Netherlands wish to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of graphite with a view to the "after-the-war" importation of the same.

48. **Asbestos.**—Firms in the Netherlands are anxious to prepare for the "after-the-war" importation of Canadian asbestos, and with this view will be glad to get in touch with Canadian exporters of same.

49. **Calcium carbide.**—Canadian manufacturers of calcium carbide are asked to communicate with wholesale merchants and manufacturers in the Netherlands who are seeking to make arrangements for "after-the-war" trade in Canadian calcium carbide.

50. **Machinery; labour-saving devices, works and domestic appliances; apparatus, such as railway signals, switches, etc., car movers, electric appliances, balers; hardware; anchors and chains; rails, patent sleepers, "chairs," etc.; tramway rails; motor-cars: motor-engines; motor-craft; motor-ploughs.**—A Glasgow firm of importers is anxious to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of the above articles. Writing under date of December 29, 1917, the managing director says: "I have the pleasure to send you inclosed a list of some of the lines which it occurs to me we might be able to handle to advantage on this side, provided suitable arrangements and terms were practicable. My idea is that this business could best be fostered by properly displaying the goods in the ground floor of a public thoroughfare, thus giving the passing public an opportunity not only to see but also to handle such goods or articles; thus also providing a centre to which likely users and buyers in other districts than Glasgow could be specially invited to come to see and handle the goods, which, of course, is a very great advantage, for any articles not already known, as compared with mail-order business based on mere advertising by people a long way off."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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(Itemized and General Statements.)

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Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

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Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 732.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

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The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, February 4, 1918.** **No. 732**

UNITED KINGDOM RATION PERMITS FOR MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURERS.

The Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, in his capacity as Local Priority Authority for the Priority Branch of the British Ministry of Munitions of War, is in receipt from the latter of information and particulars regarding the policy of the Ministry of Munitions of issuing Ration Permits for materials for various manufacturers.

The outline of this policy is that after full consideration of the needs of the trade, such supply of materials as may be found possible is licensed to the trade for distribution. Normally speaking, when this ration has been determined no further permits are required from consumers.

In several cases, however, a special condition has been attached to the Ration Permit with regard to export.

The effect of this arrangement is that the Ministry of Munitions will not issue any Priority Certificates for the goods mentioned, it being understood that the orders for export to British Possessions must be arranged through the manufacturers from the Ration Permits issued to them. The local committee's recommendations must be endorsed, "Supply to be arranged from the Ration Permit," and these recommendations will not be submitted to the Ministry of Munitions for a Priority Certificate, but should be sent by local firms (that is, Canadian firms), after endorsement by the Department of Trade and Commerce, to their agents in the United Kingdom for direct presentation to the manufacturers to prove their *bona fides* as Colonial Export Orders.

Two applications for priority assistance must be made, one for the Priority Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and the duplicate to be sent by the Canadian applicant, after endorsement by the Department of Trade and Commerce, to the manufacturer in the United Kingdom:—

In cases, however, where the supply of such goods is important and a matter of urgency to meet Government orders or contracts, a special endorsement should be made to this effect in the certificate.

Below is a statement of the Ration Permits already issued where part of the materials has been hypothecated to export purposes:—

RATION PERMITS (EXPORT) GRANTED BY PRIORITY DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Trade.	Goods.
Edge Tool Makers	Spuds, adzes, hammers, mattocks, crowbars, wedges, hooks, axes, engineers' chisels, butchers' choppers, trowels, rakes, weeding forks, matchets, augers, priming saws, sickles, spades, shovels, hoes, brace, bits, screw drivers, plantation tools, coffee diggers, sugar bills, cane knives, sugar can bills, tea forks, slashers, picks, forks, pinch bars, squares.

RATION PERMITS (EXPORT) GRANTED BY PRIORITY DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.—*Continued.*

Trade.	Goods.
Hair Pin Association	Hair pins.
Iron and Brass Pin Makers' Association	Domestic iron pins. Domestic brass pins.
Safety Pin Makers	Safety pins.
Steel Casement Makers	Casements.
British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association.	Electricity meters, ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters.
Yorkshire Reed and Heald Association (Note on permit, local priority support necessary in case of shipments to Colonies.)	Reeds.
Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association.	Buckets, coal hods, oval baths, equal-ended baths, turnip skips, feeding buckets, milk pails, slop pails, dustbins, riddles, seed hoppers, annealing pans, work pans, sud cans, paint cans, watering cans, boiler fillers, anthracite hods, cinder pails, sanitary pails, wrought kettles, stock pots, tea boilers, stew pans, basins, bowls, troughs, fountains, oil drums, oil bottles, stove kettles, well buckets, cinder sifters, mop pails, trunks, kettles, water cisterns, saucepans, water bottles, cullinders, sink tidies, dog troughs, fish kettles, cooking pots, corn servers, hard-scoops, fry pans, shovels, sponge baths, fire devils, corn bins, beer cans, water jugs, bread bins, toiler cans, washups, wash boilers, petrol cans, feeding pans.
Cast Iron Hollow-ware Makers' Association	Cast-iron cooking utensils.
Manufacturers of Hooks and Eyes:—Messrs. H. Hipkiss & Co., Birmingham; Messrs. C. & S. B. Pumphrey, Birmingham; Messrs. W. M. H. Cole & Co., Gloucester; Gloucester Pin Manufacturing Co., Gloucester; Newey Bros., Birmingham.	Hooks and eyes.

LOCAL PRIORITY COMMITTEES.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is also in receipt of a list of the Local Priority Committees in the different British Possessions. Any one desiring information with regard to these committees can obtain the same upon application to the Priority Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File 17380.)

WAR MEASURES—PROHIBITED IMPORTS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The regulations by Order in Council of the 22nd December, 1917, in the above matter have been amended by Order in Council of the 26th day of December, 1917, and by Order in Council of the 19th day of January, 1918, to read as follows, namely:—

REGULATIONS.

1. No intoxicating liquors shall be imported or brought into Canada on or after the 24th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before that day, and actually shipped by the vendor or consignor on or before the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and unless evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs of the purchase and shipment having been so made is submitted to the said minister.

2. The provisions of this regulation shall not apply (*a*) to wine for use in Divine service; (*b*) to intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes; or (*c*) to intoxicating liquor for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

3. For the purposes of these regulations, any beverage or liquor containing more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirits shall be deemed to be an intoxicating liquor.

4. These regulations shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, and for twelve months thereafter.

Collectors of customs may permit entry and delivery of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes under the above provisions upon evidence to the satisfaction of the collector that the liquors were actually purchased for importation into Canada before the 24th day of December, 1917, and have been actually shipped by the vendor or consignor on or before the 31st day of January, 1918—provided a statement also to this effect, written on the face of the customs entry, be signed and attested to by the importer or his agent.

WAR MEASURES—PROHIBITED EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

An Order in Council in regard to the prohibition of exports of nitro-glycerine and explosives, as set forth below, was passed on the 19th January, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the Customs Act and section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order as follows:—

The Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to various destinations is hereby amended by deleting from the list of articles the export of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, the following headings, viz.:—

Explosives of all kinds.

The exportation of the following articles is hereby prohibited to all destinations, viz.:—

Nitro-glycerine.—Any explosive containing glycerine.

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, viz.:—

Explosives of all kinds, other than those containing glycerine,—the export of which is prohibited to all destinations.

LICENSE REQUIRED FOR EXPORT OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FROM UNITED STATES.

The United States War Trade Board calls attention to the fact that the exportation of scrap iron or steel requires an export license, and that any shipper who exports under any different classification (such as second-hand rails, car wheels, etc.), any articles manufactured of iron or steel which are exported for the purpose of being scrapped at destination, is guilty of false declaration and is subject to such penalties therefor as the law provides.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

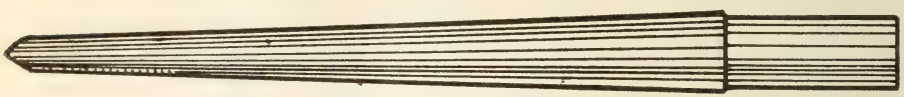
(Mr. Norman D. Johnston.)

BRISTOL, December 20, 1917.

MARKET FOR PAINT-BRUSH HANDLES.

With further reference to the report from this office on the market for certain articles of wood which appeared in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 703, there is a large demand in the United Kingdom for paint and varnish brush handles. The importation of these handles is also at present prohibited but their manufacture and shipment to this country ought now to receive the serious consideration of firms who have been fulfilling war orders with a view to the utilization of their machines when the demand arising out of the requirements of war has ceased. There are several varieties of paint and varnish brush handles in demand but the appended information will indicate some of the styles which find a ready sale. Rough sketches are given in order to show in some measure the shapes of the handles required.

Sash Tool Handles in Demand.



Sash Tool Handle.

There is a large demand for sash tool handles made of birch or alder. They are required to be shouldered or tenoned and are generally sold in twelve different sizes, numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12. The sizes which find the greatest sale are those up to number 8, while the demand for the larger sizes is more or less limited. Before the embargo was put on the importation large quantities were imported from the United States and numbers are manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The following will show the total length of shoulder, the diameter of the end to which the brush is fitted, as well as the pre-war and present prices delivered in England of the various sizes of sash tool handles:—

Sash Tool Handles.

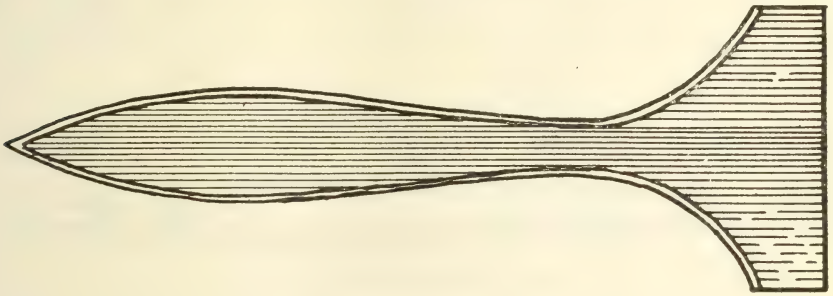
Size.	Total Length. Inches.	Shoulder. Inches.	Diameter. Inches.	Present Price. Per Gross.	Pre-War Price. Per Gross.
0	7¼	1⅜	⅜	5s. 0d. ($1.22)	2s. 3d. (55c.)
1	7¼	1⅜	½	5s. 0d. ($1.22)	2s. 3d. (55c.)
2	7½	1⅜	9/16	5s. 0d. ($1.22)	2s. 3d. (55c.)
3	7½	1½	¾	5s. 6d. ($1.34)	2s. 6d. (61c.)
4	7¾	1⅝	13/16	6s. 0d. ($1.46)	2s. 6d. (61c.)
5	8¼	1⅞	⅞	6s. 6d. ($1.58)	2s. 9d. (67c.)
6	8¼	1 15/16	1	7s. 0d. ($1.70)	3s. 3d. (79c.)
7	8½	2	1⅛	7s. 6d. ($1.82)	3s. 9d. (91c.)
8	8½	2⅛	1 3/16	8s. 0d. ($1.95)	4s. 3d. ($1.03)
9	8¾	2¼	1 5/16	8s. 6d. ($2.07)	4s. 9d. ($1.16)
10	9	2¼	1⅜	9s. 6d. ($2.31)	5s. 3d. ($1.28)
12	9¼	2⅜	1½	10s. 6d. ($2.55)	5s. 9d. ($1.40)

The sizes are given in inches and the prices are the delivered prices paid per gross. It will be noticed that the present prices are about double those ruling before the commencement of hostilities.

Samples of numbers 0, 2, and 4, which will indicate the shape required, have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they can be inspected on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

FISH-TAIL VARNISH BRUSH HANDLES REQUIRED.

Great quantities of fish-tail varnish brush handles are required in the United Kingdom. Before the war Germany was the source of supply for large numbers.

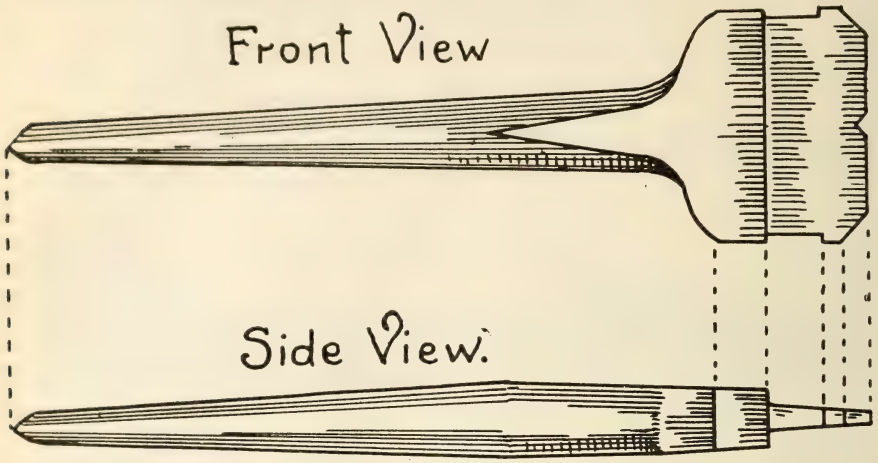


Fish Tail Varnish Brush Handle.

White wood is the wood generally used and the sizes in demand are 1-inch, 1½-inch, 2-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch and 4-inch. Those sizes up to 2½-inch find the largest sale. The various sizes are also manufactured in three thicknesses called "thick," "extra thick" and "extra extra thick." The thick sizes range from $\frac{3}{16}$-inch to $\frac{1}{4}$-inch in thickness, and sold from 1s. 6d. (41 cents) to 4s. 8d. ($1.14) per gross, the extra thick sizes range from $\frac{5}{16}$-inch to $\frac{7}{16}$-inch in thickness and sold from 2s. (49 cents) to 4s. 11d. ($1.20) per gross, while the extra extra thick sizes range from $\frac{7}{16}$-inch to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch in thickness, and sold from 2s. 9d. (67 cents) to 9s. 8d. ($2.35) per gross. Samples of the 2-inch thick, 2-inch extra thick and 1-inch extra extra thick sizes have been sent to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where they may be seen on application.

DISTEMPER BRUSH HANDLES WANTED.

Brush handles used in the manufacture of one-knot distemper brushes are bought in large quantities in the United Kingdom.



One Knot Distemper Brush Handle.

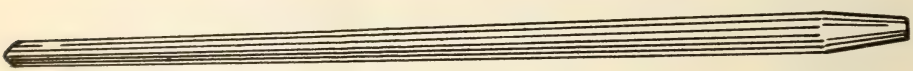
These handles are made of sycamore or birch and range in size from 1½-inch to 2¾-inch, each size being ⅛-inch larger than the next smaller size. The principal selling sizes are 2⅜-inch and 2⅝-inch. The present English prices for the various sizes are as follows:—

1½", 1⅝", 1¾"	12s. ($2.92) per gross.
1⅞"	13s. ($3.16) "
2"	14s. ($3.41) "
2⅛", 2¼", 2⅜"	15s. ($3.65) "
2½", 2⅝"	16s. ($3.89) "
2¾	17s. ($4.14) "

Two-knot distemper brush handles are also in demand in 4-inch, 4¼-inch and 4½-inch sizes. They are mostly made of birch.

A sample of the one-knot distemper brush handle has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DEMAND FOR FITCH BRUSH HANDLES.



Fitch Brush Handle.

Fitch brush handles are bought both plain and polished. Germany was the principal outside source of supply before the war. Twelve different sizes have been in use. The pre-war price delivered in England for the plain German fitch brush handle ranged from 9d. (18 cents) for size No. 1 to 4s. (97 cents) per gross for size No. 12, while the polished handles ranged from 1s. 9d. (43 cents) for No. 1 to 5s. 9d. ($1.40) per gross for No. 12. The principal selling sizes are Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

A sample of each of the plain and polished fitch brush handles have been forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the inspection of interested firms.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE CONNECTIONS.

The present is the time to be thinking and making plans for trade after the war. It has been impossible to obtain supplies from the usual sources and the trade has therefore been forced into new channels and English concerns are quite ready and willing to try out new products or goods from new sources, especially within the British Empire. Now is therefore a favourable time for Canadian producers to make all arrangements for representation and have samples in this country so as to be in the best position to capture the trade on the close of hostilities.

If firms interested in the exporting of the above handles to the United Kingdom will communicate with this office they will be given any further information they may desire and if they think they can compete in the market a set of samples will be furnished and they will be put in touch with brush manufacturers who are in need of handles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, ENG., December 19, 1917.

REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

The commissioners report that in continuation of their policy since the commencement of the war, advances from the Development Fund have been mainly confined to schemes already established with the expectation of continued help from the fund, for which just sufficient advances have been recommended to keep them going.

As to new schemes the commissioners have again recommended expenditure upon the preparation, by way of preliminary surveys and reports of projects of development for commencement after the war, when the employment of labour upon a large scale may be desirable. They have also recommended expenditure on certain new schemes in order to meet war conditions, particularly in connection with food supply and natural products.

(1) *Sugar Beet.*

The two most important advances in this direction were £125,000 for purchase of an estate for sugar-beet growing, and £50,000 for improving the fish food supply by installing motors in fishing boats in England and Wales. The possibility of establishing a profitable beet-sugar industry in this country has been urged by many competent authorities for many years past, and the commissioners, being of opinion that a trial upon a considerable scale should be made, and that the present time affords particular reasons for initiating such a trial, have purchased the Kelham estate in Nottinghamshire as exceptionally suitable for such an experiment, with a view to the permanent establishment of the beet-sugar industry.

(2) *Fish.*

The scheme for the provision of motor power in fishing vessels gives the committee power to make loans to fishermen for installing motors in their boats at a rate of interest normally not less than 4 per cent and somewhat similar action is being taken in Ireland. The object is to promote maximum fish supplies under war-time con-

ditions, embodying in addition to motor installation, the securing of increased catches and marketing of shellfish, and the canning and curing of fish which might otherwise be wasted.

(3) *Increased Cultivation of Flax, Hemp and Tobacco.*

Grants were made to the British Flax and Hemp Growers' Society, whose object is to ascertain whether flax can be grown in this country with profit to the growers, and the scheme involves the cultivation of flax in selected districts, the establishment of experimental retteries, experiments on the growth of flax as a crop for seed apart from fibre, and experiments in the selection and breeding of better strains of flax.

Owing to the war and the consequent increase in the price of flax, the acreage has been increased.

Another grant was also given to the British Tobacco Growers' Society for the continuation of the experiments which they have been conducting in the cultivation and preparation for market of tobacco and nicotine products. Confidence in the possibilities of the tobacco crop was so far established as to enable the society for the first time in 1915-16 to make contracts with growers to grow the tobacco at their own risk and at a fixed price, and the arrangements proposed for 1916-17 are an advance in the experimental stage, for while the expense of rehandling, transit and selling will still be borne by the society, the grower receives only the price actually obtained upon the market.

The commissioners hesitated whether the society's work could be advantageously suspended until the end of the war, but in view of the progress achieved and the loss which would be incurred by discontinuation, the commissioners resolved to carry the work on, but upon a reduced scale. Operations are therefore confined to a district in the county of Norfolk shown by experience to present the best possibility for the tobacco crop from an economic point of view.

(4) *Forestry.*

Careful consideration was again given to the very important question of the development of forestry in the United Kingdom.

It had been determined that the first requirement is effective education in forestry at suitable centres, regulated by organized research and demonstration, and the provision of a body of trained foresters for the work to be done. Already at the outbreak of war sufficient progress had been made to warrant the opinion that the scheme of afforestation could be commenced, but it is obvious that increased expenditure will be necessary if the large scheme of state forestry demanded by the new conditions created by the war are to be carried out with efficiency and economy.

During the year the commissioners reviewed their policy, especially in relation to the alternatives of purchase and long lease of land, and to their proposals for afforesting privately-owned land on the basis of a division of the proceeds when they accrue, and prepared a memorandum which has been sent to the three agricultural departments of the United Kingdom responsible for the administration of forestry.

The report again urges the importance of the afforestation of land which is at present unproductive, and states that the experience of the war has shown that in prudence the nation must be prepared to incur substantial expenditure in increasing the home-grown supplies of timber, much of the waste land of this country being only suitable for this purpose, while this and similar projects of reclamation will also afford seasonable employment for small farmers and their employees and would be economically worked by such labour.

In this connection grants were made to various bodies in England and Wales, Scotland, and also Ireland.

(5) *Eggs and Poultry.*

Assistance was also given for augmenting the production of eggs and poultry, by the establishment of 300 centres in England and Wales for the distribution of reliable eggs for hatching, 20 stations for the distribution of day-old chicks, and the provision of five incubating stations.

Besides this, the support previously accorded to a number of projects, mainly connected with agriculture, was continued.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, December 27, 1917.

TRADE OF ST. LUCIA IN 1916.

Last year the total trade of St. Lucia reached a higher figure than in any previous year. The imports and exports were, respectively, £365,281 and £418,621, making the total trade £783,902. When it is seen that the former highest figure was £667,847 in 1915, the considerable improvement will be apparent.

Imports.

The imports increased nearly £100,000 over 1915. This was due to a large extent to enhanced value, but there was an increase in quantity also. As classified, food and drink imports valued £90,275, raw materials and manufactured goods £267,044, and miscellaneous £7,962. The total imports in the last three years, and the principal countries from which they came, will be seen in the following table:—

Countries—	1914.	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	£ 95,884	£ 72,725	£ 89,118
United States	160,828	143,281	211,957
Canada	17,891	20,485	29,204
Other countries	.....	.....	—
Total imports	£306,152	£265,932	£365,281

Trade with the United States.

The above table shows the imports from the United States to be greater than from any other country, but it is necessary to remember that of the £211,957 credited last year, £147,611 was for bunker coal. Of the balance—some £64,000—about £30,000 was in foodstuffs, flour accounting for £11,456, meats, lard, and margarine about £5,000, cottonseed oil about £6,000, and kerosene oil £2,870. There has been an increased import in manufactured goods since the beginning of the war, and it now stands at about £35,000.

Trade with Canada.

The imports from Canada have been steadily increasing during the last decade and last year reached £29,204, nearly half of which was in flour. The next highest value was in fish, which stood at £6,615. An increase is apparent also in the items of manufactured goods imported, of which soap may be mentioned, the value of which was £1,037, and cordage and twine, £565. It is to be noted also that more Canadian butter was imported.

Exports.

The exports valued £418,621, of which £150,704 represented the produce of the colony, £260,490 bunker coal, and the balance ships' stores and minor items. There was a gain over the exports of the previous year of £16,706. Increases appeared in the export value of green limes, lime oil, and bunker coal, whereas there was a slight falling-off in the quantity of cocoa and lime-juice exported. The exports to Canada increased and made a record, the highest previous year amounting to somewhat under £12,000, whereas last year they exceeded £17,000. This was made up as follows:—

Sugar	Cwts.	12,973	£15,640
Molasses	Gal.	2,593	140
Hides	No.	1,833	1,248
Miscellaneous		.....	93

Shipping and Finance.

The treasurer in his report remarks that "again this year it is pleasing to record that the year's revenue exceeded all previous records," and proceeds to show that although the expenditures on roads and public works were much above the estimates, and an increased expenditure of nearly £9,000 for war purposes, the increased revenue proved sufficient. During the year, some 496 steamers called at the port of Castries, and the total tonnage entered and cleared was 2,376,492. The quantity of coal supplied was 104,196 tons, which maintains the position of Castries as the leading coaling port in these waters.

Principal Articles Imported.

The following table will give details of the principal items of import:—

Articles.	Country of Origin.		Quantity.	Value.
				£
Food, drink and tobacco:—				
Beer and ale	Canada	gal.	5,000	465
	United States	"	8,041	1,290
	Other countries	"	5,181	704
Whisky	United Kingdom	"	3,584	1,867
Wine, non-sparkling	All countries	"	6,554	1,357
Horned cattle	All countries	No.	420	2,846
Butter	United States	cwt.	145	1,262
	France	"	107	752
	Canada	"	61	550
	Other countries	"	39	411
Coffee, raw	All countries	"	89,388	2,030
Fish, dried, salted and smoked	Canada	"	3,864	6,615
	United States	"	80	150
	Newfoundland	"	2,745	4,352
Oats	Canada	"	1,917	1,017
	United States	"	161	83
Rice	All countries	"	3,567	3,387
Flour	Canada	"	15,899	13,626
	United States	"	12,940	11,456
Lard	United States	"	337	1,171
Margarine	United States	"	772	2,216
	Other countries	"	56	196
Meat—Bacon and ham	United Kingdom	"	29	245
	United States	"	217	1,102
Beef and pork, salted and cured	United States	"	980	2,381
Oil, cotton seed	United States	gal.	26,952	6,167
Cigarettes	United Kingdom	lb.	7,917	2,061
	Other countries	"	24	7
Tobacco, manufactured	United Kingdom	"	6,806	711
	United States	"	2,764	171
	France	"	9,377	420
Vegetables, fresh	Canada		.....	1,089
	Other countries		.....	1,507

Principal Articles Imported—Continued.

Articles.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Raw materials:—			
Coal	United States tons	90,522	147,611
	United Kingdom "	7,507	15,014
Kerosene oil	United States gal.	65,816	2,870
Articles manufactured:—			
Apparel	United Kingdom		3,848
	United States		1,001
Bags and sacks (empty)	United Kingdom		3,047
	India		1,086
Boots and shoes	United Kingdom doz.	331	1,359
	United States "	973	2,978
	Other countries "	500	483
Motor cars	United States No.	9	1,435
Cement	United Kingdom tons.	82½	306
	United States "	369½	1,296
Chemicals	All countries "		1,465
Cordage and twine	United Kingdom cwt.	94	502
	Canada "	152	565
	Other countries "	16	70
Cotton piece-goods	United Kingdom yds.	961,926	15,870
	United States "	228,571	3,663
" manufactures	United Kingdom		1,973
	United States		480
Haberdashery and millinery	United Kingdom		2,366
	United States		322
	Switzerland		1,197
	France		100
Hardware	All countries		1,518
Hats and bonnets	All countries		2,416
Machinery—Engines, boilers, etc.	United Kingdom		3,120
	United States		1,202
Manure, chemical	United Kingdom		7,852
	United States		40
	Canada		73
Matches	All countries gross.	9,716	1,223
Medicines and drugs	All countries		2,632
Metals—Iron and steel manufactures, including pipes, agricultural implements and rails	United Kingdom		1,768
	United States		1,429
	Canada		373
Rails and railroad material	United Kingdom		361
	United States		703
Painters' colours	United Kingdom cwt.	258	544
	United States "	151	420
	Canada "	125	270
Paper	United Kingdom		1,036
	Canada		76
	Other countries		613
Soap, common	United Kingdom cwt.	948	1,321
	Canada "	1,001	1,037
	United States "	145	183
Wood, manufactured furniture, etc.	All countries		1,217
Wool, manufactures	All countries		1,333
Goods manufactured, unenumerated	All countries		1,125
Parcel post goods			3,610

CUBA.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. C. Manzer.)

Havana, January 4, 1917.

CUBAN SUGAR NOTES.

Up to December 29, with ninety-three mills in operation, the total production from this season's crop was 61,635 tons of sugar. At same date last year the production was 36,268 tons with eighty-six mills in operation. It is expected that within three or four weeks all the mills on the island will be grinding.

The latest estimate of the Cuban sugar crop of 1917 and 1918, based on the present appearance of the cane, is 3,559,429 tons, which is apportioned as follows:*—

Shipping Port.	Centrales.	Sacks.
Havana	23	2,147,000
Matanzas	30	3,595,000
Cardenas	19	2,854,000
Cienfuegos	25	2,799,000
Sagua	19	1,580,000
Caibarien	16	1,636,000
Guantanamo	11	777,000
Cuba	7	745,000
Manzanillo	9	870,000
Santa Cruz del Sur	1	340,000
Nuevitas	2	475,000
Antilla	19	2,340,000
Nipe Bay	1	371,000
Jucaro	9	1,870,000
Gibara and Puerto Padre	3	1,600,000
Banes	1	470,000
Manati	1	500,000
Zaza	2	67,000
Trinidad	1	90,000
		25,126,000
		3,589,429 tons.

* Sack = 320 pounds. Ton = 2,240 pounds.

FREIGHT RATE ON SUGAR.

The official freight rates per cwt. on sugar from Cuba to a number of United States ports have been published, and are as follows:—

From Havana, Mantanzas, Cardenas, Sagua and Caibarien to New Orleans 32½ cents, to New York 38½ cents, to Boston 44½ cents. From Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa and Nipe to New Orleans 37 cents, to New York 41 cents, to Boston 47 cents. Cienfuegos to New Orleans 39 cents, to New York 45 cents and to Boston 51½ cents. Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo to New Orleans 44 cents, to New York 48 cents and to Boston 54 cents. Trinidad and Manzanillo to New Orleans 47½ cents, to New York 51½ cents and to Boston 57½ cents.

When all the sugar mills on the island are in operation the output will be about 20,000 tons daily.

There are several mills on the island that are expected to grind between 500,000 and 600,000 sacks each the present season.

Great difficulty is being experienced in securing sufficient cane cutters to keep the mills in operation and higher wages are being paid than ever before in Cuba.

FLAX GROWING IN IRELAND.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF £2,000,000.

Experiments with Canadian Flaxseed.

The following extract from the *London Times* has been forwarded by Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, London:—

Our Belfast correspondent telegraphs:

It is understood that an official announcement will shortly be made regarding a scheme for largely increasing the cultivation of flax in Ireland, the proposal being to secure lands in the midlands and south and to subsidize farmers to the amount of £2,000,000.

Some of those prominently associated with the Ulster flax industry said in discussing the subject that the negotiations between the Government and the flax-spinners were still proceeding, and the final details had not yet been completed. The Air Board required greater quantities of material suitable for the manufacture of aeroplane wings, and the quantity of flax usually grown in Ireland would not be sufficient in the coming year for this and other demands. The farmers, particularly those in the southern counties, where the flax acreage was not so extensive as in Ulster, would be specially urged to increase its cultivation, and many of the principal growers in Ulster would be asked to give the benefit of their experience to those who would adopt the scheme in other parts of Ireland, and possibly to work the suggested new lands. There was likely to be a scarcity of seed, and it was proposed to experiment with Canadian seed. Should the result be unsatisfactory, part of the grant would be used to recoup the farmers for any loss that might be entailed.

A proportion of this subsidy would be guaranteed by spinners. While the Ulster farmers in the past had been foremost in flax cultivation it was proposed further to encourage them by making the scheme applicable to the whole of Ireland.

The County Down Committee of Agriculture have passed a resolution asking that the Down farmers should get a bonus for flax growing this year, seeing that they were far ahead of the rest of Ireland in this respect last year.

MARKET FOR EVAPORATED POTATOES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Norman D. Johnston.)

BRISTOL, November 30, 1917.

As the result of an inquiry respecting the market for evaporated potatoes further investigations have been made with regard to the possible demand for these products.

The potato crop in the United Kingdom has been very good this year and there is therefore no demand for evaporated potatoes as far as the domestic market is concerned. At some of the larger ports in Great Britain, however, quite a large trade is done in evaporated potatoes suitable for ships' stores. The ships' store trade in these products in Bristol and district is not, however, as large as that in some other districts and the bulk of the trade is done through brokers in London and Liverpool. Several

firms have been approached and two concerns express a willingness to import Canadian evaporated potatoes. Extracts from their letters will indicate the demand.

A Bristol firm writes as follows: "We shall be glad to get hold of some of these evaporated potatoes from Canada, but we could hardly say what quantity we could handle until we have some idea of the price and delivery packers could make. If Canadian packers could send us a first-class article equal to Admiralty requirements, there will undoubtedly be a large sale, and we think the best packages at the present time would be 7, 14 or 56-pound tins."

A Cardiff concern makes the following statement: "*Re* evaporated potatoes I could dispose of a fair quantity of these provided they are preserved in slices, and not granulated as they are done in this country. I have been buying German potatoes of late years, because they are much superior in slices to the granulated sort. I should say I could do with 25 or 50 tons if you could arrange for me to be the sole importer for Cardiff, and subject to price and quality being suitable. Could you procure samples for me? I am also a buyer of dried apples in 25 or 50-pound boxes, of which I presume there will be an exceptionally large quantity this year."

Any Canadian firms who may be able to meet these requirements can obtain the names of the above two concerns on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer to File No. 17227.)

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR CHEMICALS.

France.

(Consul William H. Hunt, St. Etienne, United States Commerce Reports.)

There is a very active demand in the St. Etienne district for aniline colours, which were formerly supplied by German manufacturers, but the general trade in various chemicals is not of sufficient importance to command the attention of American manufacturers. As the production of matches in France is a Government monopoly, there is no demand whatever in this district for powdered chlorate of potash or other chemicals used in this industry. There are no jobbers or firms handling exclusively chemical products in this region. The centre of the trade is said to be at Bordeaux, Havre, and Paris.

To reach the large and small retail trade in this district, it will be necessary either to make a connection with some local representative of European manufacturers of similar lines, or grant an exclusive agency to some established firm in the larger centres mentioned. A few firms and individuals here might be interested in handling certain lines of chemical products.

South Africa.

(Consul John P. Bray, Johannesburg, United States Commerce Reports.)

The manufacture of chemicals in South Africa has not reached a high stage of development, and no great endeavour has been made to supply the country's needs, except in the most commonly used products. Although the necessity of establishing chemical industries has been widely discussed and urged by the newspapers, scientific societies, and engineers, no noteworthy attempt has been made to add to the list of products which already are being manufactured. The country is still dependent upon imports which at present are drawn largely from the United Kingdom and the United States. Chemical goods are also received from France, but in more limited quantities than was previously the case, while imports from Germany, which were large before the war, have been stopped entirely.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER MARKET.

The dependence upon these sources of supply has caused a shortage in many goods. Prices have risen correspondingly, and the market will probably never prove more accessible than it is at present.

Quotations on various articles were given in the South African *Mining Journal* of September 1, 1917, as follows: Mercury, $268 to $291 per 75-pound bottle last sale, but now no definite price; chlorate, $1.09 per pound; borax, $22.04 per 100 pounds; cyanide of soda, 34 cents per pound; acetate of lead, $19.26 per 100 pounds.

Imports of chemicals into South Africa in 1915 and 1916 were:—

Chemicals.	1915.	1916.
Acetic acid	$ 2,049	$ 5,095
United Kingdom	1,927	3,854
United States	44	895
Other countries	78	346
Nitric acid	3,558	2,866
United Kingdom	2,249	2,253
United States	876	613
Other countries	433	—
Sulphuric acid	6,501	3,490
United Kingdom	5,820	2,711
United States	540	779
Other countries	141	—
Tannic acid	3,928	3,532
United Kingdom	813	297
United States	3,115	3,235
Other countries	.....	—
Ammonia for icemaking	30,859	31,438
United Kingdom	5,962	9,227
United States	14,108	11,519
Other countries	10,789	10,692
Apothecaryware	730,067	620,216
United Kingdom	557,788	460,955
United States	67,596	61,337
Other countries	104,683	97,924
Borax	80,955	120,553
United Kingdom	80,935	120,081
United States	5	443
Other countries	15	29
Bromine, litharge, and manganese dioxide	28,109	65,050
United Kingdom	27,389	62,588
United States	5	22
Other countries	715	1,640
Calcium carbide	319,977	257,565
United Kingdom	204	1,090
United States	12,390	14,590
Other countries	307,383	241,885
Carbonate of ammonia	4,755	7,582
United Kingdom	4,755	7,567
United States	.....	15
Other countries	.....	—
Soda ash	.....	24,878
United Kingdom	.....	24,863
United States	.....	15
Other countries	.....	—
Caustic soda	157,416	346,476
United Kingdom	130,354	268,772
United States	24,225	76,896
Other countries	2,837	808
Chloride of lime	30,230	30,625
United Kingdom	26,629	28,552
United States	3,601	2,068
Other countries	.....	5
Potash compounds	68,627	117,195
United Kingdom	43,239	85,271
United States	9,864	8,142
Other countries	15,524	23,782
Soda compounds	174,951	79,422
United Kingdom	84,440	70,730
United States	3,055	7,480
Other countries	87,456	1,212

ACTION BY COMMERCE ASSOCIATION.

In view of the possible shortage of caustic soda, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa recently invited the opinions of its members in regard to the extent of the existing stocks, the possibility of their exhaustion during the coming season, and as to whether it was advisable for the Government to take steps to preclude any possible shortage.

An exception to the non-development of chemical industries is the proposed construction of a carbide plant. In view of the high price at which carbide has been selling—recently quoted at $414 per ton—hope is expressed that this industry will prove permanent.

Argentina.

(Consul General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Aires, United States Commerce Reports.)

Chemicals are manufactured to only a limited extent in Argentina. The values of the imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products in the six-year period 1911-16 are officially given in Argentine pesos as follows: In 1911, 12,178,274 pesos; in 1912, 14,281,226 pesos; in 1913, 15,193,658 pesos; in 1914, 11,109,655 pesos; in 1915, 10,590,210 pesos; in 1916, 12,497,367 pesos.

Government statistics of the imports of various important chemicals for the five-year period 1910-14, and for the separate years 1914, 1915, and 1916 have been compiled. The values are in Argentine gold (peso = $0.9648), and the quantities for the five-year period are given in kilogrammes of 2·2 pounds each. The figures are:—

Chemicals.	Five years, 1910-1914. Kilos.	Value. Pesos.	1914. Pesos.	1915. Pesos.	1916. Pesos.
Acetic acid	1,839,759	312,757	48,956	48,757	26,639
Citric acid	779,665	506,780	60,928	68,007	72,365
Carbolic acid	113,099	21,328	2,532	2,627	5,346
Borax	193,037	19,301	2,742	3,034	2,664
Potassium chlorate	785,374	119,434	26,795	44,128	12,471
Bleaching powder	2,713,107	54,259	10,916	19,199	9,701
Glycerine	559,293	195,750	27,533	9,965	16,210
Caustic soda	32,343,296	1,617,161	323,766	320,194	348,798
Soda ash	17,227,485	516,823	106,476	141,077	166,473
Blue vitriol—					
Pure	53,113	42,490	4,431	155	2,540
Impure	5,776,326	866,450	136,856	196,873	212,744
Bichromates	.....	.....	.....	19,681	4,752

ARGENTINE DUTIES ON CHEMICALS.

Duties in Argentina, while supposed to be largely ad valorem, in reality are specific, since in most cases they are computed by assessing an ad valorem rate upon a fixed and arbitrary valuation, according to a general table of values which was adopted in 1906, and under which most imports are still classified and assessed here. The articles mentioned in this report pay duties at the following rates on fixed valuations in Argentine gold: Acetic acid, 25 per cent on a value of 0·17 peso per gross kilogramme; citric acid, 10 per cent on value of 0·65 peso per kilogramme; carbolic acid, 25 per cent on value of 0·05 peso per kilogramme; borax, 40 per cent on value of 0·10 peso per kilogramme; chlorate of potash, impure, 25 per cent on value of 0·15 peso per kilogramme; bleaching powder, 25 per cent on value of 0·02 peso per kilogramme; glycerine, 25 per cent on value of 0·35 peso per kilogramme; caustic soda, 5 per cent on value of 0·05 peso per gross kilogramme; soda ash, 5 per cent on

value of 0·03 peso per gross kilogramme; blue vitriol, pure, 25 per cent on value of 0·80 peso per net kilogramme; blue vitriol, impure, 10 per cent on value of 0·15 peso per kilogramme; bichromates of potash, impure, 25 per cent on value of 0·15 peso per kilogramme.

An Argentine decree of February 21, 1917, provides, under Law No. 10221, that all merchandise previously subject to the payment of import duties of 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem, must now pay an additional duty of 2 per cent ad valorem; while, where the duty is greater than 20 per cent, they pay an additional ad valorem tax of 7 per cent. These additional taxes of 2 and 7 per cent, respectively, would apply to most of the chemicals mentioned, according to the rates of duty.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt from Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian Commercial Agent, Trinidad, of an ordinance—No. 31, 1917—relating to customs duties of the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. Any interested Canadian manufacturer or exporter wishing to know the customs tariff on any particular article or articles entering Trinidad and Tobago may obtain the desired information upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 16537.)

DIRECTORY OF ARGENTINE IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Below is published a list of articles the names of the Argentine and other South American importers and manufacturers' agents of which have been forwarded by Mr. B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires. Only firms of pro-Ally sympathies are included. The names of these importers may be obtained by interested Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 19201.)

Athletic goods.
Automobiles and accessories.
Asbestos packing.
Aluminium goods, in bulk and unmanufactured.
Anti-friction metals.
Arms and ammunition.
Anchors, chains, etc.
Bottles, empties.
Boots and shoes.
Beds, brass and iron.
Broom handles.
Building material in general.
Buildings, portable.
Balances, weighing machines, etc.
Bicycles and accessories.
Belting.
Boats, launches.
Boilers.
Brewery supplies.
Bee-hives and appliances.
Baby carriages.
Calcium carbide.
Carriages and fittings.
Casks.
Caustic soda.
Ceilings, metallic.
Cement.
Contractors' supplies.
Coal and coke.
Chlorate of potash.
Carbonate of lime.

DIRECTORY OF ARGENTINE IMPORTERS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Canvas.
Carpets and rugs.
Clothing, ready-made.
Corsets.
Cranes and hoists.
Disinfectants.
Drugs and chemicals.
Doors and windows.
Dairy appliances.
Embroidery, lace, etc.
Emery cloth and laminated zinc.
Emery wheels and grindstones.
Electric accumulators and batteries.
Electric appliances.
Electric cables.
Electric fixtures.
Electric-lighting plants.
Electric supplies.
Electrical machinery.
Engines, marine.
Engines, gas or naphtha.
Engines, naphtha.
Engines, gas.
Engines, oil.
Engines, fire.
Expanded metal.
Explosives.
Furs.
Forges.
Fancy leather goods.
Furniture, household.
Furniture, office.
Firebricks.
Fireplaces.
Flooring, parquet.
Fish, cod and salted.
Fish, dried and canned.
Flour.
Fruit, dried.
Fruit, fresh.
Filters.
Fire extinguishers.
Gas fittings.
Gas generators.
Gas heaters.
Glass for windows.
Haberdashery, etc.
Hats, men's.
Hosiery.
Hardware and ironmongery.
Hides and skins, for upholstery.
Handles.
Heating installations.
Hams and bacon.
Heavy chemicals.
Iron sheets, galvanized.
Iron and steel.
Ice safes.
Incubators.
Jute goods.
Jams and preserved fruits.
Linoleum and oilcloth.
Ladders.
Lamps.
Lead bars, piping and sheeting.
Locks.
Lockers, steel.
Lubricators, mechanical and sight.
Leather and leather goods.
Lumber.
Liquors.
Locomotives.
Lubricating oils, greases, etc.
Lifts and elevators.
Lighting apparatus, acetylene.
Millinery.
Manures, chemical.
Mangles.
Musical instruments, pianos and organs.
Motor cycles.
Machinery, agricultural.
Machinery, shearing.
Machinery, concrete.
Machinery, mining and oil well.
Machinery, general.
Machinery, hydraulic.
Machinery, milling.
Machinery, printing.
Machinery, industrial.
Machinery, refrigerating.
Machinery, stone crushing.
Machinery, washing.
Machinery, woodworking.
Machine tools.
Nails and screws.
Naval stores.
Oil cups.
Pipes, galvanized and steam.
Piping, brass and copper.
Pulleys.
Pipes, earthenware.
Paper bags.
Paper, news and flat.
Paints and varnishes.
Pastes, polishing and furniture.
Pitch.
Pumps and pumping machinery.
Pumps, centrifugal.

DIRECTORY OF ARGENTINE IMPORTERS, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Perfumery.
Paving material.
Pedigree live stock.
Photographic requisites.
Rope, cordage and binder twine.
Roofing material.
Rubber goods, mechanical.
Rubber goods, surgical.
Rubber tires, etc.
Rails.
Railway material.
Rolling stock.
Resin.
Silk goods.
Soft goods.
Suspenders and garters.
Safes.
Scales and weighing machines.
Sewing machines.
Spades and shovels.
Sprays.
Stoves and ranges.
Sanitary goods.
Sanitary earthenware.
Saddlery and harness.
Shipbuilding material.
Ship chandlery.
Steamers and hopper barges.
Structural steelworks.
Salmon.
Salt, rock.
Sulphur.
Sulphate of copper.
Silicate of soda.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Soap, common.
Seeders.
Scientific instruments, surgical, dental and optical.
Seeds.
Tarpaulins.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Typewriters and supplies.
Tanks, steel and cistern.
Tin plates.
Tools.
Trunks and valises.
Tramway material.
Tractors.
Tanning materials.
Tobacco.
Umbrellas.
Underwear.
Vacuum sweepers.
Valves.
Waste, cotton.
Waterproofs.
Woollen goods.
Wire fencing.
Wheelbarrows.
Wire and wire goods.
Wire, brass and copper.
Woodenware.
Wall paper.
Wood-pulp.
Watches and clocks.
Wheels, steel.
White lead.
Wind-mills and tanks.
Yarns.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended January 11, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

January 9, ss. *Morro Castle*, 20 drums.

The market for fish in drums continued quiet, but the lack of demand has had no effect upon the situation, as in spite of this circumstance, a reduction of stocks is noted and holders are trying to obtain 13 cents per pound for codfish and haddock and 12 cents for hake.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

January 7, ss. *Excelsior*, 585 cases, New Orleans.

This arrival is very small for the consumption of codfish in cases, but no change has occurred on account of the light demand which has been in evidence. Holders, however, are trying to secure better prices and we can quote at $15.50 to $18 per case for that from Canada and the United States.

HERRINGS.

A light demand prevails for this fish and the price of $1.75 per large box of bloaters remains unchanged.

GOUDA CHEESE.

There is no change on the situation for Gouda cheese and we continue quoting from 35 to 55 cents per pound for a similar sort produced in the United States.

POTATOES.

Importation—

10,378 barrels from Halifax, Nova Scotia.
6,126 " " Kingsport, Nova Scotia.
300 bags from Key West, Florida, U.S.A.
500 " and 200 barrels from New Orleans, La.

As a result of the active demand which has been in evidence this week, the prices made a further gain and we can quote at $7.75 per Canadian barrel and at 5 cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York 3 d/s. $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent premium.
London s/d. at $4.79 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN CHILE.

The following notes on commercial conditions in South America have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, under date December 18, 1917:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The Municipality of Valparaiso has issued the following circular to the business houses of the city and Department:—

"DEAR SIRS,—The Illustrious Municipality is determined to strictly enforce compliance of the law No. 3,165 of December 22, 1916, dealing with the licenses of professionals, industrials, and merchants.

"Section B. No. 199 establishes that travelling agents of jewellery or foreign merchandise, without a representative house in the country are obliged to pay their respective license in the capital of each department. The travelling agents on arrival shall immediately advise the Direccion de Servicios Municipales, in order to avoid the fines indicated in Articles 19 and 24 of the Act.

"You are requested to co-operate in the labour of the municipality by giving notice immediately to the Direccion de Servicios, telephone No. 11 Central, if you know

of the arrival of any travelling salesman, and also to abstain from effecting any commercial transaction with him if he is not provided with the respective "patente."

"Thanking you in anticipation for the attention which this deserves I have the pleasure to salute you attentively.

GREGORIO AIROLO,
Director de Servicios Municipales."

The law in question demands a trading license (or patent) of every foreign commercial traveller wishing to do business in Chile, of one thousand pesos currency, payable in the capital of every department of the Republic, before he is allowed to show his samples.

There are 23 provinces, with an average of three departments each, or to be more or less correct, 72 departments in all, so it will be easily understood that the law is intended to be prohibitive.

The only course open to the foreign traveller is pay his license in Valparaiso or Santiago, and establish a resident agent to do the rest.

EXPORT DUTIES.

From January 1, 1918, the export duties will be collected as follows in accordance with a supreme decree issued by the Minister of Finance:—

45 per cent in paper currency with the corresponding surcharge according to exchange.

35 per cent in drafts on London, or New York.

20 per cent in Chilean gold or pounds sterling at 13⅓ pesos to the pound.

The quota payable in gold will be increased from February 1, at the rate of 10 per cent monthly, in which case the quotas in drafts and currency will be reduced at the rate of 5 per cent each per month.

Persons desirous of paying their duties in drafts on New York must solicit the necessary authority from the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the terms fixed by the decree No. 743, issued by the Minister on April 10, 1908.

SCARCITY OF BAGS.

In view of the great scarcity of bags, the Chilean Government has given permission to export nitrate and other products in barrels or wooden boxes, and the Minister of Finance has notified the customs authorities to accept the new disposition both on the frontiers and the coast as long as the system gives facilities for inspection of contents.

CEREALS.

The exportation of cereals from January 1 to December 8 this year has been as follows:—

	Kilos.
Oats	48,701,442
Barley	15,186,689
Flour	10,663,374
Potatoes	6,855,298
Beans	28,186,689
Wheat	13,307,790
Peas	8,038,275
Lentils	3,153,837

The agriculturists are petitioning the Government to save them from menacing ruin, by providing transport service for the export of the enormous surplus of grain existing in the country, in addition to the expediation of an approaching record harvest.

CHILEAN IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA.

The Chilean Consul in Neuquen, Argentine frontier, reports that Chile imported from her neighbour by this route during the open season, from October, 1916, to April, 1917, inclusive, as follows:—

Head of cattle	20,586,	estimated	value,	$1,029,300
" sheep	44,012,	"	"	220,060
" goats	14,434,	"	"	57,736
Goat skins	9,938,	"	"	9,938
Wool, weight in kilogrammes	125,690,	"	"	62,845

From the 1st to the 15th of the month of December, 1,300 head of cattle have been imported from Argentina by the Huaytiquina route.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Use of Mine Lamps in Italy.

(*Consul General Francis B. Keene, Rome, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Electric mine lamps do not require a preliminary examination by the Italian Government in order to be used by firms engaged in the mining industry. Any type of electric lamp is acceptable, provided it possesses the necessary elements of safety and practicality.

There are in use in the mines of Italy various types of lamps. Some of them are attached to the Westphalia or Draeger type (both of German production); others are of the hand type or are fastened to the belt, with electric batteries as accessories.

For the usual fixed lighting, there are in use various types of incandescent lamps. For penetrating into places where noxious gases prevail, the lamp most in use is that fastened to the helmet of the Westphalia apparatus, which is equipped with lamps and portable batteries. Owing to the war this type is no longer imported into Italy, and the Italian Government acquired from France some apparatus of the Fenzy type. It would seem that portable lamps, with connected batteries to be added to this new type, as was done in regard to the Westphalia lamp, would find a good market in Italy.

These devices, however, are not especially required for coal mines, because the number of mines in which accumulation of fire damp occurs is small. They are needed principally for sulphur mines, in which the accumulation of sulphur dioxide and the explosion of hydrogen sulphide are very frequent.

DEATHS FROM GAS POISONING—COAL OUTPUT.

From the official statistics of the Royal Bureau of Mines, Rome, for the year 1915, it appears that in the mines of the entire Kingdom there occurred, from various causes, 108 deaths, 100 employees having been injured. In these figures there are included 47 deaths and 45 cases of sickness, the result of breathing sulphur dioxide; cases of poisoning by hydrogen sulphide, explosions of gas, fires, and asphyxiation. These latter cases occurred almost entirely in the mining districts of Caltanissetta, Sicily.

It is estimated that the 1917 coal production in Italy will comprise 15,000 or 20,000 tons of anthracite and about 2,000,000 tons of lignite.

Among the lignite there is a certain quantity of the pitch grade, which may be used as a gas coal. It is the equivalent of the Scotch splint. Among the pitch lignite

mines is that of Ribolla, in the Commune of Roccastrada, in the province of Grosseto, Tuscany, in which the development of gas with relative consequences occurs.

The numbers of active coal mines in the past three years in Italy were as follows: 46 in 1914, 59 in 1915, 137 in 1916. The numbers of miners employed were as follows: 4,000 in 1914; 5,461 in 1915, and about 6,000 in 1916.

Position of the Japanese Zinc Industry.

(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

The supply of ore for the Japanese zinc refineries is by no means assured. The production of zinc ore in Japan does not exceed 50,000 tons per annum, whilst the existing Japanese refineries need about thrice this quantity if they are to be kept working at their full capacity. Further, if all the projects for new refineries and additional plant are realized, the requirements of the industry in the near future for zinc ore will exceed 300,000 tons. This being so the study of the question of how to ensure a regular supply of ore is engaging the attention of the refining industry and the Productive Industry Department of the Japanese Government.

During the last two years zinc ore and zinc concentrates have been imported into Japan from Australia, China, Burma, Indo-China, and Vladivostok, but no contracts for future deliveries of zinc ore have been made. One important Japanese firm secured during 1916 about 11,000 tons of zinc ore from the Schwai-Ko-Schan mine in China, and recently negotiations have been begun between these two concerns with a view to the conclusion of a contract for the delivery of 120,000 to 130,000 tons of ore from this mine, delivery to be made at Changsha at 61 taels per ton, 75 per cent of the ore to consist of zinc ore and the remainder of lead ore.

Another Japanese refinery, an Osaka company, has purchased the Yasuda mine, situated in the Isle of Tsushima, in the south of Japan, as well as other smaller mines. This company has made great efforts to increase the production of zinc ore in Corea, but all these mines together cannot produce more than about 15,000 tons of zinc ore per annum, at any rate under existing conditions. Up to the present no important discoveries of zinc ore have been made in Japan, despite considerable prospecting prompted by high prices, and the only important source of ore for the company first referred to above is the Hamioka mine, and even the production of this mine would not appear to have greatly exceeded its pre-war output.

Before the war the cost of production (i.e., of refining) of zinc in Japan was nearly 25 per cent higher than the cost of production in Japan's chief competitors in this industry, Germany and Belgium, to which of course must be added the cost of transport from those countries to Japan. The annual demand for pure zinc in Japan is estimated at about 16,000 tons, to which figure must be added the quantity required for the electrical industry and for alloys, say about 13,000 tons. The total Japanese demand for zinc is thus about 29,000 tons yearly, against which Japanese refineries have a present productive capacity of about 45,000 tons per annum. In the near future, when all the schemes for new undertakings and extensions are completed, Japanese refineries will have a productive capacity of about 100,000 tons, or 70,000 tons in excess of the requirements of the country.

As an indication of the rapid growth of the Japanese zinc industry, a comparison may be made between the value of the exports of zinc (ingots and slabs) from Japan during the first seven months of last year and this, viz.: 1916, 9,262,000 yen; and 1917, 15,356,129 yen.

Yen = 2s. 0½d. at par date, current exchange being about 2s. 1½d.

New Zealand Imports of Electrical Machinery and Appliances.

(From the Report on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1916 by Mr. R. W. Dalton, British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.)

Imports.

The following table shows the imports of electrical machinery and appliances, together with the imports from the United Kingdom and the United States:—

Countries—	1915. £	1916. £	1915. % of Total.	1916. % of Total.
United Kingdom	245,706	325,942	71.2	68.7
United States	70,521	114,151	20.4	24.1
Other countries	29,365	34,362	8.4	7.2
Totals	345,592	474,455	100.0	100.0

The war has given American firms a big advantage in this trade, but I see no reason why, if United Kingdom firms are so determined, they should not more firmly establish themselves when war is over. New Zealand is bound to become a big electrical country, and it is not unlikely that the greatest development will take place within the next few years. I have referred to this matter under the heading of "Public Works" elsewhere in this report. It is unfortunate from the point of view of United Kingdom firms that immediately before such a development American interests should have had such an opportunity to get a hold on the market. Wherever one goes in New Zealand one finds the view held that New Zealand, which is a water-power country, is almost the prerogative of American firms. I do not see for a moment why this should be so, and I believe that the comparative ability of the two countries to deal with high tension work and long transmission from water-power schemes is misunderstood. I would say that the need for very efficient representation of British firms is greater now than it has ever been, in order to equalize American and British effort on the market and to be ready for the big extensions of electrical work which will undoubtedly take place.

Cooking, Heating and Similar Appliances.

A branch of trade which is open to improvement from the point of view of British trade is that in cooking, heating and similar appliances for household use. Domestic service in New Zealand is very difficult to obtain, it lives in a state of constant unrest, and is very intractable. The average householder is, therefore, driven to employ as many labour-saving devices as possible, and as a result the use of electrical appliances is more a necessity than a luxury, even in quite small households. British articles of this class are seldom seen, and it is generally stated that they do not compare either in efficiency or finish with similar appliances from other countries. As electrical power develops there will be an even greater demand for all these articles.

Electric Torches and Batteries.

There has been an enormous trade done in New Zealand in electric torches and batteries. Japan has delivered a great number, but these have been found very unsatisfactory. The torches and batteries with the greatest sale are now American, and for similar articles they are very much cheaper than British; the range is a very big one so far as cases are concerned. In the case of the batteries, the main attraction is a guarantee of service with every battery, the date to which the battery is guaranteed being marked on each article. There is an undoubted opportunity for

the trade in British articles of this class. There are one or two well-known makes already on the market, but buyers complain of the price.

Japan has done a fair trade in electrical supplies, but it has been found that these are unsatisfactory, and I am told that unless considerable alteration is made the trade will not last.

What South African Mines Buy.

(*The British and South African Export Gazette.*)

There are still many manufacturers and exporters in Great Britain and elsewhere who are slow to realize what huge amounts of money are expended annually by the mining companies of South Africa on machinery, stores, and equipment of every description, the great majority of which in normal times has to be supplied from British establishments. Here are a few figures which ought to help towards a proper appreciation of the immense value of this great and ever-expanding market. Last year the mines spent on foodstuffs, fuel, and manufactures no less than £13,995,258. This is the highest figure recorded since 1911, when the expenditure was £14,071,108, and it is higher than the outlay for 1915 by £1,912,887. It is not necessary here to go into such items as coal and food for natives, as these are chiefly of local origin; but there are a multitude of other items, which have a direct interest for United Kingdom industrialists. For example, to mention only a few: Bags, £30,160; belting, £152,989; brushware, £14,347; carbide, £94,876; brass castings, £41,733; iron castings, £99,438; cement, £62,433; chemicals and assay requisites, £140,251; cyanide, £498,993; electrical machinery, £226,789; electrical spares, £109,036; explosives, £1,742,652; hand tools, £114,994; hosiery and hose fittings, £100,137; iron, £112,617; lubricants, £216,168; machinery and machine tools, £609,025; machinery spares, £270,867; pipes and pipe fittings, £428,428; rails, crossings and sleepers, £293,824; rock drills, £56,522; rock drill spares, £202,700; wire ropes, £188,122; shoes and dies, £186,433; steel, £388,797; timber, £889,976; tube mill requisites, £68,595; trucks and spares, £135,931; and zinc and zinc discs, £378,306. Expenditure under all these various heads is likely to increase rather than diminish, for, although it is true that a few of the older gold mines are nearing exhaustion, and that some have already closed down, mining enterprise extends annually in South Africa, and new properties in pretty regular rotation takes the places of those producers whose output has ceased or threatens to cease. The constant discovery of new diamond mines, the opening up of many base metal propositions, and the rapid expansion of the colliery industry likewise serve to make ever-increasing demands upon home manufacturers for equipment, who, if they are wise, will keep an observant eye upon the market in view of the severe competition they will have to face in the after-war period.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending January 25, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	439,559	336,058	70,689		846,306
Consolidated Elevator Co.	265,436	161,227	31,949	58,930	517,542
Empire Elevator Co	608,374	337,736	43,539	112,191	1,101,840
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	491,327	125,218	74,905		691,450
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	471,629	104,929	14,658	82,974	674,190
G.T. Pacific	617,658	600,957	148,589	141,349	1,508,553
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	512,887	564,715	112,069		1,189,671
Fort William Elevator Co.	266,387	268,069	54,733	64,139	653,328
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	106,512	118,997	14,239		239,748
Northwestern Elevator Co.	256,578	6,306			262,884
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,224,821	834,926	359,932	91,619	2,511,298
D. Horn & Co.	81,664	69,996	15,231	72,757	239,648
Canadian Government Elevator	261,121	108,264	29,713	64,758	463,856
Thunder Bay	452,267	522,842	102,074	42,391	1,119,574
Davidson & Smith	284,793	299,886	59,400		644,079
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	49,380	18,287	4,980	13,129	85,776
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	9,082,261	4,478,413	1,136,700	744,237	15,441,611
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	262,762	885,320	3,083	4,129	1,155,294
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	76,997	683,472	2,626	1,066	764,161
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	174,406	441,563	60,276	2,150	678,395
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,645	20,326	1,423		31,794
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	524,210	2,030,681	67,408	7,345	2,629,644
Depot Harbour	1,289,633				1,289,633
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	387,128	119,271	19,997		526,396
Midland Elevator Co.	533,204	266,591	64,970		864,765
Tiffin, G.T.P.	872,009	106,533	158,224		1,136,766
Port McNicol	1,936,693	731,194	110,170		2,778,057
Collingwood	112,668				112,668
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	444,788	163,540	47,023		655,351
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	513,394				513,394
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.					–
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator					–
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,178,916	337,040	41,515	5,857	1,563,328
" " No. 2.	832,734	72,407	10,780		915,921
Montreal Warehousing Co.	926,113	2,442			928,555
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	5,147	94,582			99,729
West St. John, N.B.	459,473	245,542	69,300		774,315
Halifax, N.S	261,108				261,108
Total Public Elevators	9,753,008	2,139,142	521,979	5,857	12,419,986
Total quantity in store	19,359,479	8,648,236	1,726,087	757,439	30,491,241

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators and Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on January 25, 1918, with comparisons for four years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 25, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	6,390,393	6,359,350	12,749,743
Interior terminals	524,210	2,105,434	2,629,644
Public elevators in the East	9,753,008	2,666,978	12,419,986
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	19,359,479	11,131,762	30,491,241
January 26, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	21,690,532	14,320,558	36,011,090
Grain afloat	89,245	101,336	190,581
Interior terminals	3,816,910	1,542,476	5,359,386
Public elevators in the East	4,736,619	8,575,939	13,312,558
Total	30,333,306	24,540,309	54,873,615
January 28, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	22,349,903	10,310,986	32,660,889
Grain afloat	1,098,386	824,060	1,922,446
Interior terminals	1,854,848	382,911	2,237,759
Public elevators in the East	7,196,236	4,889,174	12,085,410
Grain afloat	137,869		137,869
Total	32,637,242	16,407,131	49,044,373
January 28, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,186,293	2,884,346	8,070,639
Afloat terminals	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	1,728,267	987,353	2,715,620
Public elevators in the East	5,620,210	4,132,367	9,752,577
Afloat	113,441		113,441
Total	12,931,343	8,004,066	20,935,409
January 29, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,682,068	7,770,876	18,452,944
Grain afloat	4,006,037	3,238,053	7,244,090
Public elevators in the East	5,977,186	3,637,859	9,615,045
Grain afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	20,776,010	14,646,788	35,422,798

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended January 25, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	17,032	3,655	48,009	68,696
No. 1 Northern	2,159,875	264,200	3,087,472	5,511,547
No. 2 "	1,088,222	98,273	2,830,552	4,017,047
No. 3 "	814,679	27,231	1,271,226	2,113,136
No. 4 Wheat	597,069	25,586	1,131,097	1,753,752
No. 5 "	428,042	33,999	180,860	642,901
No. 6 "	326,516	26,000	19,210	371,726
Other	958,958	45,266	1,184,582	2,188,806
Totals	6,390,393	524,210	9,753,008	16,667,611
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	....	.....	2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,396	2,072	1,824	9,292
No. 2 "	423,631	580,161	281,599	1,285,391
No. 3 "	245,992	170,732	121,195	537,719
Ex. No. 1 Feed	922,906	589,486	296,118	1,808,510
No. 1 Feed	980,973	459,319	238,699	1,678,991
No. 2 "	573,473	139,163	458,967	1,171,603
Other	1,326,242	89,748	740,740	2,156,720
Totals	4,478,413	2,030,681	2,139,142	8,648,236
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,318	.....	2,499	6,817
No. 3 C.W	224,220	29,439	94,261	347,920
No. 4 "	474,027	24,347	161,225	659,599
Feed	162,753	743	6,920	170,416
Rejected	183,032	.....	40,405	223,437
Other	88,350	12,879	216,669	317,898
Totals	1,436,700	67,408	521,979	1,726,087
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	589,117	4,804	5,857	599,778
No. 2 C.W	113,376	1,162	.....	114,538
No. 3 "	26,021	13	....	26,034
Rejected	...	.....	....	–
Other	15,723	1,366	....	17,089
Totals	744,237	7,345	5,857	757,439
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total quantity in store	15,441,611	2,629,644	12,419,986	30,491,241

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

An indent has been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, N.S.W. This indent is open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 17290).

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

The following indent has been forwarded by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, 123 Cannon street, London, E.C., England:—

No.	Date.	Particulars.	Estimated Cost. £	s.	d.
58-17.	November	14, 1917—200 gross brown bone buttons.. ..	45	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,000 yards silk binding..	10	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 250 " carpet binding..	3	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 250 " brown cloth	120	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,200 " Brussels carpet	300	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 150 " bronzed trimming cord.	3	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 100 " white hair cloth... ..	50	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 250 " bronzed hair cloth	125	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 " fringe for blinds... ..	15	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 " brown and gold pasting lace	3	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 100 " brown and gold broad lace..	10	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 50 " bronzed broad lace ..	5	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 100 " white seaming lace ..	3	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 100 " maroon figured plush ..	60	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 250 " maroon repp...	85	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 250 gross solid leather studs ..	6	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 100 " brown and gold daisy tufts..	20	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 yards tapestry for blinds.. ..	100	0	0
		Transfers—			
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,400 code letters 2" shaded	75	0	0
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,200 figures 3" shaded..			
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,100 figures 3" plain gold			
58-17.	"	14, 1917—1,000 first and second shaded.. ..			
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 luggage 2¼" shaded..			
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 van 2¾" shaded..			
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 platform notices, plain go'd.			
58-17.	"	14, 1917— 200 smoking 2¼" shaded..			

Chile.

The following information regarding tenders in Chile has been forwarded by Mr. George Mallet, Valparaiso, Chile, under date of December 4, 1917:—

The State Railways Department invites tenders for the supply of the following articles: Bar iron assorted, antimony, ingots of copper, tin, zinc, white metal, creosote, injectors, lubricators, taps, gauge glasses, rubber rings, engine-head lamps, steam gauges, safety valves, locks, water taps, tanks, wire gauze, asbestos packing, sheet rubber, hose, canvas, linoleum, firebricks, tinplates, wire brads, copper rivets and galvanized washers, galvanized tacks, paint brushes, sponges, sulphur, resin, sal ammoniac, plaster, solder, oxygen, cotton, and thread, in balls and reels, mattress springs, string, screw cutters, gas tongs, circular and band saws, utensils for acetylene lighting, soldering, etc.

Tenders to be opened on February 15, next, 1918.

Tenders are invited for the supply of copper and steel plates, keys, tube expanders, polishing powder, copper ingots, tin ingots, injectors, files, lubricators, feeders, screws, tool steel, spring steel, bolts, rivets, iron pipe bends, steel pipes for locomotives, copper and iron piping, borax, drills, "Pabco" paint and native lumber.

Tenders to be opened on February 8, next, 1918.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

51. **Eggs.**—A firm in Gloucester, England, desires to import Canadian eggs.

52. **Canned fruits.**—Canadian canners of pears and peaches are asked to write to a firm in Gloucester.

53. **Dried fruits.**—A Gloucester firm would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters of dried fruits.

54. **Macaroni.**—A concern in Gloucester wishes to buy macaroni.

55. **Apple rings.**—A Gloucester firm wants apple rings.

56. **Fresh fruits.**—A Gloucester concern is prepared to purchase barrel and box apples and fresh fruit of all kinds.

57. **Salmon.**—Canadian firms in a position to ship canned salmon are requested to communicate with a firm in Gloucester.

58. **Canned meats.**—A Gloucester firm would be glad to get in touch with Canadian exporters of canned meats.

59. **Bacon.**—A concern in Gloucester would be pleased to hear from exporters of bacon.

60. **Butter.**—A Gloucester firm desires to purchase butter.

61. **Canned fish.**—A Bristol firm would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters of canned fish.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)

*Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:
Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:
Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:
Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:
Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:
Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:
Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:
Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:
Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:
Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:
Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:
Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:
Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:
Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:
Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:
Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:
Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:
Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 733.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

34884—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, February 11, 1918.** **No. 733**

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING UNITED STATES EXPORT LICENSES.

On February 1, 1918, a new application form for United States export licenses was put into use and replaced the other forms previously in existence. This application form is known as form X, and will be the only form used, with the exception of the supplementary forms X-1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Applications for foodstuffs are to be made on form X with form X-1 filled out and pasted on the back thereof.

Applications for upper and belting leather are to be made on form X with form X-3 attached thereto.

Applications for tin plate and articles containing tin are to be made on form X with form X-4 attached thereto.

In addition to application form X, supplemental information sheet X-2 is required for the articles enumerated in the appended list, and the licenses for these articles will ordinarily be granted by the War Trade Board in Washington only when the shipment falls within one or more of the six following classes:—

Class I.—Commodities destined for actual war needs of the United States or of the nations at war with Germany or any of her allies.

Class II.—Commodities which directly contribute thereto.

Class III.—Commodities which may be necessary to assist in the immediate production of some important commodity which is required by the United States.

(In this case the endorsement of form X-2 by the Department of Trade and Commerce is unnecessary.)

Class IV.—Commodities which are urgently required abroad and the application for the export of which is supported by the representative of the Government of destination.

(For the purpose of endorsing form X-2, the representative of the Canadian Government is F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In his absence, or for other reason, the application may be endorsed by F. E. Bawden, Chief of the Priority Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Class V.—Commodities, the shipment of which in limited quantities will not seriously impair the resources of the United States.

(The endorsement of form X-2 by the Department of Trade and Commerce is necessary in this case.)

Class VI.—Commodities necessary abroad purely for medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

The endorsement of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or his representative, is required on supplemental information sheet X-2, except when the goods fall under class III and V above.

Copies of forms X and X-2 may be obtained on request from the Priority Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, or from any branch of the United States Bureau of Export Licenses, of which there are branches in the principal cities of the United

States. The Department of Trade and Commerce has on hand a limited supply of forms X-1, X-3, X-4, and X-5, and will be glad to supply a few of these upon request in case they are not supplied by the United States exporters.

Canadian importers will probably find that the most satisfactory procedure to insure the issue of the necessary export license covering any of the goods shown in the following list will be to have the United States exporter fill in form X, and X-2 *in duplicate*, as far as possible, and then have the exporter send them to the Canadian importer, who can complete the filling in of the forms, paste the forms X-2 to the backs of the forms X, to which they apply, and send to the Department of Trade and Commerce for endorsement. If possible form X-2 should be signed by the United States exporter before it is sent to Canada. Care should be taken that form X-2 is pasted securely, face downward on the back of form X so that the bottom of X-2 is level with the bottom of form X.

If the application is approved, the Department of Trade and Commerce will then complete the endorsement of form X-2 and send the whole application either direct to the Bureau of Export Licenses, 1435 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., or return it to the Canadian importer, as requested.

A complete revised list of all articles requiring United States export licenses, with full information regarding the various supplemental sheets for special articles, will be found in No. 4 of the Journal of the War Trade Board, dated January 21, 1918, and issued by that Board through its Division of Information (Louis E. Van Norman, Chief), Washington, D.C.

Applications for United States export license covering the following commodities require form X-2 attached and endorsed by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, except when in classes III or V above:—

A

Abrasives, emery.
Acetic acid.
Acetone.
Acid:
  Acetic.
  Glacial acetic.
  Phosphoric.
  Nitric.
  Sulphuric.
Alumina, sulphate of.
Alundum grain.
Ammonia, anhydrous.
Ammonium sulphate.
Ammonium carbonate.
Amorphous phosphorus.
Animal hair.
Antimony, sulphide of.
Arms.
Arsenate of lead.
Arsenic and compounds thereof.
Ash, wood.
Acetate of cellulose and all acetates.
Acetic acid, glacial.
Acid, carbolic (phenol.)
Acid phosphate.
Alcohol, wood.
Alum.
Alum, chrome.
Alum, potash.
Ammonium nitrate.
Amonium nitrate.
Ammonium bromide.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammunitions.
Anhydrous ammonia.
Antimony, sulphate of.
Apparatus:
  Radio.
  Wireless.
Arsenate of soda.
Asbestos.

B

Balata.
Beans, castor.
Bichromate of potash.
Billets, steel.
Birch wood.
Blood, dried.
Bluestone (copper sulphate).
Boiler pipes.
Boiler tubes:
  Iron.
  Steel.
  Copper.
Bags, jute.
Bars, copper.
Benzaldehyde.
Bichromate of soda.
Binder twine (for reaping machines).
Blancfixe (sulphate of barium).
Blooms, steel.
Blue vitriol.
Boiler plates, copper.
Boilers, ship.
Brass, and articles of (unless containing less than 10 per cent copper.)
Bromide ammonium.
Bronze, and articles of (unless containing less than 10 per cent copper).
Button lac.
Bromide potassium.
Buckram (flax).
Burlap.

C

Cable, copper or insulated.
Calcium nitrate.
Carbons, electrodes.
Carbonate of ammonium.
Castor oil, sulphurated.
Caustic soda.
Chestnut extracts.
Chloride of ammonium.
Chlorate of sodium.
Chromium, chemical compounds thereof and their products.
Citrate, potassium.
Coal.
Cobalt, chemical compounds thereof.
Copper:
  Ore, and any metal extracted therefrom or ferro-alloy thereof, unless less than 10 per cent of copper.
Copper ingots.
Copper rods.
Copper sheets.
Copper tools.
Copper wire.
Corrugated copper gaskets.
Cotton linters.
Cyanide of sodium.

Cable and strands consisting of six or more wires.
Carbolic acid (phenol).
Castor beans.
Castor oil.
Caustic potash.
Cellulose, acetate of.
China wood oil.
Chlorate of potash.
Chrome alum.
Chromium:
  Ore, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Cloth, emery.
Cobalt:
  Ore, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Coke.
Copper, chemical compounds thereof.
  " bars.
  " cable.
  " plates.
  " scrap.
  " sulphate.
  " tubes.
  " all articles of (unless containing less than 10 per cent of copper).
Cyanamide.
Cyanides (all).

D

Diamonds, industrial.

Dried blood.

E

Electrodes, carbon.
Emery and emery cloth.
Emery, Naxos.
Emery wheels.

Electrodes, graphite.
Emery grain or flour suitable for grinding optical glass or lenses.
Ethylmethyl ketone.

F

Ferrochrome.
Ferromanganese.
Ferronickel.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilizers, including—
  Acid phosphate.
  Ammonium sulphate.
  Nitrate of soda.
  Potassium salts.
  Superphosphate.

Ferrocobalt.
Ferromolybdenum.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrootungsten.
Fireroom parts.
Flake graphite.
Flax, and all articles containing flax.
  " and all manufactured articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States.

G

Gaskets, corrugated copper.
Gauze (hospital).
German silver.
Glacial acetic acid.
Graphite.
Grinding wheels, made of emery or other abrasives.

Gutta-joolatong.
Gutta-siak.
Glycerine.
Grain, alundum.
Graphite electrodes.
Gum lac.
Gutta-percha.

H

Hair, animal.
Hemp and manufactures thereof.

Hardware, finished articles containing more than 10 per cent of copper.
Hospital gauze.

I

Industrial diamonds.
Instruments: Wireless.
Insulated cable.
  " copper wire.
Iron boiler tubes.
  " plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other iron plates ¼-inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter. This includes No. 11 U.S. gauge, but not No. 11 B.W. gauge.

Ingots:
  Copper.
  Steel.
Insulated copper.
Iridium.
Iron, pig.

J

Jute and products (including cloth bags, gunnies, twine, etc.)

L

Lead, arsenate of.
Linen.
Linters, cotton.
Linseed oil.
Lumber, yellow pine, 12 by 12 inches by 25 feet.

M

Magnesium, sulphate.
Mahogany wood.
Manganese: Ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manila rope.
Methylethyl ketone.
Mica splittings.
Molybdenite.
Molybdenum, chemical compounds thereof.
Manganese, chemical compounds thereof.
" oxide.
Mercury and its salts.
Mica.
Milk, sugar of.
Molybdenum.

N

Naxos emery.
Nitrate of ammonia.
Nitrate of potash.
Nitric acid and its salts.
Nitronaphthalenes.
Nitrotoluol (Paranitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotoluol).
Neat's-foot oil.
Nitrate of calcium.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitrophenol (Paranitrophenol).

O

Oils, including—
Castor, sulphurated.
Castor.
China wood.
Cod liver.
Linseed.
Neat's foot.
Oak, wood.

P

Paranitraniline.
Phenolphthalein.
Phosphoric acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous.
Pig-iron.
Pipes:
Boiler.
Exhaust.
Platinum.
Plumbago (graphite, imported and unmanufactured).
Potash.
Phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives.
Phosphate: Super.
Phosphorus.
Phosphorus, yellow.
Pine, yellow, lumber, 12 by 12 inches by 25 feet.
Plates:
Boiler.
Copper.
Tank.
Potash alum.
Plated ware (brass, copper, nickel).
Potassium bromide.
Potassium chlorate.
Potassium citrate.
Potassium salts.
Potash:
Bichromate of
Caustic.
Chlorate of.
Nitrate of.
All other potash salts.
Potassium permanganate.
Primers.

Q

Quebracho extract.
Quinine, sulphate of.
Quicksilver.

R

Radio apparatus and all accessories.
Rods: Copper.
Rubber.
Reflectors:
Searchlight.
Unmounted.
Rope, manila.
Rubber scrap.

S

Sal ammoniac.
Salts, potassium.
Scrap, copper, iron, and steel.
Seedlac.
Sheet bars, steel.
Shellac.
Shooks (oak, birch, mahogany, walnut).
Sisal.
Slabs, steel.
Soda:
  Arsenate of.
  Caustic.
  Nitrate of.
Spiegeleisen.
Steel ingots.
  " billets.
  " blooms.
  " sheet bars.
  " slabs.
Steel and iron scrap.
Stick lac.
Strontium ores.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of quinine.
Sulphur.
Superphosphate.
Saltpetre.
Scrap, rubber.
Searchlights and generators suitable for army and navy use.
Sheelite.
Sheets, copper.
Ship boilers.
Silver, German.
Sisal (binder twine).
Soda ash.
Sodium benzoate.
Sodium, cyanide.
Sodium sulphite.
Steam-boiler tubes.
Steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$-inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. gauge but not No. 11 B.W. gauge.
Sulphate, copper.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphite, sodium.
Sulphuric acid.

T

Tank plates.
Tolidin.
Toluol.
Toluol derivatives.
Tlbes:
  Boiler.
  Copper.
  Iron.
  Steel.
Tungsten, any chemical compound thereof.
Titanium.
Toluidine. (Orthotoluidine.)
(Paratoluidine.)
Trinitrotoluol.
Tungsten:
  Ore, and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Twine, binder.

V

Vitriol, blue.
Vanadium.

W

Walnut, wood.
Wire, iron and steel rope or cable or strand consisting of six wires or more.
Wire, copper.
Wolframite.
Wood alcohol.
Wheels:
  Alundum.
  Emery.
  Grinding.
Wireless apparatus and accessories.
Wood:
  Ash.
  Birch.
  Mahogany.
  Oak.
  Walnut.
  Yellow pine, measuring 1 by 1 by 25 feet and larger sizes.

Y

Yellow phosphorus.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, December 1, 1917.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS IN DEMAND IN AUSTRALIA.

According to an authentic publication compiled in 1915 there were in that year 165 cities and towns in Australia lighted by electricity. Of the plants in operation 87 were municipally owned and controlled and 81 were private companies. Taken by states, Victoria had 75 cities and towns electrically lighted, New South Wales 42, Queensland 10, South Australia 7, Western Australia 22, and Tasmania 9. In one or two cities there are both municipal and private concerns furnishing light, the boundaries of the former being the city proper and the latter having as their sphere of operations the suburbs.

It is anticipated that the 1918 edition of the Australasian electrical directory will show a moderate increase in the number of towns which have adopted modern methods of lighting and also in power plants for manufacturing and tramway extensions. A number of contemplated municipal enterprises, in both lighting and power, have, perforce, been held in abeyance until the difficulties of increased expense of procuring the requisite material from overseas are less pronounced than at present.

For the time being imports are to a large extent restricted to parts and fittings necessary in ordinary extensions and in the maintenance of existing plants, though the volume of such imports is still very large.

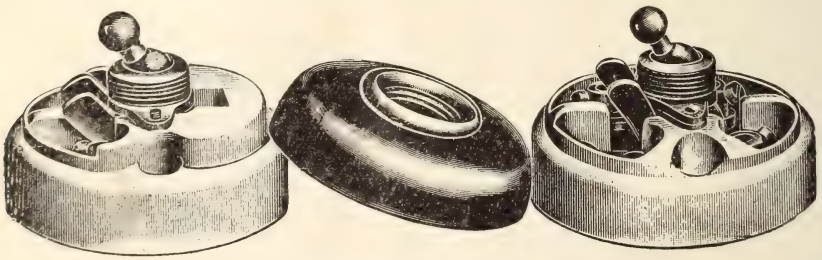
The elimination of German goods, which constituted a large portion of the Australian purchases of electrical material abroad, has necessitated dealers seeking other sources of supply to make up the deficiency. The United States and Japan have been the principal gainers by these changed conditions, hence a like opportunity now exists for Canadian manufacturers.

As the result of interviews with leading dealers the accompanying data, relative to electrical fittings which are in large demand and in short supply, have been prepared for the information of interested Canadian factories. Quotations on these lines would be particularly welcomed by Australian importers from sources within the Empire and are assured of sympathetic consideration.

Obviously, many other lines of electrical equipment and accessories are required, hence the accompanying information and illustrations are merely an indication of some items for which there is a constant demand both for new installations and for replacements.

Switches.

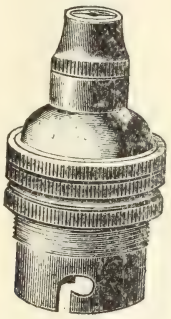
Switches, polished brass and oxidized copper, cream base, 5 ampere, 250 volts; tumbler type. These switches are the standard in Australia for general lighting control.



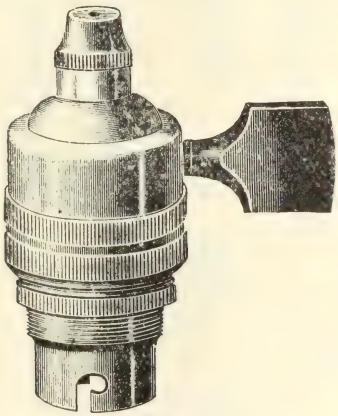
5 Amp. Type.

LAMP SOCKETS.

Cord grip holders (lamp sockets), bayonet cap or catch double contact, 5 ampere with shade carrier (known as Edison type). These holders are principally used in polished brass, about one-tenth of the demand being for oxidized copper finish. This article is also made with a $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and $\frac{3}{8}$-inch internal thread in lieu of cord grip but only in limited quantities.

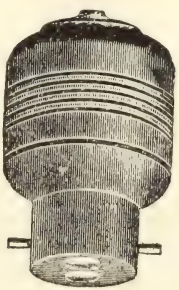


Cord grip key holders (lamp sockets) double contact with shade carrier; also with $\frac{1}{2}$-inch thread.



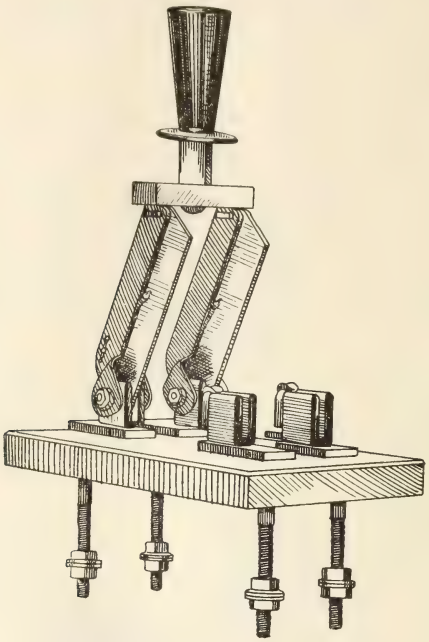
Cocus Adaptors.

Cocus adaptors, wooden, bayonet or catch cap, double contact.

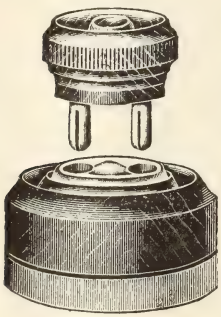


Knife Switches.

Knife switches of 15, 25, 50, 75 and 100 ampere, double pole, 250 and 500 volt direct current (and also iron clad knife switches of same capacity).



Two-pin Wall Plugs.



Lamps.

Electric lamps, wire drawn, metallic filament, pear shape, bayonet cap or catch, double contact, 200 volt, 230 and 240 volt; candle power 10-16-25-32 and 50 similar to those made by Osram and B. T. H. works in England.

Meters.

Electrically recording meters, ampere hour type of 3, 5, 10 ampere hour capacity made to suit direct current of 230 volt, and 460 volt current, 2 wire and 3 wire; 230 volt for lighting and 460 for power (3 wire). Also watt hour alternating current meters of the same capacity for alternating current, 50 cycles; 200 volt for lighting and 400 volt current for power.

ELECTRIC WIRE FOR ORDINARY INSTALLATIONS.

In addition to the very large quantities of wire and cables—of varied specification—required by the Commonwealth Governments' extensive telegraph and telephone services throughout Australia (particulars of tenders are published from time to time in the *Weekly Bulletin*), and for other services, a very large market exists for electric wire for household and ordinary installations.

The market is now very bare of supplies of wire of the following strands and gauges: 1/18, 1/16, 1/14 and 7/20 of 600 megohm test, 250 volts, made in compliance with the Cable Maker's Association of Great Britain or up to that standard. The principal demand is for 1/18.

The wire is packed in coils of 110 yards (16 coils to the mile), bound in hessian, with five miles to each case. A considerable quantity of United States wire on the market is stated by importers to be for a current of 110 volts and is therefore unsuitable for the trade. Large quantities were formerly imported from Germany, but more recently comparatively limited supplies have been received from Great Britain, Japan and Italy. F.o.b. steamer quotations sent to Australian importers by Canadian manufacturers are assured of sympathetic and doubtless, practical interest.

SAMPLES OF THE GOODS ILLUSTRATED.

A range of samples of the leading lines of electric light fittings illustrated is now available for the inspection of interested Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES.

Recently some splendid catalogues and price lists, received at this office, from Canadian manufacturers of electric lighting fixtures have been brought under the notice of large buyers in Melbourne and Sydney.

Encouraging trial orders have been placed by firms in both cities to prove the quality and value of the "made in Canada" goods. Attention is now being directed to a new line, the catalogue and price list of which have only recently come to hand.

It may be stated that, generally, little interest is taken by Australian buyers in catalogues and illustrations, unless samples can be seen or there is definite knowledge of the quality of the goods, hence, when this information is not obtainable, sample orders are placed with the view of testing the values offered.

ELECTRIC DIRECTORY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Frequent inquiries have been received from Canadian manufacturers of cables and electrical equipment in regard to lighting and power plants in Australia. It is manifestly impossible to supply—in an official precis—the particulars in all the detail necessary for the practical reference of manufacturers.

It is therefore suggested that Canadian manufacturers of electrical equipment, particularly those who are interested in export trade, should procure a copy of the 1918 edition of the Electrical Directory of Australia and New Zealand (to be ready about February 1 next) from the publisher, Mr. P. Tait, 90 William street, Melbourne. The cost, including postage, will be 6s. ($1.46) to any address in Canada. In the meantime a copy of the 1915 Electrical Directory is available for reference at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DEMAND FOR CONDUIT TUBING IN AUSTRALIA.

In making installations for electric wiring—and for other purposes—there is a constant and large demand for conduit tubing in Australia.

Recently supplies have been coming forward chiefly from Great Britain and the United States and, to a lesser extent, from Canada. In comparison with tubing from the United Kingdom, the Canadian tubing is claimed by importers to lack the high quality of enamelling and an improvement in this regard is said to be desirable if large trade is to be anticipated.

Further, Canadian tubing is in longer lengths (about 16 feet) than the trade in Australia is accustomed to, and manufacturers who are disposed to supply lengths of from 12 to 13 feet will find a decided preference in their favour. Generally, the tubing comes forward packed in straw bundles containing about 500 feet in all.

Some of the largest importers have supplied the following specifications of their principal requirements, preferably, in lengths of from 12 feet 6 inches to 13 feet, the measurements being the extreme diameter (i.e. over all):—

Close jointed enamelled conduit tubing in ½-inch, ⅝-inch, ¾-inch, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, and 2-inch.

Seamless screwed enamelled conduit tubing ½-inch, ⅝-inch, ¾-inch, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, and 2-inch, eighteen threads to inch.

Close jointed oval enamelled conduit tubing ½-inch and ⅝-inch.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

Auckland, N.Z., December 17, 1917.

IMPERIAL SUPPLIES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Since March, 1915, to the commencement of this season, New Zealand has supplied to the Imperial Government, produce valued at £41,280,358, and payment has been made of this enormous sum. This includes only one season's wool payments. The details are:—

Frozen meat	£20,029,257
Cheese, 1915-16 season	917,749
" 1916-17 "	3,295,104
" 1917-18 "	553,863
Butter, 1917-18 "	377,013
Scheelite	86,745
Wool	13,012,120
Sheepskins	556,007
Hides	501,391
Slipe wool	1,228,742
Other products	722,367

It might be said that the Imperial Government has taken nearly the whole of the surplus products of the country. The whole of last season's cheese has gone, and the whole of last season's butter, and by the end of January it is expected that the stores will be cleared of last season's meat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, December 31, 1917.

DEMAND FOR BEDSTEAD WIRE.

Several bedstead manufacturers in Birmingham have recently inquired for the names and addresses of Canadian wire manufacturers, as it is difficult to obtain adequate supplies in the United Kingdom. The transport problem appears to prevent the transaction of business at the present time, but there exists some hope of obtaining shipping space if it is proved that the wire is to be used solely in the manufacture of hospital bedsteads. A large order for this wire was recently placed with a Canadian firm but the Birmingham importer received a cable to the effect that shipping accommodation could not be obtained. If transport facilities could be procured it seems likely that large orders from Birmingham would be forthcoming.

CANADIAN WOODENWARE.

As several Canadian firms have forwarded inquiries regarding the British market for woodenware, it might be stated that reports, specifications, and various kinds of samples have been sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce during the last three years, and this information should be found of service. Transport difficulties may prevent the development of business at the present time, but the information filed at Ottawa will enable manufacturers to familiarize themselves with the requirements of the market, so that advantage may be taken of the same as soon as the opportunity arises.

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, December 6, 1917.

MARKET FOR OPTICAL GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

In Argentina and all South American States the demand for optical goods is substantial. It would seem that the percentage of the population requiring the aid of spectacles is somewhat higher here than in most parts of the world. One reason for this may be the strong sunlight or stronger glare (reflected light) of the summer months which is trying to the eyes of foreigners, many of whom have to resort to the wearing of glasses.

In addition to the people whose sight requires correcting glasses, there is a fairly large class of people who wear glasses for the sake of appearance only. It seems strange that anybody should elect to wear an imitation tortoise-shell pincenez or a rimless gold-mounted eyeglass for appearance sake, but practising opticians assert that quite a number of such mountings are regularly sold fitted with plain, clean or coloured

glasses of no optical value. Latin-American ideas on the question of personal appearance tend to augment the volume of sales of optical material in several ways. In Buenos Aires, a large percentage of those people who use temple frames for office or domestic use will carry a pair of rimless eyeglasses for street use. Ladies suffering from short sight will purchase temple frames for the house, pincenez for travelling and outdoor exercise, and lorgnettes for the opera and theatre.

A summarized idea of the local demand may perhaps be submitted as follows: There is a small class wearing glasses for ornament only; for this trade imitation tortoise shell and rimless mountings are required together with a certain quantity of coloured glasses. There is a large body of people suffering from deficient sight, most of whom purchase a cable temple spectacle frame, gold filled, for domestic and office use, and one or more pairs of less practical value but more ornamental mountings for different outdoor and social occasions. There is a restricted number of camp people using nickled frames and there is a certain demand during the summer for smoked and blue lenses required for protection from the sunlight.

Importation.

The figures relating to the importation into Argentina during recent years of spectacle frames, glasses, and crystals, as given by the customs statistics, are produced below, but it is not thought that these figures represent the total consumption of the Republic, due to the fact that the large quantities of material brought in by parcel post, and as spare parts, are probably not included in these figures:—

Frames.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
United States	4,172	3,550	5,428	5,193	5,577	2,546	....	—
France	589	442	563	1,306	824	77	....	—
Germany	371	373	732	734	898	215	....	—
United Kingdom	160	66	....	99	155	311	....	—
Italy	6	....	39	....	....	....	....	—
Bolivia	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	—
Total dozens	5,298	4,439	6,762	7,332	7,454	3,149	4,384	5,566

Crystals.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
France	13,362	9,077	14,235	11,897	11,483	3,823	....	—
Germany	12,798	10,033	12,456	10,583	19,498	6,660	....	—
United States	2,333	3,010	3,326	2,722	5,391	1,498	....	—
Belgium	2,086	300	....	6	....	211	....	—
Italy	1,754	1,225	806	1,190	1,006	1	....	—
United Kingdom	376	594	192	229	391	486	....	—
Austria	36	....	....	180	40	....	....	—
Spain	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	—
Switzerland	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	—
Japan	....	....	....	....	26	....	....	—
Other countries	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	—
Total dozens	32,745	24,257	31,015	26,807	37,835	12,699	7,809	8,323

Distribution.

The retail trade of Buenos Aires would comprise some sixty retail stores, of which perhaps twenty or thirty are in the habit of importing for their own account. The remaining thirty will be supplied by four or five optical material importing houses, who import for their own account in the usual way, and take the goods into stock for resale to the smaller retail houses. Practically no sales are effected through agents working on a salary or commission basis. It might be mentioned here that

there are one or two very large retail houses whose European or North American credit is sufficiently strong to justify manufacturers supplying them on open account if requested, but in the majority of cases a regular form of payment should be established beforehand.

Lenses.

Lenses are usually imported uncut; the rims being ground in the stores. The types of crystals imported correspond more or less to those in demand in Canada, spherical, concave and biconcave being the largest sellers. A considerable number of lenses were formerly imported from London but it is understood that supplies can no longer be obtained from England due to restrictions imposed by war necessities. Except in the case of nickelled frames, lenses are imported independently of the mountings.

Frames and Mountings.

More than two-thirds of the frames and mountings imported are gold-filled, 12 carats ⅒ being the usual material. The balance of the importation is made up of a number of nickelled frames, usually imported with lenses fitted and required mostly for the country trade, and a small number of gold frames. When gold is required, 12 or 14 carats is usually preferred, sales of 18-carat frames being almost nil.

Styles of Mountings.

The mountings imported may be divided into two equal classes, one-half rimless and the other half temple frames. Most of the spectacle frames require to be fitted with cable temples, riding spectacles forming the smaller part. In the rimless class, the designs known in North America as Fits-U, Shuron, etc., are very popular, and are always made in gold or gold-filled. Eyeglass frames are not so extensively worn, and combination frames or rigid-bar spring eyeglass frames are rarely seen.

At the present moment there is a fashion for imitation tortoise-shell frames in various styles of mountings, eyeglass frames, riding temples, lorgnettes, etc. Originally this class of material came from Germany, and was later substituted by English manufacture, but to-day is coming almost exclusively from the States. It might be mentioned here that American styles and methods of manufacture have always been preferred to those of other countries. To-day nearly the whole requirements of this and other South American Republics are being supplied by United States and Canadian manufacturers.

Canadian Optical Material.

The prices and styles of Canadian manufacturers actually doing business with Argentina have been fully discussed with the largest retail houses in Buenos Aires, and the following conclusions have been arrived at: First, that a large number of orders for optical material are being placed in the States by houses who would place their business in Canada in equality of conditions; second, that Canadian styles are eminently suitable for the Argentina market and export prices sufficiently low to enable manufacturers to compete with those of any other country; third, that if Canadian sales have not been larger in the past, it is due to the fact that Canadian manufacturers have not made themselves sufficiently well acquainted with local conditions and requirements. For this trade it is quite necessary that the manufacturer should have a clear idea regarding the nature of the business, the financial and commercial standing of the client.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS OF POTATOES TO CUBA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. C. Manzer.)

HAVANA, January 12, 1918.

The past three months the shipments of potatoes from Canada to Cuba have been very heavy. In a number of shipments the loss from damaged stock has been considerable, and, as 95 per cent of this loss has resulted from lack of care in sorting and packing or because of not having received proper attention while in transit, I am sending to you for publication in your *Weekly Bulletin* detailed instructions in regard to handling these shipments for Cuba with the hope that it may be the means of greatly reducing these losses and also that the good reputation that Canadian potatoes have acquired in Cuba may be maintained.

SALES.

Nearly all sales of potatoes to Cuba are made by cable. Sales can be made direct to dealers or through a broker. The greater part of the Canadian shipments are now coming forward on the weekly steamers from Boston and it is advisable to quote dealers, or your broker, every Monday morning prices for that week, and the quantity you can offer for shipment on a certain date. For example:—

Gomez,
Havana.
Sell thousand sacks potatoes sailing tenth six dollars.
Brown.

To which he might reply:—

Brown,
Halifax.
Sold Hernandez five hundred, Morales five hundred six dollars sailing tenth.
Gomez.

To this you will send your confirmation, which is essential in every case as no sale is considered complete until confirmation is received. Thus:—

Comez,
Havana.
Confirm sale five hundred sacks potatoes Hernandez, five hundred Morales six dollars sailing tenth.
Brown.

CABLES.

Before commencing business a letter should be sent to dealer or broker in Cuba giving him your cable address and explaining the full meaning of certain words that you would use in your cable. For example: The word "sacks" will mean sacks of 180 pounds net, and "barrels" will mean barrels of 160 pounds net, unless otherwise specified. The word "sailing" will refer to sailing from Boston, etc.

As there are many restrictions at present regarding cables to foreign countries, for ordinary sales it is better to write out cable in full using plain simple sentences that cannot convey either to the receiver or the censor a different meaning from what you intend to convey.

I wish to impress on dealers in the strongest possible manner the importance of answering promptly business cables and letters. I have had a great many complaints regarding this matter and on investigation have found in many cases there was just cause for complaint. I will just mention two or three among the large number that has come to my notice. A sale was cabled in by a broker of a thousand sacks of potatoes to a dealer in Canada but no confirmation was received. After waiting a day a cable was sent asking for confirmation and still no reply. A few days later word was received that goods had been shipped. In the meantime the Cuban dealer not having received confirmation had bought from other parties and therefore refused to accept these potatoes when they arrived. Last year, during the time potato prices were changing very frequently, a broker sent in a sale of 500 sacks. No cable was received confirming or rejecting this sale for three days. Just at this time there was a sharp advance in price and on the fourth day cable was received rejecting sale. At another time a broker wired in sale of 1,500 sacks but confirmation was not received until the fourth day. In these four days prices had declined one dollar a sack. Although these two last are exceptional cases they have a tendency to create suspicion in the minds of the dealers here.

BOOKING SPACE.

As soon as order is received for a certain quantity for sailing on a certain date space must be booked on steamer for that amount.

SORTING.

All table potatoes for the Cuban market should be of good size, clean and free from rot, scab and bruises.

PACKING.

Barrels should be well filled so that when headed there will be no movement of the potatoes when barrel is handled. Sacks must be of good material and should be filled with 180 pounds net of the variety of potatoes sold and should then be well sewn with strong twine.

SHIPPING MARKS.

Each lot should have a distinctive shipping mark which might consist of two letters together, thus: HR. These letters should be five inches in height so they will be easily distinguished among other lots. I think it advisable that all shippers put their firm name on each sack or barrel with shipping mark directly beneath, thus:—

Brown & Jones
OH

SHIPPING.

The greatest possible care should be given to these potatoes while being loaded and while in transit during freezing weather. Seventy-five per cent of the loss on Canadian potatoes coming to Cuba is on account of frost. Many potatoes were frozen this season because they were shipped the first part of November without cars being heated. It is very unusual in Canada to have very severe weather the first part of November but occasionally there is, and it does not pay to take the risk of shipping in ordinary cars. I have heard shippers say many times: "I hope that shipment of mine will go through all right. I did not expect such severe weather as we are having." A shipper of potatoes should be able to say: "This weather is unusually cold but I know my shipment is all right for I have provided for just such emergencies." Shippers should not begin loading a car in freezing weather until the thermometer

on the floor at the extreme ends of the car is above 35 degrees. If shipment is made in Eastman Heater Company's cars the company is responsible for the heating while in transit. If shipment is made in lined car heated by stove burning wood, sufficient dry hardwood must be put in each car to last during the trip even though the cold may be extreme, always allowing for several days additional to the time usually required as there may be delays on account of storms. Three or four cars can be sent together in charge of one caretaker and the most reliable man obtainable should be put in charge of these shipments.

BILLING.

For shipment from Boston to Havana all cars should be billed to The United Fruit Co., Long Wharf, Boston, with orders to unload cars and ship stock to Havana, giving them full instructions to whom to bill each lot. You can send United Fruit Co. copy of invoice and arrange with them to take out consular papers and to save delay, you can arrange with them to forward your sight draft with bill of lading and consular certificate attached, to bank in Havana for collection. In this way the documents will be sure to arrive as soon as the goods.

INVOICES.

Send invoice for each lot to buyers, giving shipping marks; also send a copy of each invoice to your broker.

PAYMENTS.

Make sight draft for value of goods including bill for consular fees; to this attach bill of lading and consular certificate, and forward to bank here for collection. It is of the utmost importance that these documents should be here when goods arrive as they cannot be freed from the custom house without these papers. As soon as goods arrive the buyer goes to the bank, pays the draft, secures the documents and delivers them to the customs officials paying the amount of duty levied on the goods. He is then given an order on the dock for the goods.

CANADIAN COMMUNICATIONS TO ARGENTINA.

FROM REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. B. S. Webb.*)

Mail and Telegraph Communications.

BUENOS AIRES, November 20, 1917.

Complaints have been made at this office from local firms regarding the length of time required to receive an answer to a communication despatched to Canada through the mails; and more particularly regarding the time required to receive goods desptached from Canada per parcel post. A specific case cited is that of a parcel of optical material which was shipped from Canada on September 6 and which did not arrive at Buenos Aires till November 15. It is sometimes stated that correspondence and parcels from the United States are received much quicker than similar matter proceeding from Canada. It has been pointed out to inquirers that present conditions of transport of mails and parcels are not only abnormal but continually changing. There have been cases in the routine work of this office where replies to letters posted simultaneously at Montreal and Washington have been

received earlier from the Canadian city than from the American. At the same time letters posted in Ontario have not been received till a full six weeks after the date of posting. However, the results of observations which have been made would seem to indicate that prompt delivery of mail matter either from Canada or the United States can almost always be secured if the firm despatching the mail will procure the necessary information regarding the sailings of steamers carrying mails to Argentina and mark their envelopes accordingly. It is not suggested that excessive precautions should be taken for ordinary commercial correspondence but where documents relating to shipments of goods or financial matters and bank business are concerned, the prompt receipt of correspondence by the consignee becomes a matter of considerable importance. New York export shipping houses, being located at the port of departure for steamers carrying mails to South America, have become expert in the despatch of mail matter, and their branches in South America, equally so. It has been found that on occasions, as for example, when a long interval occurs between the dates of departure of two mail steamers from New York for Argentina, it is more expeditious to send the original letter via Panama canal and West Coast of South America and even at times via England. The duplicates in these cases would follow by a regular New York-Buenos Aires route. Nothing definite can be said in regard to the relative convenience of the several mail routes, but it is suggested that exporters should procure information regarding sailing dates whenever it would seem desirable that correspondence should be delivered promptly, and send copies by both routes.

Advices just received from Chili announce the approaching inauguration of a direct line of steamers between New York and Valparaiso via Panama canal and possibly the use of this line may, on occasions, accelerate the delivery of mails. The first steamer is announced to sail on December 5.

Parcel Post Communications.

Regarding the delivery of small consignments of goods by parcel post, it should be borne in mind that parcel post from Canada to Argentina is delivered via England, and the time occupied in transit should be calculated accordingly. It will also be found that small parcels of goods can sometimes be sent more economically and expeditiously by the regular line of steamers from New York, on steamers parcel receipt. A parcel weighing 50 pounds has been received at this office thirty days after the date of despatch from New York, the cost of freight and consular fee amounting to no more than $3.50. It may be that to send a parcel on parcel receipt, involves a little extra trouble on the part of the shipper, although in view of the number of forwarding agents operating in the large towns, this consideration should not be of much importance. Perhaps some shippers believe that a "parcel receipt" shipment is likely to entail some loss of time and certain expenses in the custom house on arrival, and that easier and cheaper delivery will be secured by means of parcel-post delivery, but in Argentina it may be said that the formalities to be observed and expenses incurred in securing delivery of a postal parcel are, in practice, not less, but rather more onerous than those required for the despatch of a parcel arriving on "parcel receipt." In the absence of specific instructions from the consignee it is, therefore, desirable that shippers of small parcels to Argentina should consider the cost and expediency of transport on steamer's parcel receipt as compared with that of the parcel post.

Reduced Cable Rates.

Since the outbreak of the war the two local cable companies, the "Central and South American" and the "Western Telegraph Company, Limited," have issued various regulations modifying or restricting the use of codes in cabling. The large commercial and importing houses in Buenos Aires make considerable use of the cable, which is usually an item of office expense of considerable importance. The cable

rates for deferred telegrams written in plain language are just one-half those charged for ordinary full-rate messages which may be sent in code; the regulations in force at present allow the use of the A.B.C. Western, Liebers, Bentlys and Broomhalls standard codes, but prohibit the use of private codes. The use of telegraphic addresses is confined to those addresses registered prior to 1915. One result of the suppression of private codes has been to demonstrate the fact, which is now almost generally acknowledged, that an extensive interchange of cable messages covering an important business transaction, can frequently be more safely and economically effected by means of half-rate deferred messages in plain language than by the use of full-rate messages written in standard codes. A plain language message at deferred rates is sometimes delivered earlier than a full-rate message in code, which takes some time to prepare, has to be decoded by the censor and then decoded by the receiver. The cable companies are not supposed to deliver deferred messages under twenty-four hours from the time of receipt, this condition having been agreed to at an international convention, but cases have been known where a deferred message handed in to New York at 11 a.m. has been delivered here at 4 p.m. of the same day.

Announcements have been published in the local press to the effect that "The Central and South American Telegraph Company, operating the 'via Colon cables,' will reduce its rates sixteen cents Argentine gold per word from December 1, to the United States, Canada, British Columbia, Cuba, and the West Indies.

"On and after that date the ordinary rate to New York, which is now sixty-nine cents Argentine gold per word, will be reduced to fifty-three, and the deferred rate to twenty-six and a half cents.

"This reduction by the Central and South American Telegraph Company will materially assist the ever-increasing commercial intercourse between North and South America, and is an evidence of the company's willingness to aid and cement the political and commercial relations in the Western Hemisphere."

A similar announcement has just been made by the Western Telegraph Company, Limited.

The Central and South American is an American company operating in the United States and Canada either through their own offices or through the Western Union. Its route runs via Colon in the Panama isthmus and down the west coast of South America to Valparaiso, from whence messages are despatched overland to Argentina.

The Western Telegraph Company, Limited, on the other hand, is a British company, working in Canada and the United States in association with the Via Commercial. Its messages from Canada are received via London and via Madeira to Buenos Aires. Some local merchants consider the route of the Central and South American Company to be the quicker one, whilst others favour the Western Telegraph Company's route, which fact would seem to indicate that the efficiency of the two services must be approximately equal. When it is desired that a message should be transmitted over the British Company's route via London, it should be handed in at the offices of the Via Commercial or marked "Via Commercial" when landed in at a provincial or suburban office.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN CHILE AND CANADA.

In a letter of December 11, 1917, Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, writes as follows:—

"The following telegram was recently published by a local paper in Valparaiso: Buenos Aires, December 5. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, in view of the difficulties of transhipment of passengers at Colon, have decided to open a direct line from Chile to Newport News, in the United States, and Halifax, in Canada. The new service will be inaugurated by the R.M.S. *Orita*, which leaves Valparaiso on the 12th instant."

Although this telegram may or may not be perfectly correct in every detail, it is undoubtedly a substantial fact that the steamers of the P.S.N.C. are taking passengers and freight for Canada and there is no doubt that with the advent of more ample facilities, it will develop into a permanent institution, thanks to the patriotic energy of certain well-wishers in Valparaiso, England, and Canada.

HOUSING IN GREAT BRITAIN AFTER THE WAR.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Norman D. Johnston.*)

BRISTOL, November 30, 1917.

THE SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

The question of house construction in the United Kingdom and especially the supplying of building materials should be of great interest to Canadians. The provision of housing on an extensive scale, especially for the working classes, will probably be one of the greatest tasks in Great Britain during the period of reconstruction after the close of hostilities. It is estimated that at the end of the present year there will be a shortage, due to the cessation of building, of about 200,000 houses and that this number will in all probability rise to 300,000 by the end of 1918.

It is estimated in the London *Observer* that if the building of 300,000 cottages of the type containing a living room, a scullery and three bedrooms were undertaken, there would be required approximately: 6,000,000,000 bricks, 3,000,000,000 doors and frames, 300,000,000 roof tiles, 120,000,000 slates, 23,400,000 square feet of glass, 2,500,000 windows, 500,000 tons of cement, 600,000 tons of lime, 300,000 staircases.

The work to be undertaken, if urgent necessities are to be met within a reasonable time, is obviously one of great magnitude. It is stated that the largest number of cottages erected in any single year in the past has never reached 150,000, and a programme of construction involving double that number will doubtless strain the productive power of the country, especially when undertaken at a time when there will be irresistible demands for the alteration, extension and repair of factories now devoted to the output of munitions, and for other essential work of a similar nature.

One of the chief problems to be solved and in which Canada should be specially interested will be the provision of an adequate supply of building materials. The British Minister of Reconstruction has therefore appointed a committee to consider and report on the whole question of ways and means. The committee will inquire into the extent of the probable demand for building materials for all purposes during the transition period, and report what steps are necessary to insure that manufacture of these materials, so far as they are at present inadequate, will be extended in time

to secure sufficient quantities for a prompt commencement of building operations on the cessation of hostilities.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

(1) To inquire into the probable extent of the demand for building material for all purposes which will arise in this country during the transition period, and the extent of the available supply and form of such material.

(2) To inquire how far the quantities of material now available are capable of increase, what are the difficulties in increasing them, and how these difficulties can be removed; and to report to what extent an increase in production will affect the price of the materials.

(3) In the event of the supply of the material or labour being insufficient to fulfil the total building demand, to consider the principles and method by which the priority of various claims should be settled; and to report what steps are necessary to ensure that the manufacture of the materials, so far as they are at present inadequate, shall be extended in time to secure sufficient quantities for use when required on the cessation of hostilities; and to recommend what steps should be taken during the war to facilitate a prompt commencement of building work at that time.

(4) Generally to consider and report upon any conditions affecting the building trades which tend to cause unduly high prices, and to make recommendations with regard to any measure of control which it may be desirable to exercise over the charges, production, transport, or distribution of material.

Correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Building Materials Supply Committee, Ministry of Reconstruction, 2 Queen Anne's-gate Buildings, London, S.W.I.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF BRITISH GUIANA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt through Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Barbados, of a copy of the Official Bulletin of British Guiana containing the customs tariff of that colony. Any interested Canadian manufacturer or exporter wishing to know the customs tariff on any particular article or articles entering British Guiana may obtain the desired information upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 20140.)

MACHINERY FOR THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA.

(*"Russia," a Journal of Anglo-Russian Trade.*)

In 1913, that is, just before the war, the Russian timber industry imported machinery to the value of over two million roubles, some 90 per cent of saws, knives, etc., used by wood-working concerns coming from abroad. The distribution of Russian imports by countries of origin have been then, as follows:—

From—	Sawing Machinery. Poods.	Other Woodworking Machinery. Poods.
Germany	11,398	112,009
Finland	5,008	2,994
Sweden	3,081	8,785
Great Britain	714	6,078
United States	.....	3,723
France	1,003	499
Other countries	1,945	1,145

62 poods = 1 ton (approximate).

At that time, however, this industry was practically undeveloped. According to the industrial census, only 956 sawmills and other workworking establishments were working at the time of census, and particularly in five northern Governments of Russia the existing concerns could satisfy but two-thirds of the demand on the home market.

Therefore, the proposed development of the timber industry will most certainly create a new and enlarged market for every kind of woodworking machinery, the capacity of which will greatly exceed that of the pre-war market. Again, in this case, as in the case of home production of iron and steel, the metallurgical industry in Russia will be unable to cope successfully with the new demands. This is frankly recognized by those who are interested in the Russian timber trade. *Liesso-promyshlennik,* one of the most influential newspapers of this trade, states, for instance, that:—

" There is no doubt that no imported machinery, no matter from what country it came, would satisfy our requirements and needs as well as a firmly established and well-developed Russian machine-building industry, knowing our conditions and assessible in every respect. Such an industry ought to be developed, and it is desirable to do all we can towards realizing that aim. In the interest of the timber trade, however, we ought not to have recourse to the favourite methods—a high import tariff," for " otherwise it would be impossible to satisfy our requirements at all." *Liesso-promyshlennik* considers it desirable to deal with Great Britain, as " England is a country which possesses a very highly developed timber trade and splendid machine-building plant which for many years have worked for export to overseas countries. The most favourable conditions, therefore, exist for supplying our market with English machines and tools."

The significance of this statement may be more readily appreciated when it is considered that Russia possesses nearly one-half of the world's available timber, having two million square miles of territory under forest, with a great variety of hard and soft woods suitable for constructional work, wood-pulp and chemical treatment. Owing to the geographical position of the forests the dormant type is the coniferous. In the matter of numbers, the spruce is the most plentiful, but the pine forests are also very extensive. The Archangel and Onega deals are well known on the British market, and should come into greater prominence, for owing to the depletion of the forest areas in the northwest and the Baltic provinces, as the result of enemy occupation,, and the need of replacing the 5,000,000 tons of coal imported through the Baltic ports by wood fuel. the five Northern Governments of Russia will have to supply the largest proportion of the needs of Western Europe. as the Scandinavian and American output has already reached its zenith.

Among other coniferous species abundant in Russia, fir and larch may be mentioned, but there are other valuable timbers in Siberia, which will be able to compete with the European sorts owing to the higher prices prevalent in the timber market, such as the stone pine, Ayan pine, etc. There are also many kinds of hardwood—oak, birch, beech, hornbeam, ash, maple, elm, etc.

With this enormous variety and quantity of timber it is obvious that Russia will prove a vast market for the different classes of wood-working machinery.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended January 18, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

January 13, ss. *Esparta,* 150 drums.
" 13, sch. *Uda A. Saunders,* 288 drums.

The market for fish in drums has been quiet, but steady. While a very light demand was in evidence, holders succeeded in sustaining the prices. We quote codfish at 13 cents per pound, haddock at 13 cents, and hake at 12 cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

January 11, ss. *Almirante,* 100 cases, New York.
" 13, ss. *Esparta,* 2,406 cases, Boston.
" 15, ss. *Chalmette,* 890 cases, New Orleans.
" 16, sch. *Uda A. Saunder,* 207 cases, La Have, N.S.

Although these receipts are heavy and the absence of an active demand is greatly noted, a very strong feeling prevails among holders and we can quote the same prices of $16 to $18 per case for that from United States of America and Canada.

HERRINGS.

As the stocks of this fishstuff are anything but heavy there is some demand in evidence, the price advanced to $2 per large box of bloaters.

GOUDA CHEESE.

No change on the situation for this kind of cheese and we continue quoting at 35 to 55 cents per pound, for that from the United States, which is the only sort available.

POTATOES.

Importation—

8,121 bags and 2,006 barrels from Boston, Mass.
3,160 " " 3,650 " " New York, U.S.A.
2,748 " from New Orleans, La.

The active demand which was in evidence for potatoes has not fallen off. Although the effect of this situation upon the prices has been slightly noted, we predict better figures. Quotations are $7.75 to $8 per Canadian barrel and at 5 to 5¼ cents per pound for those imported in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s., ⅛ per cent premium.
London s/d. at $4.79 per £.

EXPORT BUSINESS IS NOW A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

In the following article prepared for the *Exporters' Review* by W. Tyrie Stevens, a well known New York export merchant, is pointed out the necessity of export business to counterbalance dull times in domestic trade. Mr. Stevens has personally sold a large variety of American goods in all parts of the world. While it is intended primarily for American manufacturers, it can be read with equal benefit by manufacturers in Canada.

It is a patriotic duty of every manufacturer to do what foreign trade he can, even though he may be overwhelmed with domestic orders for the time being, and having arranged for suitable representation abroad, he must be prepared if necessary to make sacrifices to execute the orders undertaken by his agents, when once they have been accepted at the factory. Bad faith has been attributed to us because there is a tendency by some to ignore the claims of the foreign buyer, while domestic clients are standing at the door, money in hand, to buy the mill output! The manufacturer has a duty to perform and he cannot escape it by burying his head in the sand like an ostrich. And those American manufacturers who have entered the foreign field in years gone by have again and again reaped the benefit when trade has been dull at home, and the export business has kept the factory running and has enabled the manufacturer to keep his working force together without loss. The time to go after export trade is when you do not need it, and the trouble you take and the money you spend in building it can be considered as so much business endowment insurance that is sure to be paid back during the life of the present-day manufacturer, and is certain to pay dividends when most required.

But the manufacturer cannot expect to wait until domestic business is bad, and then to step into export trade and secure enough of it to keep his factories going. It cannot be done. Every buyer of foreign lands has his sources of supply established, and with the friendly connections founded on years of trade, is not disposed to change his suppliers at a moment's notice. Friendships must be cultivated, and trial orders obtained and executed to the letter, before that confidence is acquired which leads to important orders. Manufacturers must bear this in mind and take every care to cultivate the good will and friendship of their new clients abroad, who are coming to us in such increasing numbers just now. A careless attitude or breach of good faith on the part of any of our manufacturers is most injurious to his fellow Americans and our general export trade, and cannot be balanced by any possibly temporary gain.

In these days of competition and the striving of all for larger dividends, is it not worth while to consider the part we play towards increasing the balance of trade in our favour, and to consider what we can do to add to the wealth of the nation? Most all of us are much indebted to the country for our prosperity, and in most instances, wealth. Is it not therefore, a noble thing and a reasonable ambition that should move us every one to do all the export trade we can, and to do it so that no complaint shall ever arise to lower the dignity of our commercial flag through any unfair act on our part?

My advice to the American manufacturer is: Do your part. Arrange for export representation at New York and abroad, by men in whom you have confidence, advertise in the leading export journals, and persevere and stick year in and year out, firstly for the good of your country, and secondly for the grand ultimate benefit to yourself.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST FROM CHILE.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in Chile under date of November 16, 1917:—

OLIVE OIL INDUSTRY.

The Minister of Industry is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture, in the adoption of the means for the stimulating of the production of olive oil in the country, in view of the highly favourable climatic conditions of the central zone, and also a portion of the north.

The annual importation of olive oil amounts to $3,000,000 gold of 18d.

Olives are at present cultivated almost exclusively for eating. In addition to the local production, olives are also imported for the same purpose, amounting in 1914 to $46,113 gold of 18d.

It is proposed that the State lay down special sections in the various agricultural centres for the raising of the necessary trees to be distributed to all interested at cost price.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Designs are just being completed for the construction of a sea wall, and esplanade, in the port of Coquimbo.

Permission has been solicited for the spending of $100,000 (pesos) on repairs to road bridges in the provinces.

ANTOFAGASTA DRAINAGE WORKS.

Tenders were invited in August last for the construction of drainage extension works at the port of Antofagasta, with a service of sea water and the providing and erection of an "Adams" elevator.

The tender of Carlos Cabrera of $612,631.84 gold of 18d. was accepted, the works to be concluded in two years on penalty of a fine of $5,000 a week.

The contract has now been transferred to Messrs. Huth & Co., of Valparaiso and London; and increased by the addition of the three streets, Condell, Orella, and Latorre, at an additional cost of $7,745.36.

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following summary of the trade of New South Wales with oversea countries during the financial year 1916-17 (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917), has been forwarded by Mr. B. Millin, Canadian Commercial Agent, Sydney, New South Wales, under date of December 21, 1917:—

SUMMARY of Trade with Oversea Countries during the Financial Year 1916-17 (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917).

Country.	Imports According to Country of Origin.	Exports.		Total.	Excess of	
		Australian Produce or Manufacture.	Other Produce or Manufacture.		Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,250,293	23,823,794	82,323	23,906,117		9,655,824
Commonwealth	27,423				27,423	
Aden	1,473	2		2	1,741	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	390				390	
Bermuda	2				2	
British Guiana	1,252				1,252	
British North Borneo	510	1,942		1,942		1,432
British Somaliland Islands	71,356	42,841	77,837	120,678		49,322
British Somaliland	1				1	
British West Indies	20,806				20,806	
Canada	546,733	248,506	1,882	250,388	296,345	
Ceylon	569,763	90,047	5,542	95,589	474,174	
Cocos Islands		769	91	860		860
Ellice Islands		518	1,584	2,102		2,102
Fanning Island		247	565	812		812
Federated Malay States	907	1,259	264	1,523		616
Fiji	1,033,779	218,138	159,708	377,846	655,933	
Gilbert Islands	42,680	14,035	24,518	38,553	4,127	
Gold Coast	664				664	
Hong Kong	2,568	103,416	11,074	114,490		111,922
India	1,509,626	848,292	11,168	859,460	650,166	
Malta	622	123,768	3	123,771		123,149
Mauritius	142	2,987		2,987		2,845
Newfoundland	315				315	
New Zealand	1,280,161	1,316,052	651,510	1,967,562		687,401
Niue		12	41	53		53
Norfolk Island	8,959	7,535	8,147	15,682		6,723
Ocean Island	11,055	12,664	4,170	16,834		5,779
Papua	70,003	41,370	81,085	122,455		52,452
Sierra Leone	175				175	
Socotra	9				9	
South African Customs Union	164,046	149,742	4,768	154,510	9,536	
South Georgia		1,692		1,692		1,692
Southern Nigeria	855				855	
Straits Settlements	58,222	340,721	10,753	351,474		293,252
Uganda	22				22	
Zanzibar	1,815		10	10	1,085	
English Channel, for orders		31,472		31,472		31,472
South Africa, for orders		1,044,670		1,044,670		1,044,670
Total, British Possessions	19,676,627	28,466,491	1,137,043	29,603,534	2,145,471	12,072,378

SUMMARY of Trade with Overseas Countries during the Financial Year 1916-17 (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.)—*Continued.*

Country.	Imports According to Country of Origin.	Exports.		Total.	Excess of	
		Australian Produce or Manufacture.	Other Produce or Manufacture.		Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abyssinia	482				482	
Alaska	1,118				1,118	
Algeria	1				1	
American Samoa	1,249	2,224	1,632	3,856		2,607
Arabia	466				466	
Argentine Republic	1,017	2		2	1,015	
Asia Minor	77				77	
Austria Hungary	430				430	
Banka	7,778				7,778	
Belgium	22,743				22,743	
Bismarck Archipelago	100,510	67,542	185,612	253,154		152,644
Brazil	8,894				8,894	
Bulgaria	51				51	
Canary Islands	16				16	
Celebes	2,273	9,213	468	9,681		7,408
Chile	49,624	53,129	47	53,176		3,552
China	266,539	63,743	1,247	64,990	201,549	
Cochin China	4,776	6,463	2	6,465		1,689
Colombia	1,097				1,097	
Costa Rica	1				1	
Cuba	27,229				27,229	
Curacoa	162				162	
Denmark	20,612				20,612	
Dutch Borneo	29,365	557	168	725	28,640	
Dutch New Guinea		302	517	819		819
Dutch Timor		104		104		104
Ecuador	2,748				2,748	
Egypt	6,569	74,000	3,642	77,642		71,073
France	663,680	957,892	449,565	1,407,457		843,777
French Congo	223				223	
German Samoa	14,738	25,393	40,863	66,256		51,518
German Solomon Islands	243	15	193	208	35	
Germany	59,225				59,225	
Greece	1,316				1,316	
Greenland	47				47	
Guatemala	4,007				4,007	
Hawaiian Islands	471	29,206	814	30,020		29,549
Honduras	91				91	
Italy	299,548	1,273,904	2,876	1,276,780		977,232
Japan	1,441,051	2,615,392	47,878	2,663,270		1,222,219
Java	364,363	261,229	21,334	282,563	81,780	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	9,681	5,237	17,305	22,542		12,861
Korea	1,049	433		433	616	
Madagascar	454				454	
Madeira	783				783	
Manchuria	432				432	
Marshall Islands		3,033	3,977	7,010		7,010
Mesopotamia	24,069		2	2	24,067	
Mexico	216				216	
Moluccas (or Spice Islands)		1,021	20	1,041		1,041
Morocco	9,165				8,165	
Netherlands	125,990	10	2	12	125,978	
New Caledonia	30,938	151,903	99,592	251,495		220,557
New Hebrides	5,654	24,907	41,112	66,019		59,365
Nicaragua	3,133				3,133	
Norway	366,821				366,821	
Panama	441				441	
Paraguay	220				220	
Patagonia	4				4	
Persia	4,568				4,568	
Peru	146,327	194,626	3	194,639		48,312
Philippine Islands	31,026	121,300	3,333	124,633		93,607
Pleasant Island	20,117	6,562	3,884	10,446	9,671	

SUMMARY of Trade with Overseas Countries during the Financial Year 1916-17 (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.)—*Concluded.*

Country.	Imports According to Country of Orgin.	Exports.		Total.	Excess of	
		Australian Produce or Manufacture.	Other Produce or Manufacture.		Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Portugal	22,636				22,636	
Portuguese Timor		52	82	134		134
Portuguese West Africa	666				666	
Puerto Rico	194				194	
Rumania	21				21	
Russia	12,575	1,153,152	2,191	1,155,343		1,142,768
St. Thomas Island (West Africa)	195				195	
San Domingo	107				107	
Serbia	2				2	
Siam	67	729	617	1,346		1,279
Society Islands	6,688	7,067	169	7,236		548
Spain	47,986				47,986	
Sudan	1,456				1,456	
Sumatra	259,075	36,266	345	36,611	222,464	
Surprise Island	2,935				2,935	
Sweden	248,694				248,694	
Switzerland	569,287	132	27	159	569,128	
Syria	457				457	
Tenimber Islands (or Timor Laut)		58	21	79		79
Tonga	26,315	11,451	13,485	24,936	1,379	
Turkey (in Europe)	1,095				1,095	
United States of America	7,778,121	3,663,216	113,135	3,776,345	4,001,776	
Uruguay	150				150	
Venezuela	46				46	
Wallis Island		161	740	901		901
Walpole Island	4	16	103	119		115
Continent, for orders		31,220		31,220		31,220
Egypt, for orders		303,314		303,314		303,314
Guam "		127,718		127,718		127,718
U.S.A. "		88,174		88,174		88,174
Uruguay "		35,724		35,724		35,724
Total, Foreign Countries	13,065,670	11,407,796	1,057,003	12,464,799	6,139,789	5,538,918
Grand Total	32,742,297	39,874,287	2,194,046	42,068,333	8,285,260	17,611,296

SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION INCLUDED IN TABLE A.

United Kingdom	168	441,940		441,940		441,772
New Zealand	196,929	201,081		201,081		4,152
Other British Possessions	27,459	305,927	4,452	310,379		282,920
Foreign Countries	28,130	2,303,131	29,361	2,332,492		2,304,362
Total	252,686	3,252,079	33,813	3,285,892		3,033,206

SUMMARY.

The following table exhibits the imports into New South Wales during the financial year 1916-17 (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917), tabulated according to countries whence imported:—

Country—	Value.
United Kingdom	£15,722,209
Aden	298
British Solomon Islands	72,124
Canada	887,378
Ceylon	580,666
Federated Malay States	4
Fiji	1,038,521
Gilbert Islands	42,699
Hong Kong	198,899
India	1,442,683
Malta	385
Mauritius	142
New Zealand	1,452,899
Norfolk Island	9,335
Ocean Island	11,242
Papua	70,648
South African Customs Union	89,377
Straits Settlements	372,184
Total, British possessions	£21,991,693
American Samoa	£ 1,400
Argentine Republic	2
Belgium	7,955
Bismarck Archipelago	134,756
Celebes	821
Chile	49,562
China	57,453
Denmark	17,455
Dutch Borneo	21,251
Egypt	16,068
France	64,996
German Samoa	14,884
Germany	20,038
Hawaiian Islands	1,072
Italy	179,434
Japan	1,451,040
Java	416,410
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	4,219
Marshall Islands	2
Mesopotamia	22,139
Netherlands	8,645
New Caledonia	34,759
New Hebrides	7,180
Norway	349,279
Persia	2,441
Peru	144,547
Philippine Islands	31,507
Pleasant Island	22,278
Portugal	731
Portuguese Timor	17
Russia	5
Siam	40
Society Islands	5,118
Spain	1
Sweden	229,276
Switzerland	53,783
Tonga	12,443
United States	7,367,597
Total, foreign countries	£10,750,604
Grand total	£32,742,297

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

New Zealand Agricultural Implements and Dairy Appliance Trade.

(From the report on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1916, by Mr. R. W. Dalton, British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.)

TOTAL IMPORTS.

The total imports of agricultural implements and machinery and materials and parts therefor were as follows, the imports from the United Kingdom and the United States being shown separately:—

Countries—	1915. £	1916. £	1915. % of Total.	1916. % of Total.
United Kingdom	40,052	48,200	36.5	34.6
United States	39,276	58,842	35.8	42.2
Other countries	30,385	32,341	27.7	23.2
Totals	109,713	139,383	100.0	100.0

Farming Conditions in New Zealand.

Farming conditions in New Zealand are entirely different from farming conditions in the United Kingdom, and in no part of the Dominion has intensive farming been introduced. The main aim of our farmer may be said to be to cultivate as much land as possible, as quickly as possible, and with as little labour as possible. Even before the war labour was very scarce. Since the war (and these conditions will probably continue for some time after the war) the shortage of labour has become really acute. Consequently, anything which will save labour is most desirable. Apart from this the land to be worked is often very rough and very hilly. The combination of these circumstances makes it absolutely essential that agricultural machinery should be as light as possible. Generally speaking, British machinery is too heavy. A farmer once told me that he had an English plough which had not been used for 25 years. When I asked him what was the matter with it, he replied that there was nothing the matter with the plough as a plough; in fact, it was probably the finest plough that had ever been produced, but no four horses in the Dominion could pull it. This may be an exaggeration, but it illustrates exactly the chief defect of British agricultural machinery for New Zealand farming.

Spare Parts.

Another impediment to the sale of British agricultural machinery is the difficulty of getting spare parts in the Dominion. The light American machines are mostly standardized, and the standard parts, which are kept in stock, can be guaranteed to fit exactly. Even if parts of British machines are available, there is no guarantee that they will fit. How important this question of parts is can be realized when it is understood that many farms are no less than a day's journey over very bad roads (often probably only a bridle track) from the nearest store. I am hopeful that the development of industry which has taken place at home since the war will result in an alteration in our attitude towards requirements of machinery in the Dominions. I would add, however, that it is almost impossible to understand what New Zealand wants, and why it presses its wants, without seeing the country itself.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Binders, etc.

A good deal of agricultural machinery such as ploughs, cutters, cleaners, etc., is made in New Zealand, and the industry is gradually increasing. So far as imported ploughs are concerned, the trade is chiefly in the hands of an American firm which supplies a light standardized plough, of which stocks of parts are kept in all parts of New Zealand. The disc harrow trade is divided between Canada and the United States. By an arrangement of springs the discs on some of these harrows can be raised or lowered by a small boy, while the discs of a British harrow can only be manipulated by a man, and that with the exercise of a good deal of strength. Canada and the United States also supply spare discs much more cheaply than firms in the United Kingdom. These may not be as good as the British disc, but in rough country, where risk of breakage even of the best discs is great, cheapness of discs is a great advantage. Most of the trade in mowers is in Canadian and American hands. There are very good mowers of United Kingdom manufacture, and one in particular which I have heard spoken of exceptionally well in various parts of the Dominion, but their sale requires some organization. The position in the United Kingdom trade in chain and ordinary harrows is better, but here again the selling organizations of firms in other countries frequently give them an advantage. There is no trade in United Kingdom reapers and binders largely owing to the strong hold which a Canadian and an American concern have on the market. Another branch of trade in which United Kingdom firms take practically no part is that in light cultivating machinery similar to the "Planet Junior" and "Iron Age" machines. There is a big sale of these machines for maize cultivation and for small cultivation work. Heavy cultivators are largely Canadian, and drills and sowers are Canadian and American. In regard to both these machines, ease of manipulation is a great factor.

Saving of Draught Power.

But the main consideration in most of these machines is the saving of draught power. As an illustration of the extent to which this saving in draught appeals, it may be pointed out that an American firm of reapermakers have recently attached a motor to their machines to drive the binder attachment, in order to lessen the pull.

Tractors.

A new American tractor has come on to the market and this probably accounts in part for an increase in trade from the United States from £1,179 to £9,524. A "caterpillar" tractor was imported during the year, but the price is too high to allow considerable sales. What is wanted is a tractor which will do the class of work for which a "caterpillar" is designed, but which can be marketed for something like £500 at the most.

Dairy Machines and Appliances.

Our position in regard to dairy machines and appliances is not even so satisfactory as is our position in the agricultural machinery trade, as the following figures show:—

Countries—	1915. £	1916. £	1915. % of Total.	1916. % of Total.
United Kingdom	2,711	4,340	4.0	5.1
United States	5,839	7,770	8.6	9.2
Sweden	39,776	43,987	58.7	51.8
Other countries	19,508	28,774	28.7	33.9
Totals	67,834	84,871	100.0	100.0

With the exception of the motive power there is hardly an article in any dairy factory in New Zealand which is British. This is a matter for some concern, for it is

in this industry that probably the greatest development will be seen in New Zealand in the next few years. The growth of the dairying trade in the past few years has been phenomenal and yet the ground may be said to be only touched. In the Taranaki district, which has been the home of the dairying industry in the Dominion for years, development has not yet been carried nearly to the full, and in other parts of the Dominion there are vast possibilities which have hardly been thought of. The development of dairying in the Waikato district, and in districts farther north has been extraordinary. Swamps which will form excellent dairy flats are being drained, river flats are being opened up, and the closer settlement of other lands throughout the Dominion is rapidly tending to make dairying the most important industry in New Zealand. Meanwhile, so small is the share of the United Kingdom trade that it may almost be said to be non-existent. Churns are chiefly American or Swedish. A British churn has been offered, and I have seen one or two working, but the price is somewhat high. By far the greatest number of the separators used are Swedish. The milk-weighing machines are Danish, and the cheese-weighing machines are American. The pasteurisers are chiefly Danish. The testing bottles and the testing machines are American. The thermometers were German, and are now largely Japanese.

The chief cause of our deficiency in this trade is, of course, that the United Kingdom is not a dairying country in the industrial sense, but United Kingdom firms make some of the appliances needed, and the fact that they are not sold in the Dominion is, in my opinion, due largely to the fact that their sale has not been properly organized. The foreign firms who supply these goods are represented in all the dairying districts of New Zealand, and they supply their agents with most minute details as to the construction and efficiency of their appliances.

Apart from the dairy factories themselves, there is a big sale for separators and small churns to the farmers. In many districts in which transportation is difficult the milk is separated on the farm and the cream is delivered to the factory. There is a considerable sale of small churns from America to make two or three pounds of butter and I am told that if a small oak churn were supplied from home to compete with this churn, which is known as the "Plow," it would find a good sale.

Japan's Trade with South Africa.

ITS MANUFACTURERS NOW BELIEVE THAT IT WILL NOT LAST AFTER THE WAR.

(The British and South African Export Gazette.)

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, Japanese manufacturers and producers have been doing their utmost to extend their trade with South Africa, and to a very creditable extent, as our merchant readers are able to testify, they have succeeded. We have more than once in these pages drawn attention to their remarkable activities in that market, which have been ably assisted by Mr. Julius Jeppe, the consul in South Africa for Japan, who last year paid a special visit to Tokyo in order to foster commercial relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, judging from correspondence which has reached us, there appears to be a growing feeling in mercantile circles in Osaka, Kobe, and Tokyo that the South African trade which has been acquired during the war is not destined to permanency. Frankly, we have inclined to this belief ourselves, and it is therefore interesting to find the view corroborated by Japanese merchants and others who have sounded the market, traded with it, and presumably know it intimately. In pre-war times Japan's yearly transactions with South Africa amounted in round figures to about £100,000, but since then they have rapidly grown, until business is being done at present at the rate of over £550,000 per annum. In spite of this five-fold increase, it may be surprising to learn that Eastern manufacturers now very commonly hold the opinion that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the trade at its present high level when peace comes.

SOME UNFAVOURABLE CONSIDERATIONS.

As most of our readers probably know, one-half of the Japanese goods now shipped to South Africa is represented by hosiery, and the other half by silk manufactures and general lines. If our Allies are to compete at all in the future, it is believed that that will only be possible with respect to silks and hosieries. Even in these directions Japanese producers will find themselves at a great disadvantage in the matter of freights, and there are other unfavourable considerations as well. After the war it is assumed that continental countries, and particularly stricken Belgium whose first necessity will be to revive its export trade, will begin to supply South Africa with goods at very low cost in competition with which Japanese manufacturers will find it by no means easy to hold their own, their cheap labour notwithstanding. We do not think that Japan need apprehend German or Austrian competition very much, for the new tariff barriers which it has been agreed in principle are to be erected in Allied dependencies and dominions for the Entente benefit will sufficiently dispose of that; but there are other countries even among the Allies which Japan believes she may have to meet on strenuous terms.

JAPAN LOOKING CHIEFLY TO THE EAST.

Another factor operating seriously against the extension of Japanese trade in South Africa is to be found in the immigration regulations, which virtually exclude all races other than the native and the white. With some exceptions, no Asiatic passengers are at present allowed to land at Union ports, although as a concession to our Allies it is probable that the regulations will be so altered as to remedy what is unquestionably a grievance. So far, however, the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as we are informed, with characteristic pride, do not believe that it would be worth Japan's while to go into the matter, as the ultimate trading prospect, even with the regulations removed, is not particularly promising. The department appears to think that if Japan will take the proper steps to extend its commerce with China, and has India and the South Seas, in addition, on its list of customers, these markets will be more than sufficient for its trade, and that South Africa may quite conveniently be left to Europe and America. We merely give these views as they have reached us, although, for ourselves, we are inclined to the opinion that they are in the main not far removed from the position which will be found to exist when once more South Africa is thrown open to the competition of the nations of the world.

Wire Manufactures for Argentina.

(*The London Times Trade Supplement.*)

How did it arise that before the war German manufacturers of such articles as wire ropes, strands and textile cores, of wire-netting and wire-gauze, wire baskets, brooms, and springs, sold to the Argentine nearly nine times the amount of goods that we did? The reason—or one of the several reasons—was the careful manner in which local market requirements had been studied and the idiosyncrasies of individual importers consulted. Against our sales to the Republic just previous to the war, and valued at £1,200, the Germans found a market to the value of £12,200. While the individual wire-goods trade of Argentina may to our busy manufacturers engaged upon a profitable home trade appear unimportant, it is possible to assure them that collectively the South and Central American markets are well worth the wooing. There are several thousands of hardware stores scattered throughout the twenty different states of Latin-America, and these, whether they be large or small, would stock British wire goods—and sell them, too—in preference

to those of German make if they could obtain them. Even the most ignorant *péon* knows the difference in the wearing quality between the *maromas de alambre aleman* and the *maromas de alambre inglés*. Moreover, where an up-country purchaser buys his smaller farm and machinery requirements he usually buys his wire for fencing or hauling purposes and the rest of his tools and equipment. He seldom comes into a market town upon shopping expeditions, but when he does, to save his own time and his horse's legs, he preferably purchases all that he requires at the one store, where, doubtless, he is well known and carries a substantial credit account. Thus the exporting manufacturer has every inducement to supply the South American importer with all the goods of a kindred nature in one shipment, and he should cherish the assurance that once such a customer is secured and his bona fides established he may be retained for time without limit. While travelling in some of the lesser frequented states—El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Paraguay—the writer ascertained that many of the up-country stores were regularly visited, say, once or twice in the course of the year, by a German traveller representing a group of manufacturers producing articles of similar material or design, and who, sweeping aside all ideas of rivalry or competition, combined for the purpose of monopolizing the connection and excluding British or other foreign competition. During a long succession of years—over fifteen as a matter of fact—this one traveller had been collecting and, through his syndicate of firms in Germany, executing a variety of profitable orders—many small if considered individually, but of considerable moment taken collectively—and by means of skilful shipments and credit terms suitable to the importers he had built up a connection which defied attack. But for the position created by the war that traveller would in all likelihood be executing similar orders still. After all is this not the more profitable kind of export trade connection to seek—regular customers who become as regular payers, always ready to consider and to try a new article if of a saleable nature, and who need no more attention than a friendly "call," say, every six months or so, when the collection of outstanding debts and the creation of new credits can be arranged at the one interview? Throughout the Latin-American states there are to be found many hundreds of such humble but desirable retailers, voluntarily "tied" to the foreign manufacturer through his traveller, as surely as any publican to his brewery.

Market for Small Electric Motors in India.

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

The *Indian Textile Journal* expresses surprise that no foreign firms has yet thought it worth while to open up in Bombay a demonstration of electric motors for miscellaneous industrial purposes, including small cotton and grist mills, printing presses, elevators, and brass and woodworking machinery. It voices the opinion that the local producers of electric current would be interested and glad to co-operate with such a project, if promoted on the ground.

Motors of medium grade and cost would probably be best suited to the market. Hitherto the United States has not had a very large share of the Indian trade in electrical accessories, except in the line of fans, but the war has changed conditions materially and previous sources of supply have been largely cut off.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending February 1, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	323,398	336,249	60,997		720,644
Consolidated Elevator Co.	218,561	153,712	35,864	64,723	472,860
Empire Elevator Co	515,510	344,471	45,839	115,406	1,021,226
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	430,427	121,939	81,994		634,360
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	411,173	96,661	18,116	81,968	607,918
G.T. Pacific	636,860	615,213	158,069	149,439	1,559,581
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	523,793	604,884	109,598		1,238,275
Fort William Elevator Co.	220,988	277,189	70,114	61,142	629,433
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	40,104	111,153	12,629		163,886
Northwestern Elevator Co.	198,669	12,329			210,998
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,309,345	903,171	398,222	97,463	2,708,201
D. Horn & Co.	82,969	70,016	15,231	75,398	243,614
Canadian Government Elevator	181,681	121,589	36,954	66,298	406,510
Thunder Bay	431,281	564,349	103,434	40,134	1,139,198
Davidson & Smith.	236,156	305,768	60,172		602,096
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	166,906	49,447	8,407	22,818	247,578
Grain afloat	2,691,863				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	8,619,619	4,688,140	1,215,640	774,777	15,298,246
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	523,696	967,548	3,083	4,593	1,498,920
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	84,851	767,782	2,626	1,066	856,325
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	208,286	510,190	63,415	2,504	784,395
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,645	20,326	1,423		31,794
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	826,878	2,265,846	70,547	8,163	3,171,434
Depot Harbour	1,200,346				1,200,346
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	377,278	117,271	19,997		514,546
Midland Elevator Co.	458,804	261,291	64,970		785,065
Tiffin, G.T.P	691,253	106,533	158,224		956,010
Port McNicol	1,674,022	711,944	110,170		2,496,136
Collingwood	109,668				109,668
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	417,801	163,540	47,023		628,364
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	513,394				513,394
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.					–
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator					–
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	737,068	61,722	10,780		809,570
" " No. 2.	898,509	333,322	42,762	1,108	1,275,701
Montreal Warehousing Co.	642,898	5,881			648,779
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	17,207	93,980			111,187
West St. John, N.B.	389,850	339,239	85,670		814,759
Halifax, N.S	179,154				179,154
Total Public Elevators.	8,307,252	2,194,723	539,596	1,108	11,042,679
Total quantity in store.	17,753,819	9,148,709	1,825,783	784,048	29,512,359

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended February 1, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	17,032	6,561	77,890	101,483
No. 1 Northern	1,756,202	433,441	2,681,883	4,871,476
No. 2 "	995,581	170,333	2,733,813	3,899,727
No. 3 "	847,150	52,016	1,105,245	2,004,411
No. 4 Wheat	559,812	36,897	994,912	1,591,621
No. 5 "	422,195	40,208	167,436	629,839
No. 6 "	359,081	30,224	130,475	519,780
Other	970,768	57,198	415,648	1,443,614
Totals	5,927,821	826,878	8,307,252	15,061,951
Wheat afloat	2,691,868			2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,396			5,396
No. 2 "	416,463	636,053	379,452	1,431,968
No. 3 "	261,250	214,176	114,054	589,480
Ex. No. 1 Feed	548,642	630,885	301,654	1,481,181
No. 1 Feed	1,043,273	496,157	220,224	1,759,654
No. 2 "	1,033,762	164,884	439,971	1,638,617
Other	1,379,354	123,691	739,368	2,242,413
Totals	4,688,140	2,265,846	2,194,723	9,148,709
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	4,317		6,238	10,555
No. 3 C.W	262,924	21,681	91,340	375,945
No. 4 "	525,472	32,525	170,515	728,512
Feed	165,161	743	8,295	174,199
Rejected	169,548		45,780	215,328
Other	88,217	15,598	217,428	321,243
Totals	1,215,640	70,547	539,596	1,825,783
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	610,059	5,268	1,108	616,435
No. 2 C.W	122,336	884		123,220
No. 3 "	25,056	12		25,068
Rejected		633		633
Other	17,326	1,366		18,692
Totals	774,777	8,163	1,108	784,048
Corn				
Total quantity in store	15,298,246	3,171,434	11,042,679	29,512,359

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on February 1, 1918, with comparisons for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
February 1, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,927,821	6,678,557	12,606,378
Interior terminals	826,878	2,344,556	3,171,434
Public elevators in the East	8,307,252	2,735,427	11,042,679
Afloat	2,691,868	.....	2,691,868
Total	17,753,819	11,758,540	29,512,359
February 2, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	22,413,326	14,548,625	36,961,951
Grain afloat	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,728,988	1,931,822	6,660,810
Public elevators in the East	4,469,159	8,024,537	12,493,696
Total	31,700,718	24,606,315	56,307,033
February 7, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	22,278,608	10,536,253	32,814,861
Grain afloat	1,690,386	824,060	2,514,446
Interior terminals	1,945,808	413,059	2,358,867
Public elevators in the East	6,912,140	4,768,505	11,680,645
Afloat	120,843	.....	120,843
Total	32,947,785	16,541,877	49,489,662
February 4, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,364,446	2,871,107	8,236,553
Afloat terminals	283,132	.....	283,132
Interior terminals	1,680,754	976,212	2,656,966
Public elevators in the East	5,300,565	3,824,142	9,124,707
Afloat	113,441	.....	113,441
Total	12,742,338	7,671,461	20,413,799
February 5, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,874,206	7,803,065	18,677,271
Afloat	4,057,784	3,265,160	7,322,944
Public elevators in the East	5,968,624	3,510,562	9,479,186
Afloat	110,719	.....	110,719
Total	21,011,333	14,578,787	35,590,120

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of January, 1918.	5 Months ended January, 1918.	5 Months ended January, 1917.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	22	1,038	54
One Hard White Fife	...	...	–
One Man. Northern	3,092	52,101	13,497
Two Man. Northern	1,705	19,723	19,852
Three Man. Northern	1,351	11,757	17,775
Number Four	550	4,162	7,732
Number Five	399	2,267	3,946
Number Six	291	1,631	2,684
Feed	100	562	5,251
Smutty	56	351	425
No Grade	279	2,213	10,654
Rejected	181	2,493	2,202
Condemned	10	22	37
No Established Grade	1	40	37
No. 4 Special	...	6	4,538
No. 5 "	...	4	3,759
No. 6 "	...	2	2,295
No. 1 Goose	3	5	4
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	8,040	98,317	94,442
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	9,246,000	113,064,550	108,608,300
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	2	57	–
Two A. R. W	1	48	12
Three A. R. W	1	9	64
Four R. W	...	...	25
Five Winter	...	1	4
One White Winter	...	...	2
Two "	...	...	8
Three "	...	2	2
Four "	...	...	–
One Mixed Winter	...	...	2
Two "	...	...	–
Three "	...	...	–
Four White Winter	...	...	–
No Grade	...	...	–
Rejected	...	...	3
Smutty White Winter	...	...	–
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	4	117	122
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	4,600	134,550	140,300
Total Wheat — Cars	9,044	98,434	94,564
Total Wheat — Bushels	9,250,600	113,199,100	108,748,600
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W.	...	...	4
Number One Canadian Western	...	22	56
" Two "	279	1,763	7,590
" Three "	217	1,191	2,698
Extra Number One Feed	632	2,952	3,089
Number One Feed	715	3,636	1,581
" Two "	467	2,753	2,256
Rejected	167	1,033	471
No Grade	471	1,803	5,241
Condemned	3	10	42
Mixed Grain	70	298	359
Mixed Grain No. 2	...	...	1
Total Oats — Cars	3,021	15,461	23,388
Total Oats — Bushels	5,890,950	30,068,950	45,606,600

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of January, 1918.	Five Months ended January, 1918.	Five Months ended January, 1917.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W.	1	19	37
" Three C.W.	176	1,305	1,367
" Four C.W.	297	1,883	1,719
Rejected	44	461	240
No Grade	98	598	667
Condemned	92	590	1,360
Smutty	.....	.....	–
Feed	.....	.....	–
Total Barley — Cars	708	4,856	5,390
Total Barley — Bushels	920,400	6,312,800	7,007,000
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	291	2,269	2,455
" 2 C. W	71	341	348
" 3 C. W	8	48	137
Rejected	7	12	15
No Grade	22	95	49
Condemned	.....	.....	1
Total Flaxseed — Cars	399	2,765	3,004
Total Flaxseed — Bushels	438,900	3,041,500	3,304,400
Rye — Cars	42	340	118
Rye — Bushels	42,000	340,000	118,000
Screenings — Cars	56	486	210
Screenings — Bushels	56,000	486,000	210,000
Speltz — Cars.	.....	.....	–
Speltz — Bushels.	.....	.....	–
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat — Cars	8,044	98,434	94,564
Wheat — Bush.	9,250,600	113,199,100	108,748,600
Oats — Cars	3,021	15,461	23,388
Oats — Bush	5,890,950	30,068,950	45,606,600
Barley — Cars	708	4,856	5,390
Barley — Bush	920,400	6,312,800	7,007,000
Flaxseed — Cars	399	2,765	3,004
Flaxseed — Bush	438,900	3,041,500	3,304,400
Rye — Cars	42	340	118
Rye — Bush	42,000	340,000	118,000
Screenings — Cars	56	486	210
Screenings — Bush	56,000	486,000	210,000
Speltz — Cars	.....	.....	–
Speltz — Bush	.....	.....	–
Total grain — Cars	12,270	122,342	126,674
Total grain — Bush	16,598,850	153,448,350	164,994,600
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and other points	5,696	69,497	75,325
" " Calgary	.....	.....	–
Canadian Nortnern Railway	4,979	34,062	36,384
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	42	607	871
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,553	18,176	14,084
Total	12,270	122,342	126,674

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FIVE MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 31st.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901–2	34,415
1902–3	33,328
1903–4	25,675
1904–5	27,770
1905–6	43,646
1906–7	37,306
1907–8	41,567
1908–9	63,190
1909–10	75,248
1910–11	61,014
1911–12	93,808
1912–13	116,943
1913–14	145,973
1914–15	81,369
1915–16	196,398
1916–17	126,674
1917–18	122,342

TENDERS INVITED.

Chile.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Under date of December 12, 1917, Mr. George Mallett, Valparaiso, Chile, has forwarded the following tenders for the Chilean Department of State Railways:—

The Department of State Railways invites tenders for the supply of the following articles for the replenishing of the stores for the coming year:—

Cup headed rivets, rail bolts (30 and 35 kilogramme type), short distance wall telephones, dynamo carbon, cottons and cloths for "Morse" inkers, pencil brushes for "Morse" ink, Delville carbon, 2 K cords for 'phones, 4 K cords for microphones, carbon diaphrams for telephones, bricks, foundry earth, cement, round bar iron, black iron piping, black iron unions with 1-inch nuts, galvanized ¾-inch piping and taps, galvanized corrugated roofing iron, fireproof safes, band-saws, brass handles, fasteners, castors, window glass (common and 21-ounce), bath bricks, liquid "Brasso" for metal cleaning, cooking stoves, shelf sets, blinds, stretcher cords, invalid chairs, carburo lamps, turpentine, alcohol, marking ink for linen, etc.

Tenders to be opened on February 27, 1918.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

68. **Short-horn bulls** are required by the proprietors of a cattle ranch in Venezuela. Quotations are to be given f.o.b. Halifax or St. John. They would like to commence with proved animals of about four years and three or four bull calves.

69. **Hunting dogs.**—The company referred to in trade inquiry No. 68 requires hunting dogs, good strain, and would like to try, say, one couple young Airedales and one bitch in whelp.

70. **Flour, oats, cornflour, split peas, sago, beef, porkstuffs, butter, cheese and condensed milk, oilmeal, biscuits, black pepper, tea, vinegar, hay, sugar (cube and granulated), straw brooms, blacking, candles, cement, cigarettes and tobacco, confectionery and chocolates, canned salmon and salted fish of all kinds, kerosene oil, matches, clay pipes, galvanized iron, slates, lumber and paints.**—A firm of commission merchants in British Guiana wish to make arrangements to represent Canadian exporters of the above products.

71. **Evaporated potatoes and apples.**—Firms in Bristol and Cardiff wish to get in touch with Canadian exporters of evaporated potatoes and apples.

72. **Cereals, canned goods and linseed cake.**—A London, England, company, formerly also trading at Antwerp, is desirous of making arrangements for future business with Canadian firms for the export of canned goods, cereals and linseed cake.

73. **Dried fish.**—A house in Catania, Italy, inquires for Canadian shippers of dried fish.

74. **Lumber, sulphate of copper and chemicals.**—A house in Bari, Italy, with established connections in southwestern Italy for thirty years, are anxious to hear from Canadian exporters of lumber for construction purposes, of sulphate of copper and other chemical products.

75. **Dried fish, wood-pulp and lumber.**—A house of importers and exporters in Naples, Italy, wish to get into communication with Canadian firms interested in exporting to Italy dried fish, wood-pulp and lumber for construction purposes.

76. **Leather, boots and shoes, dried fish.**—A commission agent in Catania, Italy, would like to hear from Canadian producers of tanned hides, boots and shoes and dried fish.

77. **Asbestos, wood-pulp, metals and ferro-alloys.**—A house in Genoa would like to have offers from Canadian producers of asbestos, nickel, chrome ore, wood-pulp, steel billets, pig-iron and such ferro-alloys as ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten, ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc.

78. **Grain, dried fish and lumber.**—A firm of agents in Leghorn and Florence would welcome negotiations with Canadian concerns prepared to export to Italy grain, codfish, dried fish, lumber for construction purposes, asbestos, and wood-pulp.

79. **Fish oils, tanning extracts, etc.**—An agent in Leghorn who has been dealing exclusively with Great Britain is willing to accept a Canadian agency for northern and central Italy in fish oils, and in other articles interesting the tanning and dressing trades, as well as the oil and colour trades generally.

80. **Grain, food products, leather, chemicals, oils and fats.**—An agent in Naples desires to hear from Canadian firms interested in exporting grain, conserved food products, leather (tanned or raw), chemicals and chemical products, oils and fats.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Dry colours, etc.—An English company, whose representative is now in Canada, is in a position to offer dry colours for making paints, earth colours such as iron oxide, prussian blue, yellow chrome, zinc white, ultramarine blue. Will firms who are open to buy kindly submit samples of what they require and full particulars. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2924.)

Cigarette and cigar holders.—A London (England) firm, manufacturing cigarette and cigar holders with quill mouthpieces, desires to appoint agents in the various provinces of Canada. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry, No. 2893.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan.

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:
Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:
Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:
Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:
Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:
Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:
Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:
Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:
Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:
Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:
Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:
Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:
Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:
Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:
Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:
Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:
Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:
Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 734.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

35265—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, February 18, 1918. No. 734

INDEX TO "WEEKLY BULLETIN."

The Index to the "Weekly Bulletin" for the six months ended December 31, 1917, is being sent out with this issue. It is suggested that those interested in Canadian export should preserve the consecutive numbers of the "Weekly," together with the Index and Supplements, in bound volumes or some other form convenient for future reference. Back numbers, with the exception of those which may be out of print, as well as additional copies of the Index may be had free of charge upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

PROHIBITED IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

On page 124 of *Weekly Bulletin* No. 731 was published a cable from the Canadian High Commissioner in London to the effect that the British Department of Import Restrictions have revoked the general licenses prevailing in respect of hardware, dating from February 1, 1918. From that date special licenses have been issued on the ration plan. The following is a list of the hardware articles affected:—

Awl blades.
Bale ties, wire for hay and paper.
Ball-bearing bolts.
Ball bearings, steel.
Ball retainers.
Barbed wire.
Bells and buzzers, electric, for telephones, and telephone fire-alarms.
Belt hooks (for use on belts of sewing machines).
Belt hooks, steel (for binding machinery belting).
Bolts and nuts of all kinds, blank or tapped, except door bolts.
Brass tape.
Brass strip.
Bricklayers' and plasterers' trowels, as masons' tools.
Choppers and hatchets.
Deacon's welt ploughs (shoemakers' tools).
Forks, garden and agricultural, with handles.
Hammers and hammer heads.
Hoes, garden and agricultural, with handles.
Heddle steel strip.
Hooks, wire (other than coat or hat hooks).
Iron hook strip.
Jacks, lifting and track.

Lanterns, hurricane.
Lanterns, tubular, for farm use.
Nails, wire.
Nipples, spoke, or bolts for cycles.
Nippers, wire.
Pins, wire.
Rakes, garden or agricultural, with handles.
Roller bearings.
Safety pins (wire).
Screws (wire).
Scythes and sickles.
Shears (as tools).
Spanners.
Spoke nipples or bolts for cycles.
Staples, iron or steel.
Staples, wire.
Steel strip, for the manufacture of tubes, band-saws and other articles of steel.
Struts, trench.
Tanks, enamelled steel with glass linings.
Tools (agricultural, carpenters', coopers,' engineers', joiners', masons', shipwrights', and edge tools).
Tubes, brass and copper.
Tubes, brass-coated.
Tubing, solid drawn weldless.
Wire, except tungsten filament and molybdenum.
Wire rods.
Wire, steel, coppered and flattened.
Wire, nickelled, copper leading in.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, December 18, 1917.

TRADE IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN AUSTRALIA.

While the manufacture of drugs and chemicals is steadily increasing in Australia, it is recognized that a very considerable portion of these requirements must continue to be imported from oversea countries which are more advantageously situated in obtaining crude materials and where extensive plants—and cheap power facilities—materially reduce costs of production.

A number of lines—commercial, industrial and pharmaceutical—are stated to be produced in Australia in sufficient quantities for all reasonable domestic requirements, but others only partly meet the demand. The deficiency is therefore supplied by importations from oversea which also furnish a still wider range of products that are not made in Australia.

While there have been some importations from Canada over quite a period of years, the trade has, so far, not shown any marked development, but there are indications of larger exports to Australia through new industries and the attention now being given by manufacturers in the Dominion to the oversea markets.

SOME CANADIAN CHEMICALS.

From letters of inquiry sent to this office and from advertisements in Canadian trade journals, the appended schedule was compiled and submitted to wholesale druggists and other importers of chemicals in Australia as illustrative of some of the products now being made in Canada.

Some of these chemicals are also made in Australia but (in the main) in insufficient quantities to satisfy the demand. For the guidance of Canadian manufacturers, the lines known to be made in Australia are marked, in the list, with a single asterisk, while those for which there is, comparatively, no demand are marked with two asterisks:—

Acetate of lead.
Acetate of lime.*
Acetate of soda.
Acetic acid (crude).**
Acetic acid (refined).**
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone alcohol.*
Acetone oils.*
Acetone pure.*
Acetyl salicylic acid.
Alcohol absolute.
Ammonia (all forms).**
Ammonia carbonate.
Ammonia chloride (sal ammoniac).
Anhydrous ammonia.**
Arsenic.*
Aqua ammonia.*
Barytes.**
Benzoate of soda.
Benzoic acid.
Bicarbonate of soda.
Bichromate of soda.
Bisulphate of soda (nitre cake).**
Bisulphate of soda.*
Bromides.
Calcium chloride.
Camphor.
Carbolic acid.*
Carbon disulphite.*
Caustic soda.
Charcoal.*
Chloride of lime.
Collodion flexile.
Columnian spirits.**
Copperas.*
C. P. acids.*
Creosote oils.
Epsom salts.*
Ether.
Formaldehyde.*
Fustic.
Glauber salt.*
Hematine crystals.
Hyposulphite of soda.*
Lithopone.
Logwood.
Logwood 51 for cotton.**
Magnesium chloride.*
Mercurials.
Methyl acetate.*
Methyl alcohol.*
Methyl alcohol pure.*
Mixed acids.**
Muriatic acid.*
Nitric acid.*
Paramido phenol hydrochloride base.
Phenacetin.
Phosphate of soda.
Pyrogallic acid.
Sal soda.
Salt cake.**
Salicylic acid.
Silicate of soda.
Soda ash.
Sodium benzoate.
Soldering flux.**
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphide of soda.
Sulphur black powder.
Sulphuric acid.*
Tinning flux.
Titanium oxalate.
Tri-sodium phosphate.
Wood alcohol.*
Zinc chloride.

TO DEVELOP EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CHEMICALS.

In order to ascertain to what extent there was an inducement for Canadian manufacturers of drugs and chemicals to exploit the Australian market, the leading wholesale druggists and importers in the Commonwealth were either interviewed or approached by correspondence.

A list of the chemicals produced in Canada was compiled (from letters of inquiry, trade journals, etc.) and submitted to the largest buyers in Australia. Under the circumstances, the list was by no means complete—particularly in pharmaceutical lines—

but it served the purpose of eliciting a large number of replies in which a desire was expressed to handle Canadian products and to receive quotations on various lines.

The leading wholesale druggists and importers in Australia would welcome f.o.b. steamer quotations on all Canadian drugs and chemicals from manufacturers in a position to export considerable quantities. Many products are in very short supply and a desire has been expressed to receive immediate quotations on the following lines in particular: Phenazone; aspirin (pure); caffeine citrate; potass. iodide; potass. permanganate; calcium lactate; glycerophosphates, iron, calcium; hypophosphites of iron, potash, calcium, barbitone sodium; sulphonal; general potash salts; thymol; santonin; mag. carb. powder; formic acid; lactic acid; saccharine; cresylic acids.

AUSTRALIAN REQUIREMENTS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

The Australian importations of chemicals and allied products for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1916 (the latest available) are shown in the appended schedule. Conditions have materially altered during the last 18 months, and a large number of lines in which a shortage was not then pronounced are now either very scarce or altogether unprocurable.

Australian Imports.

	1915-16
Pharmaceutical Products—	£
Bacteriological products and serum	11,685
Bisulphites and sulphites of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium	1,352
Cocaine and salts thereof	171
Cream of tartar	398,745
Foaming powders and liquids, including malto-peptone, yeast food, etc., glycyrrhizin and its compounds	6,163
Food preservatives, n.e.i.	5,682
Fullers' earth, in bulk	516
Heroin and salts thereof	19
Insecticides, disinfectants and formalin	45,451
Washes—sheep, cattle and horse	16,081
Medicines	339,892
Morphia and its salts	418
Oils, essential (non-spirituous) and eucalyptus	77,785
Opium, contained in medicinal preparations	—
" for medicinal purposes	2,618
Saccharin and other similar substitutes	5,420
Soda, bicarbonate and carbonate	44,481
Other	395,952
Industrial Chemicals—	
Acids—	
Acetic containing not more than 6 per cent of absolute acid	1,041
Boric	10,931
Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric	553
Salicylic	4,857
Tartaric	118,003
Other	51,577
Alum	1,961
Ammonia—	
Anhydrous, liquid, acetate, carbonate, and voltoids of sal-ammoniac	4,337
Muriate	3,733
Calcium, carbide of	118,715
Cyanide of potassium, sodium, and bromide salts	163,842
Dyes	70,290
Gas, carbolic acid	7
Naphthalene, n.e.i. (not crude)	2,250
Perfumery; including perfumed ammonia, toilet preparations (perfumed or not); skin foods, refined lanoline, refined glycerine, and petroleum jelly	158,726
Photographic goods—sulphite of soda, nitrate of silver, powdered magnesium, and chloride of gold	2,459
Potash and pearlash (crude) and caustic potash (in bulk)	3,396
Saltpetre	13,854
Sodas—	
Acetates for the manufacture of acetic acid	9,667
Soda ash	66,178
Caustic	82,856

AUSTRALIAN REQUIREMENTS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Australian Imports—*Continued.*

	1915-16.
Industrial Chemicals—*Continued.*	
Sodas—*Con.*	
Crystals	334
Salicylate of	8,788
Silicate	15,144
Sulphate of copper	10,805
Sulphur, brimstone	219,743
Chemicals used as Fertilizers—	
Ammonia, sulphate	20
Guano	792
Rock phosphates	440,434
Soda nitrate	49,463
Superphosphates	10,308
Other	3,489
Pharmaceutical products	1,352,431
Industrial chemicals	1,144,047
Chemicals used as fertilizers	504,506
Total	£3,000,984

IMPORTATIONS CANADIAN CHEMICALS, 1915-16.

In view of the fact that the value of the Australian imports of drugs and chemicals aggregated over £3,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1916, it appears a glaring anomaly that Canada's portion of that trade should only reach the comparatively humble figure of £28,491, when bearing in mind the distinct advances made in the Dominion in recent years in manufacturing such goods and products.

The following values are credited to Canada as the country of origin in the Commonwealth trade returns for 1915-16:—

Medicines	£ 6,187
Opium, for medicinal purposes	3
Other pharmaceutical products	4,184
Calcium, carbide of	16,865
Perfumery and allied goods	120
Caustic soda	1,081
Salicylate of soda	51
Total	£28,491

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

In 1910 there were 176 Australian factories engaged in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and by-products, which employed 3,827 hands. In 1915 (the latest for which statistics are available) the number of these factories had increased to 206 and the hands to 4,601, while the total value of the output for the year was given as £3,523,560. During the past two years a further impetus has been given to the industry, owing to the effect of the war on importations, and the consequent inducement to manufacturers to extend their operations.

Concurrent with the difficulty of importers obtaining manufactured chemicals is the difficulty experienced by Australian chemical industries in securing their necessary raw materials from oversea, but, obviously, the lines made in Australia, which compete successfully with the imported, are chiefly produced from raw products obtainable within—or comparatively near to—the Commonwealth.

The natural protection of ocean freights (abnormally high just now), and the customs duties on manufactured lines, give Australian chemical industries a big advantage.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA STANDARDS.

It may be stated that in so far as pharmaceutical lines of chemicals are concerned, Australian importers emphasize that the market invariably calls for British pharmacopœia standards and, as far as possible, it is advisable for Canadian manufacturers desirous of exporting to Australia to comply with these standards.

It is true that a limited quantity of United States pharmacopœia lines are imported, but the trade would much rather—from the usage of the country—have their quotations on the basis of the well known B.P. qualities.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN AUSTRALIA.

On page 57 of the revised edition of the Directory of Foreign Importers, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, will be found a list of the wholesale chemists and druggists in Australia.

The names of the importers, the particular products concerning which each desires, prices and information, together with the names and addresses of their buying agents in London and New York are embodied in a special summary which may be inspected, by interested Canadian manufacturers, at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer to File No. 20144).

ITALY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

Milan, December 12, 1917.

MARKET FOR POTATO FLOUR IN ITALY.

The importation of potato flour into Italy is stated to be very important and is handled on a large scale, the greater part of which is used by the cotton industry. Before the war the flour imported was mainly of Dutch origin and was considered of the first quality. Now Italy's importation of this commodity is insufficient for her needs, the supplies from Holland no longer arriving and but reduced proportions coming from Japan.

No detailed figures show Italy's importation of potato flour, but this article is included in her imports of "fecole" i.e. flour and nutritive substances of grain and roots. In normal times the total importation under this heading reached about 17,600 tons a year, valued in the Government returns at approximately $300,000. About two-thirds of this was imported from Holland and was practically all fecola di patate, i.e., potato flour. The remaining one-third consisted of small quantities of arrowroot and tapioca "fecole," for food purposes, but the major part was made up of sago and palm "fecole," 90 per cent of which came from the Straits Settlements, and was used in part for food, but especially as a base for the extraction of glucose for the sizing of cottons.

Prices of Potato Flour.

The pre-war and present prices paid for potato flour in Italy are given hereunder:—

Pre-war Prices.

Quantity.	Cost.	Conditions.
100 kgs. *i.e.* 220 lb.	29 to 30 lires *i.e.* $5.80 to $6.	c.i.f. Italian port.

Present Prices.

Quantity.	Cost.	Conditions.
100 kgs. *i.e.* 220 lb.	240 to 250 lires *i.e.* $30 to $35 at present exchange.	c.i.f. Italian port.

Provided Canadian potato flour can compete as regards quality, colour, and price, it is stated a good market should be found in Italy. Moreover, if firms interested in the shipping of this commodity to Italy, can give assurances of delivery, and will send samples and conditions of sale to this office, every effort will be made to secure desirable connections. The names and addresses of two Italian houses specially interested in the importation of potato flour may be had on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, (Ref. File No. 15236).

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

PETROGRAD, December 10, 1917.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

January to June, 1917.

There has been some delay in the publication of the Russian trade returns for the first half of 1917. The figures, however, are of interest as they cover the first four months of the revolution.

The volume and value of these Russian trade exchanges by way of the European and Caucasian Black Sea frontiers, including also the trade with Finland, are shown to have been for

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
		(In thousands of poods.)		
Exports	616.5	31.5	45.1	14.5
Imports	402.9	42.5	61.3	58.0
		(In millions of roubles.)		
Exports	677.6	94.2	168.8	111.2
Imports	710.1	184.0	511.8	853.4
Balance	— 32.5	— 87.8	—343.0	—742.2

The value of the foreign trade by way of the port of Vladivostok for the five months, January to May of 1916 and 1917, was:—

	1916.	1917.
	(In thousands of roubles.)	
Exports	14.206	8.272
Imports	294.853	201.785

The distribution of the exports by countries of destination, and of the imports by countries of origin, were as follows:—

Exports (thousands of roubles).

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Great Britain	30.219	53.056	22.913
France	2.369	15.085	5.855
Roumania	1.435	4.050	0.183
United States	155	831	1.523
Sweden	1.296	3.289	5.938
Norway	334	1.001	1.598
Denmark	260	1.377	1.706
Finland	56.609	87.400	71.380

Imports (thousands of roubles).

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Great Britain	60.156	115.023	263.530
France	6.833	59.873	142.924
Germany	13.783	2.664	5.716
Sweden	12.167	37.116	97.807
Norway	966	5.041	14.508
Denmark	2.166	4.587	4.486
United States	18.180	129.541	212.529

The official organ of the All Russian Association of Commerce and Manufactures in reviewing the situation, reminds its readers that the first half year's showing is only the first stage in the biggest drop Russian trade has hitherto experienced, and that the second half of 1917 will be much worse. And while the circumstances of the war explain much, the real danger to be feared from this progressive adverse balance of trade, coupled with the catastrophic fall in the rouble, is that of its becoming chronic, owing to the huge falling-off of production throughout the country and to the unexampled anarchy that prevails in industry. It is insisted that these conditions be remedied at all costs. In a number of markets which Russia virtually controlled other countries are now establishing themselves and will dispute Russia's re-entry as far as possible. Thus Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States are becoming Russia's chief competitors in Great Britain. A Russia that was paralyzed economically could not trade on equal terms. The reviewer suggests that as long as exports are falling restrictions should be placed on imports, and that these be reduced to a minimum and to include only articles of urgent necessity. In order to bring this about resort must be had to high tariffs or, preferably, to the direct regulation of the kinds of imports and of their quantities; exports also should be concentrated in a small number of hands so that comparatively high values may be realized.

MARKET FOR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SILKS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, December 21, 1917.

Owing to the war, the dearth of shipping, and other causes, the state of New South Wales (as well as other states of the Commonwealth) has become considerably dependent on the Australian manufacturer for supplies of underwear and hosiery.

The output of the factories has increased largely since the establishment of the industry as an independent enterprise, apart from woollen and tweed mills. The requirements of the Defence Department have been a great stimulus, and some of the factories have been working overtime since the commencement of the war.

The term "hosiery," as it is understood by the general public, implies socks and stockings, but manufacturers in Australia use the name to apply to all kinds of woven articles, including scarfs, sweaters, woollen sports coats, and all articles of woollen underwear. So far manufacturers have confined themselves to woollen goods and have not attempted to make cotton goods for summer wear.

Manufacturers are experiencing considerable difficulty in buying raw material, but two of the larger Sydney factories are arranging to erect a spinning plant, in order to spin about half a dozen kinds of woollen yarns, which can be used profitably.

As illustrating the strides made in the industry within the last few years in Australia, it may be said that in 1912 there were only nine factories, employing 373 hands, and the value of the manufactured goods was £71,600. To-day there are over nineteen factories, in which nearly 1,000 hands are employed, and the value of the trade last year was £180,000. There is over £250,000 invested in these industries in New South Wales alone, and manufacturers express their ability to continue without the present war conditions' stimulus.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

One of the largest importers in the state expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding the large increase in local manufactures, there is an excellent opening for pushing Canadian wares on this market, and that with regard to cotton goods especially, the demand is at present (and will be in the future) very great. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Australia although it has been proved that it is possible to grow the finest of cotton in the adjoining state of Queensland and adjacent Pacific islands. Labour conditions at present, and possibly in the future, are all against its profitable production.

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERWEAR REQUIRED.

The variations in temperature in the states of New South Wales and Queensland in different sections of the states and according to altitude range from freezing point to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. It is therefore apparent that the grades of underwear must be adapted to varying degrees of heat. For the tropical portion light cotton gauze goods are largely used, both for men and women, for the semi-tropical, heavier cotton or light wool—mostly the latter in the better class of trade—and for the temperature or cold portions, heavier weight wool. It must be understood that in the better class of cotton goods they should be made and fashioned the same as British-made underwear; in the lower classes of goods there would not be the same need.

For the heavier classes of cotton goods, which are largely used by the labouring classes, there has been a fine market for years past which is likely to continue. These goods are finished with a fleecy finish inside, and considerable quantities are imported which are of North American manufacture.

HOSIERY.

It is no exaggeration to say that supplies of hosiery are at present very short, and this remark applies more particularly as regards the supply of cashmere hose and half hose. Prior to the war practically the whole of the low-grade hosiery trade was in the hands of the Germans who produced a good and cheap article. Part of this trade was captured by the Japanese who made a bold bid for it at the start.

The United States has quite a large market in Australia for both men's half hose, and women's hose, manufactured in both cotton and silk, and the trade is steadily increasing. Their product appeals to the Australian for the reason of its fine finish, lightness, and good colourings. Silk products compare favourably with any other similar products imported and if Canadian manufacturers can produce the same class of goods, they would have no trouble in creating a market and sharing the trade.

Regarding hosiery manufactured from wool, like underwear, the demand is generally for woollen hose, but still, all the year round, in the milder parts of the state, and in the state of Queensland, cotton is in much demand. The manufacture of woollen hose has not developed to the same extent as that of underwear, but it is

likely in the near future to do so, but it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding this, there will always be a market for any article which is suitable and which will give an opportunity of introducing something new. Buyers are always keen on obtaining a line of this nature.

The preceding statement with regard to hose applies more particularly to men's hose, but in women's hose the demand is principally for cotton makes in the light or lisle makes in colours to match costumes. In the warm weather white is much in request, also tan shades to match shoeware. For good and reliable black-dyed goods there is an excellent market.

SILK, SILK GOODS AND TIE SILKS.

Silks used in sewing are not at the moment made in Australia and there does not seem any immediate prospects of the manufacture being undertaken. It is stated that the best silk sewings ever used in the Commonwealth are the products of Canada and manufacturers would do well to do everything in their power to uphold this reputation.

The wearing of silk goods both by men and women has a very decided tendency to increase. Japan and China hold a very strong market for these goods mostly in the plain shades of white or cream and the tussore type. During the last few weeks some fine silks on a white ground with coloured stripes, suitable for ladies' blouses and pyjamas have been placed on the market. The goods, however, are not the product of Japan or China.

Tie silks are also much in demand. The designs, however, must be suitable. There is no manufacture of this article in Australia.

Silks for sewing and embroidering command an extensive trade. Some years ago a Montreal firm had a good trade in this market, but their wares are not now so prominent. The quality of the goods was first class.

As with sewing silks, so it is with silk goods; there are no manufacturers in Australia. The trade is no mean consideration and is worth while exploiting. The demand is great, owing to the lightness in which it can be produced and the suitability of the texture for climatic conditions.

MARKET FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Ready-made garments have not the same standing in Australia as Canada and the United States for the reason that the Australian trade in men's suits has been built up largely on what is known in North America as the custom-made trade. Until of late years, the ready-made article has been more on the lines of what is suitable for the labouring classes, except in overcoats and waterproof coats. During the last ten years, however, great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods and much effort has been put into their production.

This has been largely brought about by the introduction of North American-made goods on this market and a certain amount of trade has resulted, but, with the cost of labour, and the material being imported, plus heavy transportation charges and a high tariff the goods can only be sold at a very high price, rather in excess of what they can be made to order for.

Still, with all these handicaps, there is a good demand for the North American-made article in summer weight coat and trousers only. The former should be unlined and made of very light material, such as cotton, alpaca, camel hair, and other light cloths.

The materials on examination seem to be the product of one or two manufacturers, but the goods have been offered by quite a number of clothing makers. The same amount of labour does not appear to be put into them as in the best class of North American goods and they are landed at a price which appeals to buyers. Consequently large quantities have been sold. The cloth is quite distinctive to the British-made

article and what has made them very popular is that the makers have cut them to Australian styles. As before mentioned, Australia being three parts semi-tropical, there is therefore an excellent demand for this type of clothing.

Large quantities of cotton clothing are also imported from India.

CANADIAN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY IN AUSTRALIA.

Some two years ago, Canadian underwear, hose, and half hose were extensively imported, but this trade does not appear to have been maintained at least so far as the Sydney market is concerned.

Some interesting detailed information in respect to the Australian requirements of women's and men's underwear, hosiery, etc., will be found in *Weekly Bulletin*, No. 601.

Any special inquiries in respect to these lines which may come forward from Canadian manufacturers are assured of the careful attention of this office.

Attention is drawn to trade inquiry No. 91, appearing in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*.

METAL BOLTS AND INDICATORS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, sends the following illustrations and information regarding the trade requirements in South Africa in metal bolts and indicators for blinds, doors and cupboards:—

Bolts for blinds, doors and cupboards are stocked in a great variety of makes. The lines illustrated are more of the standard stocks carried and lines similar to these submitted as leading numbers would establish a trade and help to introduce other patterns in a Canadian manufacturer's range. The prices quoted are per dozen, f.o.b. United Kingdom ports and subject to a 40 per cent discount. The scale of illustration is half size. With few exceptions they are made either necked or straight.

Pattern No. 1 is a $\frac{3}{8}$-inch bolt, stocked in the following lengths: 1½-inch, 1¾-inch, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, 4-inch, and 5-inch. The prices are: 2s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., and 7s.

Pattern No. 2 is stocked in two sizes of bolt, $\frac{7}{16}$-inch in lengths of 2-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch, at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 3d., 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. The next size bolt is ½-inch stocked in the same sizes at 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 12s.

Pattern No. 3 is made in the straight only. This is a machine-made bolt and polished. It is a big seller in a 4-inch size, sold at 5s. 3d.

Pattern No. 4 is a half-inch (½-inch) bolt and a popular style. It is stocked as follows: 2-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, 4-inch, 5-inch, 6-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch. In the dead finish the prices are: 4s., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s., 8s. 3d., 10s., 16s., and 21s. In the polished front finish the same range of sizes are stocked at about a 6½ per cent advance on the other prices.

Patterns Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are the solid drawn barrel bolts. These are made straight and necked. The brass is always in the polished finish. The bolts with iron shoots are stocked in more sizes than the all-brass. Pattern No. 5 is a $\frac{3}{4}$-inch by $\frac{3}{16}$-inch shoot. The screws used are No. 3. The sizes and prices are as follows:—

	1½-in.		2-in.		2½-in.		3-in.		3½-in.		4-in.		4½-in.		5-in.		6-in.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
With iron shoots	6	3	6	6	7	0	7	6	8	6	9	0	9	6	10	6	11	6
All brass	6	6	7	0	7	6	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	6
Necked, with iron shoots	....		8	0	8	6	9	0	10	3	11	6	12	9	14	0	15	6
Necked, with brass shoots	....		8	6	9	3	10	0	11	6	13	0	....		....		—	

Pattern No. 6 is a $\frac{7}{8}$-inch by $\frac{1}{4}$-inch shoot. The bolt is for No. 4 screw. The sizes and prices are as follows:—

Size.	Price: With Iron Shoots. s. d.	All Brass. s. d.	Necked, with Iron Shoots. s. d.	Necked, All Brass. s. d.
1½"	6 6	7 3	....	—
2"	7 0	7 9	8 6	9 3
2½"	7 6	8 3	9 0	9 9
3"	8 0	9 0	9 6	10 6
3½"	9 0	10 0	10 6	11 6
4"	9 6	10 9	11 6	12 6
4½"	10 0	11 6	12 0	13 6
5"	11 0	12 6	13 6	15 0
6"	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 6
7"	13 0	....	....	—
8"	14 6	....	....	—
9"	16 0	18 0	....	—
10"	17 0	....	....	—
12"	20 0	23 0	....	—
15"	23 0	....	....	—
18"	26 0	31 0	....	—
21"	29 0	....	....	—
24"	32 0	....	....	—

Pattern No. 7 is a 1-inch by inch shoot. On this bolt No. 5 screws are used. The sizes and prices are as follows:—

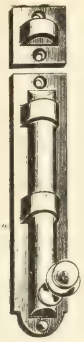
Size.	Price: With Iron Shoots. s. d.	All Brass. s. d.	Necked, with Iron Shoots. s. d.	Necked, All Brass. s. d.
2"	8 0	9 0	....	—
2½"	8 6	10 0	10 3	11 0
3"	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
3½"	10 0	12 0	11 9	13 0
4"	11 0	13 0	12 9	14 0
4½"	11 6	14 0	13 6	15 0
5"	12 0	15 0	14 6	16 0
6"	13 0	16 6	16 0	17 6
7"	14 6	18 6	....	—
8"	16 6	20 6	....	—
9"	18 0	23 0	....	—
10"	20 0	25 0	....	—
12"	22 0	29 0	....	—
15"	26 6	....	....	—
18"	31 0	....	....	—
24"	40 0	....	....	—
30"	49 0	....	....	—
36"	58 0	....	....	—

Pattern No. 8 is one of the best selling indicator bolts. The scale of size in illustration is half full size. The price in brass is 4s. per set, with key 4d. each extra. Antique coppered is 4d. extra a set and nickel-plated is 5d. extra a set.

Pattern No. 9 is the best seller of all bolt indicators sold in South Africa, and is stocked in polished brass. The price is 4s. 6d. per set.

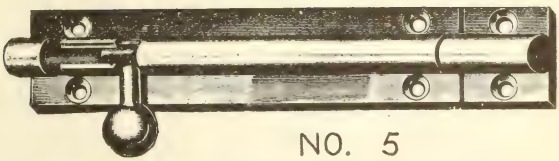
NO. 1

NO. 2



NO. 3

NO. 4



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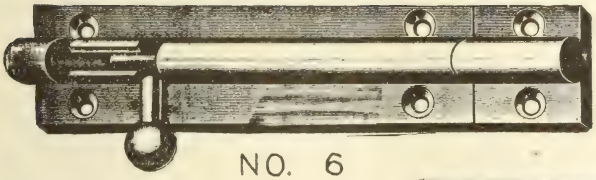

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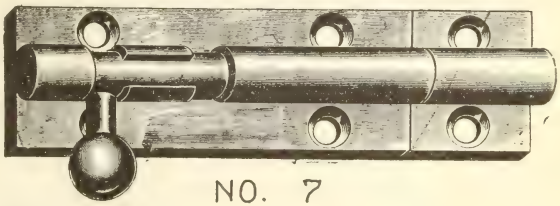
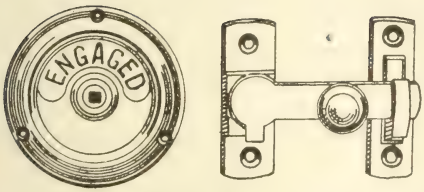
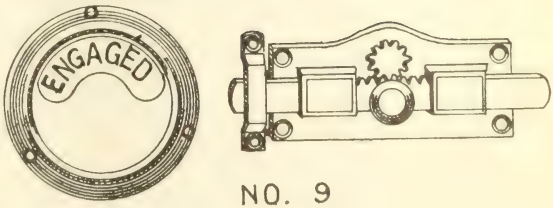


NO. 7



NO. 8



NO. 9

Metal Bolts and Indicators.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1917.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, British Commercial Attaché in Yokohama, Japan, has forwarded the following report to the British Foreign Office:—

According to the advance figures and report issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on December 28, 1917, the †total foreign trade of Japan for 1917 (as known up to December 20) was yen 2,530,577,000, of which yen 1,540,036,000 represents exports and yen 990,541,000 imports—the excess of exports over imports being yen 549,495,000. These figures constitute a record and compared with the same period (i.e. up to December 20) of last year, when the prosperity of Japan's foreign trade was thought to have reached its zenith, the total result shows an increase of yen 723,649,000, or 40 per cent. In exports the increase was yen 462,947,000, or 43 per cent, and in imports yen 260,702,000, or 35·7 per cent. The improvement has been steady throughout practically the whole year.

The following table of the trade since 1912 shows at a glance the great advance that has been made:—

Year.	Exports. Yen.*	Imports. Yen.*
1912	526,982,000	618,992,000
1913	642,460,000	729,432,000
1914	591,101,000	595,736,000
1915	708,307,000	532,450,000
1916	1,127,468,000	756,428,000
1917 (up to December 20)	1,540,036,000	990,541,000

* Up to 1914 the yen was worth 2s. ¼d. (49 cents approx.). It is now worth about 2s. 1¾d. (54·5 cents approx.).

In exports the huge increase has been almost general, and with the exception of cotton hosiery, woollen cloth, and hats and caps, which lost yen 12,090,000, yen 1,800,000 and yen 900,000, respectively, and sulphur, leather goods and camphor in which there was a smaller decrease, all the main articles of importance on Japan's export list showed an increase. In the case of cotton hosiery, political disorder in Russia, and more especially the ban on imports in the United Kingdom which had been one of the biggest buyers in the previous year, largely accounted for the decrease. In woollen cloth, the disorder in Russia was again responsible, while in hats and caps the decrease is attributed to diminished purchases by the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. To compensate for the loss in these countries, however, there was a marked increase in exports to China and the Dutch East Indies.

Of the other principal export items—raw silk, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, copper, refined sugar, habutæ, coal, waste silk, tea, matches, timber, rice, etc., all recorded particularly large gains, the increase in raw silk alone amounting to yen 85,850,000. Although this was partly due to an advance in prices, the chief factor was the increase in purchases by the United States, where the demand for silk goods has grown with the prosperity brought about through the war.

The increase in the export of cotton cloth, some yen 66,960,000, is one of the outstanding features of the table, showing as it does that Japan has, for the time being at least, captured the markets in the East, which can no longer obtain their wonted supplies from Europe. Cotton yarns also increased, but in value only, as there was a diminution in volume. The increased export of copper was due to the larger supplies that went to the United Kingdom and France; exports to Russia, which was the largest buyer in the previous year, being quite small.

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† P.S.—Since the above was written, the figures up to and including December 30 have been published as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1917 ..Yen.	1,683,780,000	1,093,857,000

Habutæ exports improved owing to increased purchases in the United States, while refined sugar increased to the extent of yen 9,570,000, exports being mainly to China, Siberia, and the Far East generally. In coal and waste silk the advance in prices accounts for the increase, as the bulk was less than in 1916. Rice went in bigger quantities to the United States and to the United Kingdom as supplies for the expeditionary forces.

There was also a substantial increase in the export of many articles considered of secondary importance, such as flour, beans, beer, leaf tobacco, leather, cocoanut oil, soap, pencils, printing paper, window glass, brass plates and sheets and brass manufactures, electric machinery and electric wire, and shooks for tea-boxes. India, the Straits and the Dutch East Indies shared the increase in beer; flour went largely to China and the Far East generally; tobacco to Egypt; beans to the United States; shooks to India; cocoanut oil to Russia and the United States; window glass, soap, printing paper, etc., to the Far East generally as well as India and Australia, and pencils largely to the United Kingdom.

In imports the increase was not so great as in the case of exports, but in eleven out of the twenty-two chief items on the list there was a substantial increase, viz., in rice, beans, crude rubber, raw cotton, hemp and flax, saltpetre, oilcake, iron pig and ingots, iron shapes and plates, iron pipes and tubes, and machinery.

In spite of the ban on the export of steel from the United States, the import of steel as well as machinery into Japan created a record. In steel plates and shapes the increase amounted to yen 96,790,000, which may afford some idea of the industrial activity of the country during the year, the requirements being mostly for shipbuilding and the manufacture of various kinds of machinery. The imports came mostly from the United States, those from the United Kingdom and Sweden falling off to a marked degree owing to the export prohibition enforced in the former, and the shortage of tonnage and shipping difficulties as regards the latter.

In raw cotton, the increase of yen 48,540,000, almost wholly from the United States and India, was due to the rapidly increasing demand for Japanese cotton goods in India, China, the East generally, and other countries. In wool, the increase amounted to yen 16,480,000, but this was due mainly to the increase in price, as the quantity was only slightly larger than in 1916. Owing to the restrictions imposed by military necessities on Australian wool, Japan had to obtain the bulk of her supplies from South Africa. She also made considerable purchases from South America.

Oilcake increased by yen 18,040,000, owing to its use as a substitute for sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer, the latter having advanced considerably in price since the beginning of the year. The increase in machinery amounted to yen 14,390,000, most of the imports being from the United States and the United Kingdom, with a less amount from Sweden. Bigger shipments of hemp from Manila to provide for the rapidly growing hemp-weaving industry accounted for the rise in the import of that commodity. In iron (pig and ingot) the increase of yen 8,120,000 was due to enhanced prices, and did not denote an increase in quantity.

Chief amongst the articles in which a decrease was recorded were sugar, skins and hides, pulp for paper-making, lead, brass and bronze, cotton cloth, paper, petroleum, and iron nails. In the case of pulp, the development of the domestic industry accounts for the diminution, while decreased orders for army boots from Russia was the chief reason for the falling off in hides and skins to the extent of yen 2,820,000. The large decrease of yen 1,774,000 in the import of iron nails is said to be due to the increased output of Japanese nailmakers and partly also to the fact that in 1916 there was a shortage in wire rods which prevented the Japanese factories from working at their full capacity, and thus led to a larger import of nails for that year.

Imports of less importance which recorded a substantial increase were as follows: Malt, due to the increased beer export; tallow for soap and glycerine-making, morphine, precious stones (chiefly diamonds), rails, motor-cars (up to October 622 cars had

been imported almost all from the United States, as compared with 174 for the same period in 1916); copra for the manufacture of cocoanut oil, which was already mentioned in connection with exports; sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom, though owing to the increased domestic output, an export business has been commenced in this article, and supplies from England will probably diminish hereafter; and caustic soda and soda ash, mainly from the United States.

The Government report states that the results for the year would have been even better but for many external factors, such as the bans proclaimed in the United Kingdom and United States, trade restrictions and internal disorder in Russia, restrictions on the sale of Indian council bills, Britain's restrictions with regard to the Australian wool clip, etc., but that these difficulties were largely offset by strenuous efforts on the part of Japanese merchants and manufacturers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR 1917 (UP TO DECEMBER 20, 1917).

Imports and Exports of Principal Goods.

IMPORTS.

Article—	Up to December 20. 1917. Yen.	1916. Yen.
Rice	6,291,000	2,855,000
Beans	8,629,000	6,620,000
Sugar	10,993,000	12,621,000
Hides and skins	5,730,000	8,559,000
Crude rubber	8,342,000	6,944,000
Raw cotton	315,304,000	266,760,000
Hemp, flax, etc	18,635,000	8,797,000
Wool	49,855,000	33,369,000
Saltpetre	9,606,000	6,137,000
Oilcake	53,747,000	35,702,000
Pulp	2,680,000	8,916,000
Leather	2,126,000	2,663,000
Iron, pig and ingot	23,905,000	15,783,000
" bar and plate	160,484,000	63,688,000
" pipe and tube	8,269,000	3,252,000
Lead, ingot and slab	5,844,000	7,326,000
Brass and bronze, ingot and slab	10,088,000	13,166,000
Cotton tissues	3,076,000	3,755,000
Paper	3,794,000	5,615,000
Kerosene	5,113,000	5,316,000
Iron nails	2,333,000	4,108,000
Machinery	29,350,000	14,958,000

EXPORTS.

Rice	14,321,000	10,764,000
Tea	20,758,000	15,858,000
Sugar, refined	25,168,000	15,594,000
Silk waste	15,525,000	10,244,000
Coal	25,568,000	19,660,000
Timber	14,392,000	10,826,000
Sulphur	5,866,000	5,938,000
Camphor	5,244,000	5,887,000
Raw silk	341,505,000	255,655,000
Cotton yarn	104,893,000	74,553,000
Copper, ingot and slab	86,044,000	62,112,000
Zinc, ingot and slab	20,679,000	17,570,000
Braids	17,087,000	15,261,000
Leather goods	6,287,000	6,391,000
Matches	23,753,000	19,969,000
Habutae	44,663,000	38,602,000
Cotton tissues	123,017,000	56,051,000
Woollen tissues	7,143,000	8,948,000
Cotton underwear	16,214,000	28,305,000
Hats and caps	5,777,000	6,684,000
Buttons	9,650,000	7,083,000
Chinaware	14,000,000	11,706,000

ADVERTISING IN AUSTRALASIA.

(Commercial Agent C. E. Bosworth, United States Commerce Reports.)

In Australasia, including Australia, New Zealand, and the island dependencies in the Pacific, there are about 6,000,000 whites. On account of the natural wealth of the countries and the high wages paid, especially in Australia, the purchasing power of the individual consumer is unusually high. This circumstance, together with the popularity of American merchandise and the curtailment of supplies from European countries, renders it easy for American manufacturers to increase and intensify distribution throughout Australasia. It must be remembered, however, that while New Zealand is a part of Australasia, it is not properly a part of Australia, and the Dominion and the Commonwealth should be treated as separate territories.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia is well served with daily newspapers, weekly journals, and monthly magazines. Excellent facilities also exist for poster displays along streets and railway lines, electric signs, picture theatre screens, and the like, but the daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals of more general nature will command most attention from American advertisers. It is impossible, however, to plan a campaign for Australia from the American office in anything more than a general way, for there is no uniformity in typography, column widths, or display spaces available. Moreover, American copy is far from suitable for Australasian readers, and the usual American display does not fit the Australasian temperament.

The controlling factors in Australian advertising are too numerous to enumerate in detail, and rules of publishers change without much of any notice, so that the assistance of a local service agency is imperative. Some idea of the difficulties encountered in Australian advertising may be gained from the following:—

In nearly all metropolitan dailies 12 inches double column is the smallest space allowed for display.

One leading daily will not take 12 inches across four columns, although most other papers will.

With one exception, morning papers will not take 12 inches across three columns.

Some dailies will not allow cuts (blocks) except name plates and trade-marks, and these are restricted as to size and blackness.

Some of the daily papers do not hesitate to arbitrarily cut out any part of an illustration or border which, in their opinion, is too black.

Daily paper column widths vary from 13 ems to 15 and 16 ems, and variations in the weekly and monthly column widths are even greater.

Many American manufacturers are advertising successfully in Australia, but they allow their local service agent considerable latitude in the matter of editing or rewriting copy and altering display and illustrations to fit Australian conditions. There have been some dismal failures of American advertising when the copy and display were prepared in America and published in toto in Australia. The Australian service agencies work on a charge of 10 per cent to the advertiser, bills rendered monthly. For a 12-inch double-column ad. run twenty-six times a year in two dailies in each of the state capitals the cost would be about $12,150; in one daily in each of six leading provincial centres, about $3,650; and in one weekly in each of six states, about $3,650, a total of $19,450.

NEWSPAPERS THE FAVOURED MEDIUM IN NEW ZEALAND.

There are not quite so many difficulties in New Zealand advertising, but the requirements of the local reading public are so individual that here, too, co-operation from a local service agency is necessary. In New Zealand, newspapers undoubtedly dominate the advertising field, because the population is so scattered. New Zealanders are keen newspaper readers, and more periodicals are published in New Zealand in proportion to the population than in any other part of the globe.

When employing a service agency in New Zealand the cost is never greater to the advertiser than when placing the advertising direct, for New Zealand agencies are paid by commission from the publishers, and the line is very clearly drawn as to who shall and who shall not receive such commissions. In New Zealand the standard measurement of single column is 12½ ems and double column 25 ems on the type surface. There should be as little detail as possible in illustrations, because a poor quality of paper is used and the presswork is poor.

As to costs in New Zealand, a complete campaign covering appearance in ten city dailies, twenty-four provincial publications, and in six weeklies and monthlies would run into about $10,550 for a year, assuming that a 6-inch double-column advertisement was run every second issue in the city dailies, twice a week in the provincials, and in each number of the weeklies and monthlies. To take a foremost daily in each city, twelve of the best provincial papers, and omitting the weeklies entirely, an expenditure of about $4,560 per annum would be required.

IMPORTERS IN THE NETHERLANDS INTERESTED IN TRADE WITH CANADA.

Below is published a list of articles the names of the importers of which in the Netherlands have been forwarded by Mr. Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Rotterdam. The names of these importers may be obtained by Canadian manufacturers and exporters who may be interested in after the war trade with Holland upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 20411).

Asbestos.
Automobiles.
Automobile tires.
Blankets, woollen.
Boots and shoes.
Building material.
Chemicals.
Chemical dry colours.
Clothes pins.
Electrical specialties.
Iron and steel.
Iron and steel bedsteads.
Kitchen utensils.
Linseed.
Machinery and hardware.
Foreign magazines, trade journals.
Magnesite.
Mica.
Office furniture.

Paper.
Pianos and organs.
Plywood.
Rubber articles.
Salted salmon and frozen halibut.
Spectacles.
Vermicelli and macaroni.
Wood preservatives.
General imports.

NOTE.—All correspondence with the Netherlands should show that after war business is intended.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended January 25, 1918, has been forwarded by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—
No arrivals.

The lack of demand for fish in drums has continued just the same as last week, but due to the absence of receipts during the week together with the fact that present stocks are very light, the prices have made a further gain and we can quote codfish at 12½ cents per pound, haddock at 13½ cents and hake at 12½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—
January 22, ss. *Excelsior,* 600 cases from New Orleans.

Very little movement is noted on the market for codfish in cases, as a result of the extremely light demand which has been in evidence and as the supplies available are too heavy, holders want to get rid of their stocks. In consequence, the prices can be considered weak and we quote from $15.50 to $18 per case for that from Canada and United States of America.

HERRINGS.

The supplies on the market are very small and the prices of $2 per large box is sustained.

POTATOES.

Importation—
6,560 barrels and 800 bags from Boston
3,700 barrels and 600 bags from New Orleans.
984 barrels and 3,769 bags from New York.
157 bags form Key West.

The active demand which prevailed for potatoes last week has not fallen off, but holders of bags are very anxious to sell and have lowered their prices, while the barrels remain unchanged. We quote at $8 per barrel and at 4½ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York 3 d/s ⅛ per cent premium.
London s/d at $4.79 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following notes on commercial conditions in South America have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date December 11, 1917:—

Chile.

THE WAR AND CHILIAN COMMERCE.

The effect of the war upon the international trade of Chile notwithstanding her isolated position, both geographically and politically, is very marked in the relative statistics of the past four years.

While the imports of 1916 were 100 million 18d. dollars less than those of 1913, the exports show an increase of 117 millions over the former period.

Year.	Imports into Chile. Gold dollars of 18d.	Exports from Chile. Gold dollars of 18d.
1913	329,517,811	396,310,443
1914	269,756,699	299,675,435
1915	153,211,557	327,479,158
1916	222,520,828	513,584,079

The contributing elements in the increase of exports show the following proportions: Mining industry 12 per cent, agriculture and stock raising 41 per cent, manufacturing industry 30 per cent, gold and silver coin and crude metal 75 per cent.

In the mining exports, copper leads the way with an increase of 56 million pesos followed by nitrate with an increase of 26 millions.

Wheat exports dropped 5 millions due to difficulties of transport; while preserved meat increased 8 millions and wool exports 9 millions.

The direction of Chilian exports has also naturally varied during the war. Eighty-five millions' worth of produce exported to Germany in 1913 is reduced to nil in 1916; the same may also be said of the 16 millions sent to Austria-Hungary in 1913. Against this we have an export of 253 millions in 1916 against 83 millions in 1913. Russia also took 19 millions in 1916, trade previously unknown. Exports to Argentina, Spain, Denmark and Sweden had also materially increased, while Holland has diminished.

CEREALS.

The Government recently drew the attention of the general management of the State railways to the necessity of giving preference to the transport of the year's crops, in reply to which the Department submitted a lengthy memorial including the proofs that they are already doing so.

According to this, up to the end of the 4th September, 878,745 sacks of cereals had been transported, which is an increase of 784,900 sacks over the same period last year, i.e., over 15 per cent.

"At the end of September there remained at the stations awaiting despatch 51,835 sacks of cereals, while in 1916 there remained 73,769 sacks.

"In addition there are in private warehouses along the line some 800,000 sacks of cereals of last year's crops for which transport has not yet been solicited.

"This data refers to cereals only. The memorial points out that in reality the mobilization of produce generally has amounted to 3,484,874 tons over a distance of 835,248,850 kilometres in comparison to 1916, with 2,992,258 tons over 692,151,794 kilometres."

It is reported that there is at present in existence in Chile, over a million sacks of wheat, a million sacks of oats, and half a million sacks of barley, all of last year's crop.

The approaching harvest is estimated to produce a record crop, and the storage question is regarded as a serious problem.

CABLE CONCESSION.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company whose cables operate between North and South America via Galveston, and also Colon and the West Indies have reduced their tariffs as from the 1st of December to 15 cents United States gold per word between Chile and the United States, including the West Indies.

Bolivia.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The Chilian Consul General in Peru reports that the imports of Bolivia via Mollendo amounted in October to $1,924,246 Bs., and the exports to $778,770 Bs.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON CATALOGUES AND OTHER ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
British India.		
Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post	Free.	—
Other advertising circulars imported otherwise	7½%	—
Ceylon.		
Advertising matter	Free.	—
Straits Settlements.		
Advertising matter	Free.	—
Australia.		
Manufactures of paper, framed (including the weight of the frame), or unframed, having advertisements thereon, including price lists, trade catalogues, and show cards, not elsewhere included, and all printed, photographed, or lithographed matter, pictures, not elsewhere included, and posters of all kinds, used or intended to be used for advertising purposes (*a*)	20 cents per lb. or 40%, whichever rate returns the higher duty.	—

(*a*) The term "show card" does not include blank cards or cards showing price only. As to "price lists" and "catalogues," the heading applies only to those of a manufacturer firm, or concern (Australian or other) issued for business purposes. The terms do not embrace price lists or catalogues issued by a publisher having no interest in the goods dealt with. "Printing, etc., matter," is to be interpreted as embracing only such matter as is clearly of an advertising character. As regards "pictures" the above heading only applies to pictures "used or intended to be used for advertising purposes," and this wording is to be held to apply to pictures which are known in the trade as "advertising pictures" or the predominant use of which (either as imported or after printing) is for advertising purposes.

The following regulations are laid down regarding "advertising matter" imported into the Commonwealth:—

Inner Containers imported containing Goods.

(1) Inner containers imported containing goods are dutiable as above (as to containers made of paper), or at 25 per cent ad valorem under the United Kingdom preferential tariff and 30 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff (as to containers other than those made of paper), when the containers are of an advertising character.

(2) Containers shall not, however, be regarded as advertising in character if bearing only wording as follows:—

(*a*) Any wording or brand relating to any or all of the goods made by the manufacturer of the goods enclosed in the containers. (The term "manufacturer," here used, applies only to an actual maker of goods abroad, or to a factor abroad who has goods made to his exclusive order.)

(*b*) The name, address, and style of business of the importer, or Australian vendor (the term "style of business" may include only such generic designations as "draper" or "drapery," "ironmonger" or "hardware," "universal provider," etc.

Advertising Matter by Post.

(1) In the case of advertising matter sent through the post to individuals, the duty may be paid by any of the methods specified hereunder:—

(*a*) The total weight of any one mail may be ascertained by a consignor, and the duty payable may be remitted in one sum to the deputy postmaster general of the State to which the advertising matter is addressed. In such cases a notification that such remittance has been made should appear on each packet.

(*b*) The duty may be paid on the same basis as in (*a*) by the consignor's agents in the Commonwealth.

(*c*) Duty stamps may be affixed to each package covering the amount of duty payable on the same. These stamps may be purchased in denominations of ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., and 1s. from the offices of the Commonwealth of Australia in London, 72, Victoria street, London, S.W. The duty stamps must be cancelled by the sender before despatch by writing or stamping the date across the face.

(*d*) If none of the above methods be followed, postal surcharges will be made in the Commonwealth to cover the duty due on each packet.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) (*c*) and (*d*) the following scale of charges on fractions of a pound weight has been approved:—

Amount.	If of United Kingdom Production.	Otherwise.
½d.	Up to 1 oz.	Up to ¾ oz.
1d.	" 2 "	" 1½ "
1½d.	" 3 "	" 2½ "
2d.	" 4 "	" 3½ "
2½d.	" 5 "	" 4 "
3d.	" 6 "	" 4¾ "
3½d.	" 7 "	" 5½ "
4d.	" 8 "	" 6½ "
4½d.	" 9 "	" 7½ "
5d.	" 10 "	" 8 "
5½d.	" 11 "	" 8¾ "
6d.	" 12 "	" 9½ "
6½d.	" 13 "	" 10½ "
7d.	" 14 "	" 11½ "
7½d.	" 15 "	" 12 "
8d.	" 16 "	" 12¾ "
8½d.	.....	" 13¾ "
9d.	.....	" 14¾ "
9½d.	.....	" 15¼ "
10d.	.....	" 16 "

(3) In cases where the total duty on any one mail "addressed by any one consignor to any one state of the Commonwealth does not exceed 1s., the payment of duty is waived. If there is reasonable ground for belief that this concession is being abused by the distribution of a consignment over more than one mail, the whole of the matter affected is to be charged duty. When this exemption is claimed for any consignment, each package should bear an intimation that the total duty does not exceed 1s.

(4) As the Imperial postage regulations do not allow any postal packet to contain any enclosure addressed to a different person at a different address, the use of Commonwealth duty stamps issued from the High Commissioner's office is limited to packets sent to single addresses, and such duty stamps must not be used in connection with the despatch of circulars, etc., packed together but intended for different addresses.

Advertising Matter used as Wrappings, etc.

Duty is not charged on advertising leaflets or pamphlets wrapped around goods within cartons (e.g. bottled or tinned goods such as medicines and foods), if it is clear that the packing of the goods is regular and ordinary. This exemption does not extend to wrappers around samples, nor to printed matter enclosed in cartons containing, e.g. hats.

Advertising Matter enclosed in outer Packages.

When goods are imported having a single loose advertising card or sheet of paper or metal inclosed in each outer package, and advertising the goods contained therein or goods by the same manufacturer, such card or sheet may be delivered free of duty unless the duty exceed £1 on the total shipment, in which case full duty is to be charged.

When such sheets or cards are imported in a separate package, or when there is more than one in each package, duty is to be charged thereon.

Advertising Insets in Magazines, etc.

Duty is charged on advertising insets contained in magazines or similar publications, whether imported by post or otherwise, when loose, gummed, in post-card form, or sewn or otherwise fastened in but perforated for the purpose of being detached.

This does not, however, apply to the ordinary advertising pages which clearly form part of the magazines, and which usually (though not always) bear consecutive Roman numerals or are paged consecutively with the literary contents.

New Zealand.

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Handbills, circulars, programmes, playbills, printed posters, trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates; printed advertising matter not otherwise enumerated; paper bags, and wrapping paper or wrappers, of all kinds, printed or lithographed; also printed or lithographed envelopes or labels..	7½ c. per lb.	6 c. per lb.
This item is not to apply to trade catalogues or price-lists of the goods of firms or persons having no established business in New Zealand.		
The duty on printed matter included in any mail, whether addressed to separate individuals or not, is to be paid on such matter (including the envelope or other covering) before its delivery from the post office.		
If the duty is not paid within six months, the printed matter may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister of Customs directs.		
Calendars and show cards of all kinds..	37½%	25%

NOTE.—In the next issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* will be published the customs tariffs on catalogues and other advertising literature of Newfoundland, Union of South Africa, British West Indies, United Kingdom, Argentine Republic and China.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

Bahamas.

(From the Report on the Trade of the Bahamas for 1916-17 by Mr. W. Hart Bennett, Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas.)

IMPORTS.

The imports during the year ended December 31, 1916, were valued at £475,067 (including £8,900 coin), an increase of £111,657 over the previous year. Although there were slightly increased importations of practically all the principal commodities, the great advance in the cost of goods consequent on the War must be taken into account.

Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade, the imports were:—

Headings.	America.		United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Live animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics.	141,632	196,987	20,939	16,927	18,574	22,156	181,145	236,070
2. Raw Materials, Other.	10,361	13,369	1,385	20	850	11	12,596	13,400
3. Manufactured Materials:—								
Textiles	50,035	70,177	23,075	27,707	1,985	1,932	75,095	99,816
Metal	33,771	55,416	6,212	3,803	180	121	40,163	59,340
Other	47,170	51,617	6,969	5,679	272	245	54,411	57,541
4. Specie	—	2,050	—	700	—	6,150	—	8,900
Total	282,969	389,616	58,580	54,836	21,861	30,615	363,410	475,067

The share of the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries in the import trade for the past four years is summarized as follows by the Comptroller of Customs, who has also furnished the other interesting data recorded in this section of my report:—

—	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
United Kingdom	91,124	22·6	77,133	21·0	58,580	16·1	54,836	11·5
Canada	6,777	1·7	5,842	1·6	3,714	1·0	2,130	0·5
British Possessions	5,555	1·4	7,576	2·1	13,687	3·8	18,824	4·0
America	288,577	71·5	266,963	72·6	282,969	77·9	389,616	82·0
Other Countries	11,496	2·8	10,010	2·7	4,460	1·2	9,661	2·0
Total	403,529		367,524		363,410		475,067	

The decrease in trade with the United Kingdom is due to the high freight rates and to the advance in cost of goods in consequence of the war. The figures shown for Canada are misleading for the reason that all Canadian goods go through America

which is credited as the country of origin, unless the entries specifically designate Canada. The trade of other British possessions is that of Jamaica, from which come regular supplies of rum and sugar.

Trade with other countries appears to have improved, but this was really due to one shipment of a little over six thousand pounds in specie from Cuba. Holland is the only country in Europe with which any trade to speak of is now carried on—gin and small quantities of tobacco being the only commodities imported.

Of the total value of imports for the year the value of *ad valorem* totalled £205,289, or 43·2 per cent; specific, £198,298, or 41·8 per cent; and free, £71,480, or 15 per cent.

Exports.

The value of exports was £332,679, as against £243,431 in 1915, an increase of £89,248. This increase was made up as follows:—

Produce of the colony	£87,631
Re-exports	1,617
Increase	£89,248

The two years grouped under the Board of Trade classification are as follows:—

	1915.	1916.	Increase.
Class 1.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	£ 11,581	£ 20,207	£ 8,626
Class 2.—Raw materials	225,981	304,508	78,527
Class 3.—Manufactured articles	5,869	7,964	2,095
Class 4.—Specie	.....	.....	—
Total	£234,431	£332,679	£89,248

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Machinery Belting for South and Central America.

(The London Times Trade Supplement.)

That the export trade of this country in machinery belting—whether of leather, woven hair, or cotton—is of some importance is proved by the fact that our share of this industry is valued at something over £1,600,000 per annum. The German export trade of a similar nature has hitherto had a value of £700,000 or £800,000, while that of Austria-Hungary has amounted to a little over £23,000. The Latin-American countries, especially the larger States of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and perhaps Mexico, are consumers of all classes of machinery belting, since they are always adding to their existing manufacturing plant. There are no belting manufactories of any consequence in any of these States. British-made belting is well known and very well thought of in Argentina and Brazil, and fairly largely used in Chile. To Argentina before the war we normally sold such goods to the value of a little over £25,000, to Brazil £33,000, and to Chile £9,500. The corresponding exports from Germany to these countries amounted to £8,700, £6,200, and £3,350. In regard to the export of woven hair belting, as well as of cotton belting, British manufactures enjoyed a wide popularity. In 1913 we sold goods of this description to Argentina of a value of £24,700 (against Germany's £5,450); to Brazil, £20,200 (against Germany's £650); and to Chile, £13,100 (against Germany's £8,450). It is, however, in the smaller Republics—Cuba, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Central Americas—that the more serious German

competition had hitherto been met with. It is here, therefore, that at the present time we have the better chance of extending our connection. Ordinarily Cuba took from Germany manufactures of this class four times in excess of British supplies. In 1913 Germany supplied machinery belting made of woven hair or cotton worth £1,200, against our £300. Naturally the United States furnished more than the two together, but that was due to the advantageous geographical position occupied by our Transatlantic competitor. The reputation enjoyed in all foreign markets by British-made belting (raw hide is usually accepted in preference to the ordinary tanned leather; being stronger and much thinner) is very sound. Continuous woven leather belts of British make are to be found in many of the principal machine shops and railway shops of South America, while the patent laminated belting, made of a number of leather strands placed side by side on edge and then sown together, has also a market. The most serious competitor of the leather belting has been the Gandy belting, which is waterproofed and unaffected by a change of temperature. This class of belting is found peculiarly suitable for the South and Central American markets. Another class of manufacture for which there should be a demand is the belting made of several plies of canvas treated with gutta-percha and balata since it possesses considerable strength and is thoroughly waterproof. United States manufacturers have introduced an improved kind of belting made of American cotton canvas, cemented in layers by vulcanized india-rubber, and covered by a specially prepared compound of india-rubber, which is forced into the canvas while passing through the rolls of a special form of calendar. Belts of this description have a smooth, even surface, and are found very durable and unaffected by damp or exposure—valuable factors where much of the belting in South America is in open sheds or employed in underground damp atmospheres.

Manufacture of Chemicals in Uruguay.

(*Consul William Dawson, Montevideo, United States Consular Reports.*)

In 1913, at the recommendation of Dr. Lathan Clarke, an American specialist in charge of the National Institute of Industrial Chemistry at Montevideo, the first steps were taken toward the creation of a factory of chemical products to be operated in connection with the institute. A certain amount of apparatus was purchased in the United States, but before the factory could be inaugurated the war broke out, and for financial reasons the work was postponed. About the middle of 1915, when the scarcity of chemicals began to be felt, an appropriation of about $2,000 was obtained, and the manufacture of chemicals on a commercial scale was commenced. Since then the scope of the factory has increased steadily.

The following products are made and sold: Absolute alcohol, pure rectified alcohol, ammonia, distilled water, nitrocellulose, benzol, nitrobenzol, pure bicarbonate of soda, pure carbonate of soda, barium chloride, pure chloride of soda, elastic, office and photographic collodion, creolin, sulphuric and anaesthetic ether, petroleum ether, naphthalene, pure nitrate of soda, nitrate of potassium, crystallized silver nitrate, artificial Carlsbad salts, salicylate of soda, pure barium sulphate, anhydrous and crystallized sodium sulphate, pure iron sulphate (annomoniacal or commercial), sulphate of lime, toluol, and xilol. Chloroform, benzonaphthol, bensoate of soda, hexamethylenetetramin, iodoform, salicylic acetil acid, etc., have been prepared, but their manufacture has had to be suspended on account of lack of raw materials. Successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of glycerin, hydrogen peroxide, bitartrate of potassium, tartaric and acetic acids, methyl alcohol, and acetone. Lack of space and funds to purchase apparatus have prevented the manufacture of these products on a commercial scale.

Experiments have been conducted for some time in the dry distillation of bituminous shale found in the Department of Cerro Largo, from which an oil yielding 9,500 calories has been obtained.

ETHER FINDS GOOD MARKET—EQUIPMENT, SALES, STAFF.

Ether made in the factory has been widely used, and the capacity of the plant has recently been sufficiently increased to permit it to meet the entire home demand for this article. Another product of the factory for which there is a good demand is sulphide of lime, used for sheep dip.

The proceeds of sales have been sufficient to cover all expenses of the plant, including increase in equipment. Much of the apparatus has been made in the factory's own shop, which recently turned out three rectifying columns used in purifying toluol, benzol, absolute alcohol, and anesthetic ether. The apparatus used in making sulphuric ether, sulphide of lime, chloroform, creolin, naphthalene, distilled water, etc., was also constructed locally.

Sales made up to date total approximately 40,000 pesos ($41,360), and the factory has some 350 customers on its books, including hospitals, sanatoria, wholesale and retail druggists, and industrial establishments. The staff consists of one foreman, one mechanic, one fireman, one carpenter, eight labourers, a book-keeper and sales manager, a salesman and collector, a clerk, and a delivery man. The administrative and scientific management is in the hands of the director of the National Institute of Industrial Chemistry.

PERMANENT COMPETITION WITH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY NOT CONTEMPLATED.

It is not the intention of the institute to become a permanent competitor of local or foreign manufacturers of chemicals. The director has recently drawn up a plan of organization which would provide for the following activities:—

General laboratories for investigation of native products, official analyses, assays, industrial consultations, standards, etc. Courses of instruction in industrial and applied chemistry. Experimental manufacturing laboratories which would give students practical work and at the same time make it possible to experiment with a view to determine the feasilibity of making different products in the country. Experiments would be made with various classes of machines, and the laboratories would be able to supply manufacturers with information as to equipment, sources of supply, costs, working results, methods, etc. It would also be possible to train a limited number of factory hands in the use of apparatus. It is not intended to convert these laboratories into regular factories of chemical products, although they might render useful service in times like the present when regular sources of supply are cut off. In general, however, their object would be experimental.

Shipping Documents for Brazil.

(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

The numerous changes in the Brazilian customs requirements during the past few months make it desirable to call exporters' attention to some of the most important features in connection with the preparation of shipping documents and the clearance of imports, says an American commerce report. Four copies of the consular invoice, instead of three, must now be presented for consular certification, the fee for which has been increased from 3 milreis to 4 milreis gold, equivalent to $2.18. Consular invoices are not required, however, for samples without commercial value, parcel-post packages, packages of a value not exceeding $48.65 when shipped on a parcel receipt, or passengers' baggage other than merchandise for sale. In case the consular invoice cannot be presented, it is necessary to give a bond known as a "termo de responsibilidade" to guarantee the presentation of the invoice within a period of 90 days, which is now extended to 135 days in special cases. Unless the invoice has been certified before the date of the arrival of the vessel carrying the goods at the first Brazilian port a fine will be imposed.

It is a matter of great importance that the goods be accurately described for the purpose of customs clearance, as otherwise it may necessitate a special examination, the cost of which may amount to as much as 10 per cent of the value of the goods. Where different classes of goods or containers are listed on the same invoice each should appear as a separate item, and care should be taken that packages comprising the shipment are numbered consecutively, or at least that there is no duplication of marks or numbers. A separate consular invoice is required for each mark, even when belonging to the same consignment.

The privilege of temporary free admission for travellers' sample is conditioned upon the presentation not only of a duly certified consular invoice but also of a "nota," or detailed commercial invoice of the samples, signed by a member of the exporting firm, and also certified by a Brazilian consular officer at the port of shipment. Unless both of these documents are presented full duty is charged upon the samples.

The customs regulations do not permit of the breaking of bulk packages in clearing. Where several packages intended for different customers are forwarded to a distributing agent, therefore, goods for different consignees should not be placed in the same case, as that will entail the payment of duty upon all of the goods before clearance can be effected. In case the shipment consists of various separate parcels, however, the goods may be cleared in small lots provided individual packages are not broken.

An order of August 30, 1917, contains certain rules regarding the clearance of passengers' baggage through the Brazilian customs which should be observed by persons visiting that country. Packages containing commercial merchandize are not subject to clearance as "baggage," regardless of the nature of the container, but must be deposited in the regular customs warehouses and cleared in the same manner as ordinary commercial shipments. Furthermore, for such articles a consular invoice will be required, and unless it is presented a "termo de responsibilidade" must be given to guarantee its production within three months. The exemption from import duties for personal effects is held not to extend to unused clothing and utensils, even if for the personal use of the passenger.

Shipbuilding in Japan.

(From Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama.)

NUMBER OF VESSELS OF OVER 1,000 TONS EACH LAUNCHED DURING 1917.

Month—	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
January	5	17,900
February	4	20,350
March	4	14,600
April	3	13,977
May	5	17,200
June	8	35,311
July	7	33,583
August	3	10,000
September	8	43,916
October	8	38,420
November	10	38,627
December	4	15,800
Total	69	299,684

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending February 8, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	214,518	333,211	58,382		606,111
Consolidated Elevator Co.	116,654	147,920	30,393	70,313	365,280
Empire Elevator Co	408,359	359,198	53,779	119,969	941,305
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	418,403	108,371	61,747		588,521
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	311,475	96,801	20,614	89,527	518,417
G.T. Pacific	616,768	649,234	163,343	156,245	1,585,590
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	458,144	622,307	101,959		1,182,410
Fort William Elevator Co.	136,408	279,277	71,098	56,766	543'549
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	50,163	91,541	13,543		155,247
Northwestern Elevator Co.	162,002	16,723			178,725
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,358,177	953,109	423,504	108,603	2,843,393
D. Horn & Co.	73,877	68,898	13,453	71,776	228,004
Canadian Government Elevator	178,412	130,737	47,227	67,808	424,184
Thunder Bay	448,501	589,878	103,434	40,741	1,182,554
Davidson & Smith	225,559	307,762	58,909		592,230
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	296,604	121,074	12,775	29,379	459,832
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	8,165,892	4,876,041	1,234,160	811,127	15,087,220
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	468,188	959,309	5,614	8,081	1,441,192
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	77,848	838,242	7,786	1,066	924,942
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	214,308	669,805	71,026	1,871	957,010
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	12,656	80,776	1,423		94,855
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	773,000	2,548,132	85,849	11,018	3,417,999
Depot Harbour	1,157,886				1,157,886
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	274,548	109,330	19,997		403,875
Midland Elevator Co.	458,804	261,291	64,970		785,065
Tiffin, G.T.P	404,592	106,533	155,024		666,149
Port McNicol	1,566,588	702,533	110,170		2,379,291
Collingwood	104,601				104,601
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	382,287	161,340	47,023		590,650
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	513,394				513,394
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.					–
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	492,073	567,270	7,575		1,056,918
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	504,401	50,722	9,408		564,531
" " No. 2.	675,703	312,990	33,885	1,108	1,023,686
Montreal Warehousing Co.	363,070	1,507			364,577
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	48,232	125,890			174,122
West St. John, N.B.	182,261	141,969	183,067		507,237
Halifax, N.S	118,490				118,490
Total Public Elevators	7,236,930	2,541,375	631,059	1,108	10,410,472
Total quantity in store	16,175,822	9,965,548	1,951,068	823,253	28,915,691

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended February 8, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	16,285	54,116	75,323	145,724
No. 1 Northern	1,450,638	378,237	1,774,813	3,603,688
No. 2 "	900,075	99,204	1,915,759	2,915,038
No. 3 "	819,455	62,951	947,099	1,829,505
No. 4 Wheat	452,508	43,690	926,871	1,423,069
No. 5 "	426,481	44,054	182,865	653,400
No. 6 "	423,138	35,449	17,510	476,097
Other	985,444	55,299	1,396,690	2,437,433
Totals	5,474,024	773,000	7,236,930	13,483,954
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,396	3,300	.....	8,696
No. 2 "	421,715	737,178	913,976	2,072,869
No. 3 "	274,727	288,156	113,923	676,806
Ex. No. 1 Feed	577,038	741,696	265,005	1,583,739
No. 1 Feed	1,135,836	503,550	221,641	1,861,027
No. 2 "	1,091,813	166,134	423,296	1,681,243
Other	1,369,516	108,118	603,534	2,081,168
Totals	4,876,041	2,548,132	2,541,375	9,995,548
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	6,238	10,015
No. 3 C.W	273,980	26,047	114,721	414,748
No. 4 "	568,104	44,806	215,312	828,222
Feed	138,817	743	12,290	151,850
Rejected	167,767	.....	54,944	222,711
Other	81,715	14,253	227,554	323,522
Totals	1,234,160	85,849	631,059	1,951,068
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	634,974	6,814	1,108	642,896
No. 2 C.W	131,935	2,763	.....	134,698
No. 3 "	26,083	937	.....	27,020
Rejected	.....	209	.....	209
Other	18,135	295	.....	18,430
Totals	811,127	11,018	1,108	823,253
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total quantity in store	15,087,220	3,417,999	10,410,472	28,915,691

Quantity of Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat, on February 8, 1918, with comparisons for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
February 8, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,474,024	6,621,328	12,395,352
Interior terminals	773,000	2,644,999	3,417,999
Public elevators in the East	7,236,930	3,173,542	10,410,472
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	16,175,822	12,739,869	28,915,691
February 9, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	22,801,702	14,605,980	37,407,682
Grain afloat	19,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,961,088	2,160,099	7,121,187
Public elevators in the East	4,321,586	7,395,421	11,717,007
Total	32,173,621	24,262,831	56,436,452
February 11, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	22,219,104	19,663,923	32,883,087
Grain afloat	1,973,657	973,311	2,946,968
Interior terminals	2,095,665	489,921	2,585,586
Public elevators in the East	6,668,290	4,419,488	11,087,778
Total	32,956,716	16,546,703	49,503,419
February 11, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,064,717	2,996,457	8,061,174
Grain afloat	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	1,618,640	981,629	2,600,269
Public elevators in the East	4,358,108	3,616,967	7,975,075
Afloat	113,441		113,441
Total	11,438,038	7,595,053	19,033,091
February 12, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,882,656	7,727,350	18,610,006
Grain afloat	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Public elevators in the East	5,795,525	3,456,204	9,251,729
Afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	20,872,530	14,493,614	35,366,144

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Five Months ended January 31, 1918.

		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total Mixed Grains.	
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
Receipts.								
September, 1917		12,062,125	41,414	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917		31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,925,431	2,366,760
November, 1917		35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,089,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917		15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
January, 1918		4,761,704	2,332,747	683,182	360,342	18,034	8,156,009	2,260,630
Total, 5 months		100,123,483	15,582,536	4,774,747	2,617,551	173,643	123,272,320	14,045,683
Shipments.								
September, 1917	Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710		7,130,604	51,690
	Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236		1,546,556	3,565,272
October, 1917	Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214		34,825,742	146,020
	Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174		2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917	Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,698,570	856,472		37,267,812	99,040
	Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	404,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917	Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	
	Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924		1,833,381	1,357,620
January, 1918	Lake.	546,012					546,002	
	Rail.	3,411,017	810,300	333,723	228,285		4,783,345	830,810
Total, 5 months	Lake.	89,709,977	7,727,694	2,307,911	1,807,313	63,585	101,616,480	296,750
	Rail.	5,976,424	6,059,781	1,023,801	349,459	3,370	13,412,835	8,563,502

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

81. **Cod and dried fish, food products, etc.**—A house of import and export merchants in Milan, Italy, is anxious to hear from Canadian shippers of codfish, dried fish, conserved food products, bacon and fats.

82. **Electrical equipment.**—A firm in Florence, Italy, which furnishes electrical supplies to Italian companies, wishes to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of electric lighting equipment, contact breakers and electrical heating supplies.

83. **Caustic soda, resins, etc.**—An Italian firm in Bari, on the Adriatic sea, makes inquiry for caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystals and resins (colophony).

84. **Manufacturers of iron and steel, chemical products, wood-pulp, men's and women's hosiery.**—A Florentine firm would be glad to hear from Canadian houses disposed to export to Italy wood-pulp, manufactures of iron and steel, chemical products and men's and women's hosiery.

85. **Chemical products.**—An Italian firm in Bologna with established connections for the sale of chemical products would be pleased to enter into negotiations with Canadian exporters of phosphates and superphosphates, sulphate of copper, potassium salts, seed oilcake, dry blood and other animal residue, etc.

86. **Grain, leather, tallows and soap-making chemicals.**—A Catania firm would be pleased to hear from Canadian shippers of grain, chrome-tanned leather and of such chemicals as the following for soap manufacture: Caustic potassium, carbonate of potassium, carbonate of soda, and caustic soda. Tallows are also asked for.

87. **Lumber, salted fish and metals.**—An important firm of commission agents in Catania, Italy, with good references and one of whose proprietors is the Belgian consul in Catania, is desirous of entering into relations with Canadian houses prepared either now or after the war to export to Italy lumber for construction purposes, salted fish and metals.

88. **Metals, wire, beams and shovels.**—A firm in Florence with Italian Government connections and branches in Bologna and Leghorn is disposed to treat with Canadian manufacturers of copper and brass in small tubes or sheets, copper wire, antimony, nickel, zinc, shovels, iron beams for construction purposes, iron wire and brass wire.

89. **Chemicals, foodstuffs and hardware.**—A house of representatives in Genoa, Italy, is anxious to establish a regular course of business with Canadian firms either now or after the war in such commodities as the following: Chemicals (commercial and industrial), greases and tallows, dried and salted fish, general food products, files, rasps, tools and general ironmongery and hardware.

90. **Wood-pulp.**—An Italian firm in Naples would like to hear from Canadian producers of chemical and mechanical pulp-wood.

91. **Piece goods and men's half hose.**—A New South Wales company handling large quantities of men's wear, invites correspondence with interested firms in Canada who will supply samples and quotations of piece goods and men's half hose as per particulars appearing in report from Canadian Commercial Agent in Sydney in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin.* See page 260.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Glaziers' diamonds, diamond turning tools, glaziers' lead vices, etc.—A London (England) manufacturer of glaziers' diamonds, diamond turning tools, glaziers' lead vices, etc., desires to get into touch with Canadian buyers. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2893.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. ***Cable Address Dominion, London.***

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

35637—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, February 25, 1918. No. 735.

THE WAR TRADE BOARD OF CANADA.

Whereas the War Committee of the Cabinet has recently had under consideration the desirability of constituting a sub-committee to be known as "The War Trade Board," with powers and duties hereinafter defined;

And whereas both Canada and the United States are actively engaged in the production of munitions, food, and a great variety of other supplies essential for the successful prosecution of the war;

And whereas, for the production of these various articles as well as for other necessary purposes, each country is to a certain extent dependent upon the other for raw material, power, etc. Thus iron ore, coal, cotton and other essential articles are imported by Canada from the United States; while on the other hand Canada exports to the United States nickel matte, coal and other raw materials of an essential character as well as power;

And whereas it is necessary to give consideration in the immediate future to adequate provision for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those that may be regarded as less essential for the purposes of the war;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and all other powers vested in His Excellency in Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

A Sub-Committee of the War Committee of the Cabinet shall be forthwith constituted, invested with the following powers and charged with the following duties:—

1. The Sub-Committee shall be known and designated as The War Trade Board (hereinafter referred to as "The Board").

2. The following persons shall in the first instance compose the Board:—

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Frank P. Jones, Esquire, Montreal.
John W. McConnell, Esquire, Montreal.
James H. Gundy, Esquire, Toronto.
Charles B. McNaught, Esquire, Toronto.
Joseph Gibbons, Esquire, Toronto.

Charles A. Magrath, Esquire, as Fuel Controller, and the Honourable H. Laporte, as Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, shall be members of the Board ex officio.

The Governor in Council may from time to time add to the membership of the Board.

3. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be chairman of the Board and the members of the Board shall elect one of their number to be vice-chairman.

4. The Board shall report through the chairman to the War Committee or to the Governor in Council as may be deemed advisable by the Board from time to time.

5. The powers and duties of the Board shall be as follows:—

(*a*) To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(*b*) To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to export to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(*c*) To undertake and carry out such supervision as may be necessary of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labour, of raw materials and of products.

(*d*) To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.

(*e*) To investigate and keep records of the country's stock and of raw materials, partially finished products and finished products, and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national interest.

(*f*) To consider and recommend methods of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential industries.

(*g*) To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.

(*h*) To investigate generally the conditions of trade, industry and production (except food production), and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(*i*) To work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington and through that Mission or otherwise to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States or other bodies constituted for the like purpose with a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

6. Any officer or officers of any department of the Government may at the request of the Board be attached to the Board and placed under its direction from time to time by the head of such department.

7. The Board shall co-operate with the several departments of the Government in any matters requiring common or united action, and each department of the Government and the officers thereof shall assist and co-operate with the Board and its officers.

8. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Board may establish such organization, appoint such officers, pay such remuneration and expenses and do and perform such other acts and things not hereinbefore expressly set forth as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon it.

9. All expenditure incurred by the Board shall be paid out of the moneys provided by the War Appropriation Act, 1917, or out of any subsequent War Appropriation Act.

10. Nothing herein contained shall affect or take away the powers vested in the Food Controller or in the Fuel Controller, or any of the powers vested in the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners under the Board of Railway Commissioners under the Order in Council (P.C. 3142) approved on the sixth day of November, 1917.

IMPORTATION OF TOMATO SOUPS INTO CANADA.

IMPORTATION OF TOMATO SOUPS INTO CANADA TO BE DETAINED PENDING ANALYSIS.

Order respecting Artificial Dye in Canned Soup.

A recent analysis of imported soup has revealed the fact that foreign manufacturers are not complying with the standards established for "Colouring Matter in Foods" which require that when foods such as tomato soup are artificially coloured, the presence thereof must be declared upon the label in easily legible type.

Under the provisions of section 28 of the Adulterated Act importations of tomato soups are now ordered to be withheld from delivery at the customs house until such time as a sample has been forwarded to the nearest collector of inland revenue for transmission as promptly as possible to the Inland Revenue Laboratory at Ottawa, or the nearest sub-laboratory of the department, as the case may be, for examination, the results of which will be communicated to the collector of customs through the same channel, and importation authorized or refused as the circumstances warrant.

The sample forwarded should consist of one tin of the smallest size covered by the importation.

VEHICLES AND IMPLEMENTS WITH SETTLERS TEMPORARILY ADMITTED FREE INTO CANADA.

VEHICLES AND IMPLEMENTS MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER AND IN USE WHEN IMPORTED ALONG WITH SETTLER—FREE TEMPORARILY.

An Order in Council in regard to the above matter, as set forth below, was passed on the 5th February, 1918.

The form of oath prescribed for Settlers' Effects Entry B4, applies in respect to these implements.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

During the period of the war, until otherwise ordered, vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, may be imported free of duty by a settler, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Provided that the said vehicles or implements entered free as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

NEAT CATTLE—EXEMPT FROM DUTY ON ENTERING CANADA WHEN IMPORTED BY BONA FIDE RESIDENTS OF CANADA.

By Order in Council under War Measures Act, in effect this date, it is provided that,—

During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of neat cattle when imported by bona fide residents of Canada under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

In order to expedite importation and delivery of the said cattle, they may be entered at the custom house as free of ordinary duty and war tax on the usual form of entry for home consumption (B1), until February 8, 1919.

The following statement on the face of the entry shall be subscribed by the importer or his agent, viz.:—

"Name....., the importer of the cattle described in the foregoing entry is a bona fide resident of Canada."

TRACTION ENGINES, PARTS AND ATTACHMENTS THEREOF ADMITTED DUTY FREE INTO CANADA.

OTTAWA, February 8, 1918.

By Order in Council, under the War Measures Act, in effect this date, it is provided that:—

"During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of traction engines costing not more than one thousand four hundred dollars in the country of production, designed to be moved by steam or other motive power for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair; and traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair."

In order to expedite importation and delivery of the above articles, they must be entered at the custom house as free of ordinary duty and war tax, on the usual form of entry for home consumption (B-1) until February 8, 1919.

The articles should be set forth in the entry in the words by which they are above described.

PROHIBITED EXPORT FROM CANADA OF LINEN YARN AND THREAD.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The exportation of linen yarn and linen thread is hereby prohibited from Canada to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, except under licenses issued upon the approval of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

PROHIBITED EXPORT FROM CANADA OF MACHINE PLANERS.

An Order in Council in regard to the prohibition of exports was passed, as set forth below, on the 8th February, 1918:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under and by virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the Customs Act and section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

"The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license from the Minister of Customs, viz.:—

"*Machine planers of metal.*"

POULTRY EXPORTS FROM CANADA.

WAR MEASURES—LICENSES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED FOR EXPORT OF LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY.

Notwithstanding the authority given in Memorandum No. 2147-B for licensing the export of poultry, no shipment of live or dressed poultry is to be licensed for export to the United States between February 20, 1918, and April 30, 1918.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT RESTRICTIONS—FROZEN SALMON.

Previous cable advices from the Canadian High Commissioner in London led to the conclusion that all private shipments of foodstuffs and other commercial commodities would be shut out from export to the United Kingdom by reason of the British Government having commandeered all available space.

From cable information now received it is stated that the Ministry of Food in London finds that it may be possible to accept a small amount of refrigerated space for frozen salmon shipments. All refrigerated space in the first instance is required for frozen meat purchased by the British Government, but if any space be available after arranging for this, it is hoped frozen salmon shipments may be accepted.

Inquirers interested should communicate with Owen Smith, Allied Provisions Export Commissioner, 165 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES RELAXES THE PROHIBITION OF THE EXPORT OF BEANS.

The United States War Trade Board announces that, upon the recommendation of the Food Administration, they have relaxed the restrictions on the exportation of coloured beans (irrespective of whether the beans are grown in this country or imported into it), to those countries mentioned in the second division of the President's proclamation of August 27, 1917, with certain few exceptions.

White Navy beans and Lima beans are being closely conserved, however, and no export licenses are being granted for these beans, either domestic or imported.

UNITED STATES WAR TRADE BOARD REFUSES EXPORT LICENSES FOR SEED FIELD CORN.

The United States War Trade Board announces that for the present all applications for licenses to export seed field corn will be refused. This action is considered necessary in view of the fact that the visible supply of sound germinable seed field corn is not in excess of our planting requirements.

It is required by the War Trade Board that all shippers desiring to export corn from the United States shall indicate clearly on their applications for export licenses the character of the corn consigned and the purpose for which it is to be used.

UNITED STATES EXPORT LICENSES VALID FOR NINETY DAYS.

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

The War Trade Board has announced that all export licenses issued on and after January 22, 1918, shall be valid for a period of 90 days except in the case of special commodities where a different period is specifically prescribed or allowed. Heretofore the term of an ordinary export license has been 60 days from the date of issuance, and the new ruling has been adopted in order to aid manufacturers who contract for future delivery, and to avoid congestion at ports of exit, due to the expiration of export licenses pending shipment and the delay involved in obtaining new licenses or extensions of the originals.

No extensions whatsoever of the new "90-day" licenses will be granted. If it becomes evident that goods cannot be shipped during the term of the license a new application for license should be filed in ample time stating the probable date of shipment. In such cases the original license should not be returned with the new application but should be held until it has expired. Extensions of licenses issued on or before January 21, 1918, will be granted as heretofore.

It is announced that the Bureau of Exports has discretion to grant licenses valid for a period not exceeding six months in cases where the article to be exported must be specially manufactured and there is satisfactory evidence that more than 90 days are required for its manufacture and shipment. No extensions whatsoever of these licenses will be granted, and in case of expiration before shipment a new license must be applied for.

IMPORTATION OF CANNED LOBSTER PROHIBITED INTO FRANCE.

Under date of February 14, Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General in Paris, informs the Department of Trade and Commerce, by cable, that the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce has informed him that owing to necessity of saving freight for essentials the Committee of Exemptions from Embargo has decided that canned lobster will not be allowed to be imported into France this year.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. B. Nicholson*).

ST. JOHN, NFLD., January 15, 1918.

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The only figures available at the present writing dealing with the foreign trade of Newfoundland for the fiscal year 1916-17, which ended June 30 last, are in regard to the total trade, the volume of imports and exports, imports from and exports to Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Although these figures have already been published in the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Department of Trade and Commerce, being

thought of interest to Canadian exporters, they should bear repeating in a general review of the trade of Newfoundland, and are as follows:—

Total trade	$43,700,072
Imports	21,318,310
Exports	22,381,762
Imports from the United Kingdom	2,620,033
" " Canada	7,412,300
" " United States	10,233,899
Exports to United Kingdom	4,836,074
" Canada	2,042,117
" United States	4,047,842

No previous year in the history of Newfoundland has proved so successful as the financial year under review, and this is the more notable in that the improvement was made during war time, and bears out the claim by many students of the island's progress that no country gained more and suffered less from the war than has Newfoundland, with a reservation, however, as to the loss of life and disablement of so many of its sons serving in the Army and Navy, for in this respect Newfoundland, like every other portion of the Empire, has suffered severely.

The economic conditions of the country have been remarkably favourable, every industry of importance has been prosecuted on a large scale and proved so uniformly profitable that according to the standards of comforts recognized in the island, the people are said to be as comfortable and contented as are those of any other English-speaking community.

Fisheries.

The herring industry prosecuted on the north and west coasts during the early months of the year, the seal fishery which usually takes place in March and April, yielded large returns, while the codfishery, the chief industry, was unusually successful both in quantity and value, and is said to have been exceeded only once in the history of the island. Normally, so large a catch would have meant a much lower price than that realized, but the war having withdrawn the French, Norwegian and other fishermen, very largely from the North sea, left these countries without codfish for export to Southern Europe where they chiefly compete with the Newfoundland product, and in consequence the Newfoundland fisherman had virtually this market to himself, and as a result prices advanced 50 to 75 per cent. Under normal conditions the price of fish exported to Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece is $6 a quintal (112 pounds), and the freight rate $3, compared with $9 and $8, respectively, at the present time.

Similar, if not as great, inequalities obtain with regard to fish exported to Brazil, which is the next largest market. The price of first-grade fish in this market is $10, and the freight $3 per quintal, while in normal times the price would be $8 a quintal and $1 freight. In smaller quantities Newfoundland fish is shipped to the West Indies, Canada and the United States, countries in which higher prices prevailed this year, so that the value of the fishery to the people of Newfoundland has almost doubled.

Customs Revenue.

The prosperity prevailing during the calendar year which closed on the 31st December last, is also revealed by the customs revenue which represents more than 80 per cent of the total revenue resources of the country, and is exhibited by the following figures for the years 1913 and 1917, inclusive:—

1913	$3,018,723
1914	2,969,334
1915	3,301,128
1916	4,416,609
1917	4,422,475

These figures show that there has been an increase in the customs revenue during each year of this period, except in 1914, the last five months of which will be recalled as seeing the opening stages of the war when there was general financial unsettlement throughout the world, and every country facing the problem of readjusting its own economic conditions.

The following twelve months, however, showed a marked recovery, and this is manifested during the past two seasons.

Other Sources of Revenue.

The lesser sources of revenue are:—

Post office	$250,000
Crown lands	100,000
Interest on guaranteed loans	60,000
Taxes and assessments	40,000
Estate and other duties	50,000

making a probable total of about $5,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year June 30 next.

The increasing revenue is considered the more noteworthy when it is remembered that a year ago Newfoundland adopted prohibition of the extremest kind, and despite the fact that the liquor traffic yielded to the revenue about $400,000 a year, a shortage which it was then thought would require several years, probably a decade, to make up the entire deficit in this respect has been offset in one brief twelve months. This result has been secured partly by the money formerly spent in liquor being applied to other articles, but in a larger measure by the increased cost of all kinds of imports subject to ad valorem duties.

It would seem therefore that Newfoundland faces the New Year with every reasonable prospect of a continuation of the favouring conditions which have prevailed of late, and with the energetic co-operation of all classes in the country there is every prospect that a continuation of the former prosperity will be fully realized.

Newfoundland as a Market for Canadian Products.

That Newfoundland offers a large and growing market, not only for farm produce now largely supplied by Canada, but also for the produce of Canadian manufacturing concerns, is amply demonstrated by the figures submitted and the many inquiries received from the trade for various commodities of Canadian manufacture.

While in former years the market exhibited a pronounced preference for certain goods of European manufacture, recent events clearly indicate that the import trade of the country has virtually moved to this side of the Atlantic, and is revealed by the fact that of the total imports, amounting to $21,318,310, $17,646,199 worth was supplied by Canada and the United States, and Canada's share would, doubtless, have been swelled to at least half of the total amount but for the fact that so many of her leading industries were requisitioned for the production of munitions and other materials required for the successful prosecution of the war.

Table of Imports, 1916-17.

The following table compiled from the returns for the years 1915 and 1916, showing the value of imports from each of the principal countries competing in this market, the duties levied—to which must be added the surtax of 10 per cent—should be of interest to Canadian exporters and traders, and of value for the purpose of reference:—

Articles.	Countries.	Value.		Duty.
		1915.	1916.	
		$	$	
Aerated waters	United Kingdom	1,030	1,353	40 p.c.
	Canada	2,023	1,792	
	United States	759	391	
Acids	United Kingdom	855	1,516	35 p.c.
	Canada	221	993	
	United States	1,017	2,263	
Ale, beer, porter, etc	United Kingdom	5,076	6,321	80 cts. per gal.
	Canada	248	70	
	United States	2,210	2,650	
Anchovies, sardines, etc	United Kingdom	1,496	1,892	35 p.c.
	Canada	21	717	
	United States	84	182	
Animals—Oxen, cows and horses	Canada	94,923	115,971	20 p.c.
	United States	500		
Animals—Sheep, calves and pigs	United Kingdom	97		$1.00 each.
	Canada	6,522	10,870	
Animals—Lambs and pigs	Canada	1,794	780	50 cts. each.
Apples—Green	United Kingdom	729		50 cts. per brl.
	Canada	34,402	54,604	
	United States	6,321	7,943	
Apples—Dried	Canada	3,344	1,223	2 cts. per lb.
	United States	5,541	11,314	
Asbestos	United Kingdom	20	130	35 p.c.
	Canada	441	782	
	United States	345	631	
Baths	United Kingdom	242	296	40 p.c.
	Canada	759	1,151	
	United States	3,433	5,261	
Beans	United Kingdom	5,113	11,107	½ ct. per lb.
	Canada	9,907	12,218	
	United States	3,652	44,729	
Belting	United Kingdom	4,006	4,498	10 p.c.
	Canada	457	3,116	
	United States	9,828	12,486	
Bicycles and parts	United Kingdom	823	541	40 p.c.
	Canada	234	33	
	United States	543	518	
Billiard tables	United Kingdom	861	861	
	Canada	61	15	
	United States	42	128	
Biscuits—Ships	Canada	24		10 p.c.
	United States	105		
Biscuits—Soda, butter, pilot, etc.	United Kingdom	375	488	2 cts. per lb.
	Canada	266	754	
	United States	69	135	
Biscuits—Fancy and bread	United Kingdom	5,045	6,339	40 p.c.
	Canada	196	766	
	United States	221	262	
Blocks and sheaves of galv. iron	United Kingdom	14	22	30 p.c.
	Canada	78	10	
	United States	562	565	
Blocks and sheaves	United Kingdom	16	52	40 p.c.
	Canada		121	
	United States	416	1,458	
Brick—Stock or common	Canada	179	45	$2.50 per M. and 30 p.c.
	United States	14	25	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value. 1915.	Value. 1916.	Duty.
		$	$	
Brick—Facing and fire.	United Kingdom	547	1,432	20 p.c.
	Canada	66	1,043	
	United States	86	1,839	
Brin	United Kingdom	9,226	27,083	10 p.c.
	United States		7,750	
Brooms and whisks, of corn	United Kingdom	1		50 p.c.
	Canada	155	194	
	United States	146	238	
Broom handles	Canada	365	505	20 p.c.
	United States	166	181	
Brushes	United Kingdom	1,255	1,841	40 p.c.
	Canada	4,368	3,206	
	United States	985	3,702	
Butter	United Kingdom	28,308	4,286	3½ cts. per lb.
	Canada	123,181	140,775	
	United States	2,565	10,108	
Butterine and oleo	United Kingdom	12,492	14,826	3½ cts.
	Canada	271		
	United States	53	577	
Cabbage	Canada	999	1,049	½c. per lb.
	United States	7,669	5,274	
Cabbage	Canada	4,173	4,137	1c. per lb.
	United States	7,293	4,825	
Cabinetware	United Kingdom	5,252	1,360	40 p.c.
	Canada	22,366	37,023	
	United States	8,026	10,630	
Cake	United Kingdom	50	65	7c. per lb.
	Canada	2,600	3,007	
	United States	66	156	
Candles	United Kingdom	569	579	3c. per lb.
	Canada	80	208	
	United States	45	133	
Canvas: Boats, etc.	Canada	381	368	35 p.c.
	United States	170	115	
Canvas: Sail and tarpaulin	United Kingdom	2,381	2,481	5 p.c.
	Canada	10,313	7,160	
	United States	28,695	34,480	
Carriages	Canada	1,014	737	$10 each and 40 p.c.
	United States	94	159	
Carriages	Canada	156	398	$20 each and 40 p.c.
	United States		95	
Carriage bodies, etc	Canada	398	116	50 p.c.
	United States	147	70	
Wheelbarrows	United Kingdom	14		75 p.c.
	Canada	220	64	
	United States	64	59	
Carriage wheels	Canada	728	731	35 p.c.
	United States	682	569	
Carriage rubber tires	Canada	61	205	20 p.c.
	United States	2,034	1,889	
Carriage spokes, etc	Canada	138	875	50 p.c.
	United States	155	635	
Carriage spokes	Canada	550	205	30 p.c.
	United States	487	135	
Carriage whitewood	Canada	129	91	$2 per M.
	United States	129	402	
Carriage bows, axles, springs, bolts.	United Kingdom	463	368	30 p.c.
	Canada	749	1,170	
	United States	1,381	1,312	
Herring barrels	United Kingdom		8,869	25 cts. each.
	Canada	1,541	13,880	
	United States	2,145	6,438	
Cement	United Kingdom	17,682	5,375	25 p.c.
	Canada	1,384	280	
	United States	4,216	13,490	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value.		Duty.
		1915.	1916.	
		$	$	
Cheese	United Kingdom	1,396	1,430	3½ cts. lb.
	Canada	44,145	45,739	
	United States	3,187	11,722	
Chewing gum	United Kingdom		52	40 p.c.
	Canada	3,748	4,225	
	United States	2,794	5,327	
China and earthenware	United Kingdom	15,884	25,691	40 p.c.
	Canada	224	305	
	United States	792	2,526	
Clocks, watches, etc	United Kingdom	2,405	952	35 p.c.
	Canada	875	1,228	
	United States	7,720	12,005	
Coffee, roasted	United Kingdom	800	1,774	7c. a lb.
	Canada	1,986	1,486	
	United States	1,098	2,051	
Combs	United Kingdom	3,597	5,238	40 p.c.
	Canada	1,639	1,660	
	United States	772	1,932	
Confectionery	United Kingdom	13,568	14,141	$6.50 per 100 lbs.
	Canada	25,167	39,142	
	United States	17,016	32,956	
Cordage	United Kingdom	11,376	13,542	1½ cts. a lb.
	Canada	2,085	5,897	
	United States	5,052	24,757	
Corks and corkwood	United Kingdom	296	160	10 p.c.
	Canada	993	1,702	
	United States	2,614	3,140	
Cotton fabrics	United Kingdom	136,808	206,794	35 p.c
	Canada	2,252	6,534	
	United States	92,140	270,003	
Dry goods	United Kingdom	170,110	227,794	35 p.c.
	Canada	24,748	52,858	
	United States	66,094	184,938	
Dories and oars	Canada	7,005	9,489	20 p.c.
	United States	1,960	4,154	
Drain pipes, chimney tops, etc	United Kingdom	14,137	7,195	30 p.c.
	Canada		1,453	
	United States	1,960	5,707	
Eggs	Canada	11,417	12,359	5 cts. a doz.
	United States	183	4,152	
Explosives, gunpowder, etc	United Kingdom	10,208	12,450	40 p.c.
	Canada	2,882	4,428	
	United States	13,022	24,050	
Flour	United Kingdom	73	248	25 cts. a brl.
	Canada	1,485,323	2,101,404	
	United States	470,210	373,224	
Freestone, marble and granite, dressed.	United Kingdom	103	333	50 p.c.
	Canada	2,705	2,268	
	United States	814	4,974	
Fruit: Oranges, pears, lemons, etc.	United Kingdom	18,715	18,745	15 p.c.
	Canada	18,712	18,227	
	United States	25,465	41,967	
Furs, gloves, mitts and jackets	United Kingdom	6,675	6,644	45 p.c.
	Canada	2,134	2,774	
	United States	52	851	
Common and coloured window glass.	United Kingdom	648	569	30 p.c.
	Canada	124	561	
	United States	8,266	14,045	
Plate and silvered glass	United Kingdom	5,748	4,389	40 p.c.
	Canada	2,616	5,008	
	United States	9,143	15,918	
Grindstones, scythe and sharpening stones.	United Kingdom	352	1,257	30 p.c.
	Canada	173	470	
	United States	585	848	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value.		Duty.
		1915.	1916.	
		$	$	$
Groceries: Jellies, glucose, lime juice, fruit syrup, spices, pickles, etc.	United Kingdom	40,956	46,778	35 p.c.
	Canada	33,525	45,480	
	United States	47,285	77,765	
Condensed milk	United Kingdom	4,091	6,400	2 cts. a lb.
	Canada	17,246	31,236	
	United States	5,068	11,331	
Haircloth mattresses, etc	United Kingdom	1,508	1,757	30 p.c.
	Canada	2,173	2,585	
	United States	322	749	
Hats and caps	United Kingdom	42,987	60,117	10 p.c.
	Canada	13,804	17,050	
	United States	10,912	20,966	
Hardware: Adzes, axes, hatchets, saws, sledges, etc.	United Kingdom	4 968	4,186	25 p.c.
	Canada	8,366	14,873	
	United States	18,283	29,476	
Knives, cutlery, skates, safes, cash registers, etc.	United Kingdom	40,878	24,460	35 p.c.
	Canada	36,678	41,696	
	United States	67,168	131,297	
Anchors, chains, fish hooks, etc.	United Kingdom	16,991	17,709	10 p.c.
	Canada	1,409	10,629	
	United States	3,409	29,199	
	Norway	8,601	14,881	
Indian-rubber, boots, shoes, etc.	United Kingdom	10,855	10,678	40 p.c.
	Canada	45,067	50,394	
	United States	88,660	137,470	
Galvanized, sheet and bar iron	United Kingdom	13,473	3,011	10 p.c.
	Canada	3,058	9,301	
	United States	3,496	25,308	
Iron and steel bars and fittings	United Kingdom	350	76	30 p c.
	Canada	771	1,203	
	United States	5,426	6,651	
Iron and steel bridges, columns, girders, etc.	United Kingdom	215		20 p.c.
	Canada	17,726	5,034	
	United States	6,639	4,168	
Iron and steel tubing	United Kingdom	332	980	10 p.c.
	Canada	2,827	11,303	
	United States	899	2,897	
Jewellery, silverware, etc.	United Kingdom	6,655	8,515	40 p.c.
	Canada	3,430	4,490	
	United States	4,066	12,187	
Washing soda, brick polish, etc.	United Kingdom	2,470	2,454	35 p.c.
	Canada	6,700	8,819	
	United States	11,739	14,775	
Lard compound and cottolene	Canada	1,501	1,353	30 p.c.
	United States	4,127	5,327	
Sole leather	United Kingdom	1,620	498	20 p.c.
	Canada	10,726	11,737	
	United States	141,337	210,758	
Rough leather for further dressing.	United Kingdom		1,800	3 cts. a lb.
	Canada	26,546	16,368	
	United States	2,318	26,736	
Grain or pebbled leather	United Kingdom		50	30 p.c.
	Canada	7,131	5,984	
	United States	1,228	6,890	
Japan and patent leather	United Kingdom	1,237	10,414	20 p.c.
	Canada	447	4,044	
	United States	39,627	71,337	
Harness and morocco leather	United Kingdom	88	90	25 p.c.
	Canada	1,586	2,577	
	United States	1,966	790	
Leatherboard and leatheroid	Canada	48	454	30 p.c.
	United States	595	813	
Boots, shoes, gaiters and leggings	United Kingdom	13,725	11,178	40 p.c.
	Canada	10,652	9,800	
	United States	107,789	207,333	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value.		Duty.
		1915.	1916.	
		$	$	
Locomotives, etc	United Kingdom	1,065	1,697	30 p.c.
	Canada	676	14,656	
	United States	6,179	1,899	
Automobiles, motor cycles and parts.	United Kingdom	3,969	2,298	45 p.c.
	Canada	4,116	9,122	
	United States	8,402	32,309	
Lumber (rough)	Canada	3,484	1,666	$4 per M.
	United States	1,531	3,017	
Lumber (dressed)	Canada	1,114	1,640	$5 per M.
	United States	2,492	169	
Lumber—pitch-pine, oak, elm, etc.	Canada	7,987	1,139	$1 per M.
	United States	36,594	2,347	
Laths and shingles	Canada	3,627	1,724	60 cts. per M.
	United States	21		
Machines and machinery—Radiators, electric light material, etc.	United Kingdom	2,042	691	35 p.c.
	Canada	8,843	10,377	
	United States	24,631	36,235	
Machines and machinery—Typewriters, sewing and knitting machines.	United Kingdom	34,179	36,345	25 p.c.
	Canada	19,570	24,916	
	United States	76,226	118,324	
Machinery—Wool cards, spinning wheels, steel propellers, etc.	United Kingdom	3,198	2,194	10 p.c.
	Canada	1,994	4,076	
	United States	5,035	13,342	
Malt	United Kingdom	112	128	10 p.c.
	Canada	4,497	3,512	
	United States	215	466	
Matches	United Kingdom	1,749	260	40 p.c.
	Canada	102	121	
	United States	373	41	
	Sweden	8,520	9,565	
Canned meats	United Kingdom	8,615	2,079	¼ ct. per oz.
	Canada	571	194	
	United States	5,122	23,115	
Fresh meat	United Kingdom	34,491	10,817	2 cts. a lb.
	Canada	43,859	71,357	
	United States	10,579	765	
Poultry	United Kingdom	67	52	3 cts. a lb.
	Canada	13,923	11,676	
	United States	7,450	9,615	
Sausages	United Kingdom	36	2	5 cts. a lb.
	Canada	922	1,587	
	United States	2,976	6,226	
Bacon, hams, tongues, etc., smoked cured	United Kingdom	4,261	3,252	3 cts. a lb.
	Canada	4,792	3,595	and 10 ad
	United States	8,438	13,507	val.
Dry salted meats	United Kingdom		226	1 ct. a lb.
	Canada	7,464	4,384	
	United States	3,697	6,790	
Salted beef in barrels	United Kingdom	6,440		$1 per brl.
	Canada	14,322	26,976	
	United States	326,950	527,033	
Medicine	United Kingdom	26,891	42,377	30 p.c.
	Canada	45,351	59,530	
	United States	14,894	33,432	
Motor engines	Canada	12,523	3,051	25 p.c.
	United States	10,889	33,854	
Motor engines for fishery	Canada	9,539	47,162	10 p.c.
	United States	14,587	86,544	
	Sweden		732	
	St. Pierre		395	
Pressed cut and wire nails	United Kingdom	1,233	651	1 ct. a lb.
	Canada	1,706	1,243	
	United States	321	1,015	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value. 1915.	Value. 1916.	Duty.
		$	$	
Shoe tacks, brads and nails	United Kingdom	1,456	1,907	½ ct. per lb.
	Canada	602	2,780	
	United States	1,514	3,823	
Horseshoe nails	United Kingdom	3,971	1,312	⅜ ct. per lb.
	Canada	758	2,668	
	United States	678	2,810	
Fishing nets, traps and seines	United Kingdom	4,593	5,488	20 p.c.
	Canada	4,016	9,236	
	United States	17,277	38,208	
Oatmeal and rolled oats	United Kingdom	1,363	2,436	20 cts. per 100 lb.
	Canada	24,359	21,634	
	United States	7,087	20,871	
Oats	Canada	212,525	221,275	5 cts. a bushel.
	United States	5,812	4,775	
Oiled clothing	United Kingdom	2,139	1,674	30 p.c.
	Canada	3,488	5,762	
	United States	22,407	33,214	
Gasolene, naphtha, benzine, etc.	United Kingdom	269	.....	6 cts. a gal.
	Canada	39,520	47,711	
	United States	11,121	45,606	
Kerosene oil	Canada	.....	56,761	5 cts. a gal.
	United States	.....	138,656	
Lubricating oils in bulk	United Kingdom	2,130	1,664	8 cts. a gal.
	Canada	7,688	8,500	
	United States	27,969	58,103	
Essential oils, axle grease, etc.	United Kingdom	403	437	25 p.c.
	Canada	571	1,021	
	United States	3,649	2,371	
Linseed oils and spirits of turpentine.	United Kingdom	14,161	13,150	15 p c.
	Canada	6,550	10,225	
	United States	44,925	66,895	
Paints, varnish, glue, gum, dryers, etc.	United Kingdom	16,123	51,845	30 p.c.
	Canada	36,821	42,262	
	United States	39,352	90,754	
Paper hangings, etc	United Kingdom	6,990	7,084	25 p.c.
	Canada	12,734	8,699	
	United States	767	8,457	
Peas—round	United Kingdom	2,631	644	50 cts. a brl.
	Canada	14,522	36,920	
	United States	.....	480	
Split peas—dried and green	United Kingdom	12,437	17,892	½ ct. a lb.
	Canada	17,477	15,247	
	United States	42	3,709	
Perfumery	United Kingdom	1,595	1,791	40 p.c.
	Canada	2,181	3,025	
	United States	3,196	5,351	
Musical instruments	United Kingdom	1,426	2,480	40 p.c.
	Canada	1,606	2,015	
	United States	8,103	11,286	
Picture frames and photo frames	United Kingdom	90	335	40 p.c.
	Canada	176	134	
	United States	1,648	2,271	
Readymades, collars, cuffs, etc.	United Kingdom	144,675	192,468	45 p. c.
	Canada	8,121	13,656	
	United States	49,937	126,901	
Smallwares— Ribbons, velvets, lace, etc.	United Kingdom	107,554	158,686	40 p. c.
	Canada	13,107	28,029	
	United States	13,838	35,700	
Cotton thread, buttons, boot and stay, laces.	United Kingdom	42,041	60,433	25 p. c.
	Canada	1,965	2,779	
	United States	6,007	18,018	
Toilet soaps	United Kingdom	9,569	13,547	40 p. c.
	Canada	689	2,223	
	United States	4,142	6,964	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value. 1915.	Value. 1916.	Duty.
		$	$	
Laundry soap	United Kingdom	42,486	65,553	2 cts. per lb.
	Canada	2,409	3,744	
	United States	4,507	12,584	
Wrapping, tarred and toilet paper, etc.	United Kingdom	21,546	21,580	35 p. c.
	Canada	36,178	53,145	
	United States	36,580	60,567	
Printed music	United Kingdom	1,825	523	10 p. c.
	Canada	2,230	1,725	
	United States	1,173	1,375	
Advertising, printed matter, etc.	United Kingdom	1,304	1,278	50 p.
	Canada	10,985	8,370	
	United States	5,062	4,991	
Undressed staves	Canada	209	2,450	$85 50 per 1,200
	United Kingdom	2,034	1,249	10 p. c.
Steel mild	Canada	1,819	3,121	
	United States	1,383	5,052	
	United Kingdom	274	11	35 p. c.
Stoves	Canada	8,660	8,784	
	United States	708	713	
	United Kingdom	1,176	536	15 p. c.
Tar	Canada	4,734	12,539	
	United States	8,973	11,198	
	United Kingdom	48,409	99,019	5 cts. per lb.
Tea	Canada	21,254	46,994	
	United States	4,646	2,621	
	Ceylon	101,784	201,962	
Tinware—	India	237	2,533	
Agate, granite, steel hollow-ware, etc.	United Kingdom	4,842	2,593	45 p. c.
	Canada	7,237	17,540	
	United States	4,554	11,253	
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	United Kingdom	1,959	1,859	38 cts. per lb.
	Canada	1,019	1,181	
	United States	35,020	51,543	
Trunks, valises, carpet bags, purses, satchels, etc.	United Kingdom	1,714	2,123	40 p. c.
	Canada	637	1,160	
	United States	2,740	4,842	
Tweeds, cloths, doeskins, etc.	United Kingdom	84,303	122,710	35 p. c.
	Canada	968	1,953	
	United States	642	36,106	
Twines for sailmaking	United Kingdom	2,636	2,514	30 p. c.
	Canada	1,008	600	
	United States	2,197	4,386	
Window shades	United Kingdom	2,008	2,765	40 p. c.
	Canada	46	97	
	United States	1,662	1,762	
Women's dress goods, coat linings, winceys, etc.	United Kingdom	58,583	79,203	35 p. c.
	Canada	299	3,259	
	United States	662	1,369	
Woodware—				
Pails, washboards, fishing rods, etc.	United Kingdom	1,218	1,129	40 p. c.
	Canada	6,722	7,192	
	United States	6,302	8,379	
Woodware—				
Hoops for masts, excelsior for mattresses, etc.	United Kingdom	47	159	20 p. c.
	Canada	1,055	1,405	
	United States	1,140	2,021	
Yarn	United Kingdom	38,181	41,354	20 p. c.
	Canada	49	2,745	
	United States	97	174	
Agricultural implements	United Kingdom	655	2,046	10 p. c.
	Canada	1,157	5,706	
	United States	803	4,970	
Bark, cutch, logwood, etc	United Kingdom	219	12,579	10 p. c.
	Canada	23	5,701	
	United States	929	7,936	

Table of Imports, 1916-17.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries.	Value. 1915.	Value. 1916.	Duty.
		$	$	
Books, printed, not to be written upon, annuals, magazines, etc.	United Kingdom	3,760	26,885	10 p.c.
	Canada	562	4,336	
	United States	939	10,855	
Hoop iron, for herring barrels	Canada	5	638	10 p.c.
	United States		428	
Indian corn	United Kingdom	38		10 p.c.
	Canada	97	2,621	
	United States		8,581	
Machinery for mining purposes	United Kingdom	669	8,939	10 p.c.
	Canada	2,086	121,007	
	United States	3,185	30,701	
Manure	United Kingdom	58	932	10 p.c.
	Canada	642	2,358	
	United States	709	2,232	
Oil cake, meal and cattle feed	United Kingdom		453	10 p.c.
	Canada	807	51,451	
	United States	1,555	71,937	
Plants, trees, shrubs and seeds for agricultural purposes.	United Kingdom	81	2,122	10 p.c.
	Canada	351	5,086	
	United States	44	4,857	
Printing material, presses, type, etc.	United Kingdom	537	1,903	10 p.c.
	Canada	193	6,208	
	United States	4,985	14,802	
Unenumerated articles	United Kingdom	5,709	5,914	40 p.c.
	Canada	3,416	5,379	
	United States	1,833	2,465	
Agricultural implements	United Kingdom	971		Free.
	Canada	8,027		
	United States	2,074		
Articles for use of the army and navy.	United Kingdom	203,137	27,353	Free.
	Canada	15,314	50,641	
	United States	1,104	11,961	
Articles for use of the Government.	United Kingdom	24,666	18,215	Free.
	Canada	27,590	16,918	
	United States	17,439	26,724	
Articles for use of the Municipal Council.	United Kingdom	10,071	1,536	Free.
	Canada	10,306	5,532	
	United States	30,830	43,815	
Articles for religious purposes	United Kingdom	14,130	14,468	Free.
	Canada	7,183	31,886	
	United States	7,704	13,508	
All construction material and machinery for pulp mills, etc.	United Kingdom	1,383	628	Free.
	Canada	1,984	7,131	
	United States	13,884	16,112	
Fish—British caught and cured	United Kingdom	92	868	Free.
	Canada	2,765	31,668	
	United States	12,721	6,892	
Globes, etc., for schools	United Kingdom	11	103	Free.
	Canada	1,050	606	
	United States	1,051	1,200	
Hemp yarn, coir yarn, sisal, etc.	United Kingdom	82,193	166,409	Free.
	Canada	21,397	3,480	
	United States	45,377	86,562	
Herring barrels	United Kingdom		9,861	Free.
Machinery for local industries	United Kingdom	1,894	608	Free.
	Canada	6,618	173	
	United States	12,898	894	
Material for branch railways	United Kingdom	11,199	4,289	Free.
	Canada	6,089	6,670	
	United States	120,009	46,328	
Material for Western Union Telegraph Co.	United Kingdom	2,824	6,621	Free.
	Canada	499	3,278	
	United States	1,274	6,167	
Material for manufacture of wire nails.	Canada	13,585	41,420	Free.
	United States	6,791	17,477	

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. A. Beddoe.*)

Auckland, N.Z., January 3, 1918.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

This is holiday time and business is conducted as it would be in Canada between July and August. Business men are out of town and the banks take long holidays both at Christmas and New Year.

Prices Remain Firm.

There is a fair demand for produce of all kinds, and prices appear more likely to rise than fall. Shortage of shipping places a limit upon imports, but the prices asked are such as to realize large profits. Many vessels from England arrive with small cargoes. The reason is that many exports are prohibited and the boats must come here to take away essential produce.

Higher Freight Rates.

The raising of freight rates is causing much comment from business men. It is claimed that when a contract has been entered into, based upon a certain rate, such rate should not be varied until the contract has been filled. Steamship companies, however, appear to be taking advantage of the situation to make all the money in sight.

Another War Loan.

It is expected that another war loan will be floated very soon. There is plenty of money in the country and the community appears ready to subscribe liberally because it is an obligation relating to the war.

Taxation in New Zealand

Since the war broke out the national debt of New Zealand has increased by nearly one-third, and consequently the taxation per head of population has been raised from £5 10s. for the year ending March 31, 1914, to £9 11s. 11d. for the year ending March 31 last, and in last session of parliament considerable further taxation was imposed. With the war expenditure growing steadily all the time the Government has of necessity to tap every possible source of revenue, and great care has to be taken to avoid a tax that would cripple trade and industry, and though it has endeavoured to avoid any unfairness in taxation there have been some complaints.

One of the principal complaints comes from the shareholders in joint stock companies. The point of this grievance is that such a company if earning over £6,400 has to pay 7s. 6d. in the £ income tax, whereas it is contended the company is really a collection of individuals who have pooled their capital (and such a course is a necessity to provide sufficient capital for large undertakings), and the individual

therefore is paying this high rate, although this might be his only source of income and as an individual his income might be small enough to be exempt from taxation. A striking example of this is provided in the following comparison:—

Total Income from—		Rate of Tax.	Amount of Tax
Sources other than shares	£1,200	2s. 1d.	£120
Shares in company with profit of	£3,400	548	4s. 4½d.	120
" " "	6,500	320	7s. 6d.	120

In this example three incomes widely divergent in amount each pay the same tax. Again an income of £320 from sources other than shares (£300 exemption allowed) at one-third would pay £1 5s. tax, as compared with £120 as shown above if derived from a large company. This taxation is having a serious effect on the investment of capital in large companies, and has affected the market price of shares.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of New Zealand, held here earlier in the month, the chairman made some highly interesting remarks on the subject of "the growing burden of taxation," and as an instance stated that the income tax payable by the bank would amount to £216,500, or well over double the amount paid last year, and that this was equivalent to over 12 per cent on the capital of the bank. In speaking on this subject the chairman made reference to the figures showing the proportion of revenue derived from the various sources, of which the following is a brief extract, giving the percentages raised from each source last year, and in the year prior to the outbreak of war:—

	Customs.	Land.	Income.	Death Duty.	Other.
1916-17	38¼	6¾	40½	5½	9
1913-14	60	13	9⅛	10⅛	7⅛

The decrease in the share of land tax and increase in income tax is largely due to the change in the basis of taxing mortgages, which transfers that revenue from the heading of land tax and places it under income tax.

The main point in these figures is the steady decrease in the proportion derived from customs and excise duties.

CUBA.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. C. Manzer.)

Havana, January 18, 1917.

CUBA WITHOUT BREAD.

Since January 9 Cuba has been without bread. Since then there has been no bread made or sold. On that date all the flour in Cuba, which consisted only of a few thousand sacks, was taken over by the Government for the use of the hospitals and other public institutions.

For some weeks Cuba has not been able to get flour from the United States, which has been the chief source of her supply, and the Cuban authorities have been greatly concerned over the matter.

There have been a number of conferences between representatives of the Cuban and United States Governments in reference to the matter, and it is stated that arrangements have now been made whereby a limited quantity of flour may be exported from the United States to Cuba.

The lack of wheat bread is a very serious matter to the Cuban people, especially for the labouring class, as the only substitute they have for wheat flour is cornmeal.

which is selling at 12 cents per pound at the present time, whereas it formerly sold at 4 cents per pound.

Although the people are without bread and other provisions are extremely high, causing much suffering among the poorer classes, there is little complaint, the people apparently accepting the situation as the result of the war.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

Below is a comparison of retail prices of food in Havana at the present time and three years ago:—

		1915. Cents.	1918. Cents.
Corn meal	per lb.	4	12
Rice	"	5	12
Macaroni	"	10	30
Beef	"	20	40
Pork	"	20	50
Lard	"	16	50
Potatoes	"	3	6
Sweet potatoes	"	3	8
Codfish	"	12	20
Butter	"	45	80
Cheese	"	25	60
Carrots	"	5	10
Parsnips	"	6	10
Turnips	"	5	10
Onions	"	3	6
Beans	"	6	18
Peas	"	10	15
Eggs	per doz.	45	75
Apples	"	30	60
Cabbage	per head.	10	20

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REQUIREMENTS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

The following information and illustrations regarding the boot and shoe market in South Africa have been sent by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date December 8, 1917.

The illustrations of boots and shoes as submitted are from the general stock of one of the big dealers in South Africa.

In this particular section of the country, they insist on very wide fittings, some five and mostly six English fittings. In men's wear the quality required is from $2.50 to $3.50, manufacturers prices. In women's wear, the fittings must be wide also, four and five fittings, quality required from $2 to $3, very best value, manufacturers' prices.

The fittings quoted are English standard. Prices must be f.o.b. steamer, Canadian port.

Full details regarding a sample shipment may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer File No. 20505.)

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended February 1, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

January 25, ss. *San Jose,* 250 drums.
" 30, ss. *Mexico,* 123 drums.

The situation for fish in drums has been the same as in previous weeks, as the lack of demand has continued prevailing. This circumstance could affect the prices to a great extent, but the supplies available are of very little importance and, therefore, holders can sustain the quotations. We quote codfish at 13½ cents per pound, haddock at 13½ cents and hake at 12½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

January 25, ss. *San Jose,* 318 cases from Boston.
" 29, ss. *Chalmette,* 1,225 cases from New Orlean.
" 30, ss. *Mexico,* 14 cases from New York.

The result of the light demand which was in evidence during this week, has been a very light movement on the market for codfish in cases. Under such conditions, the arrivals reported herewith, together with the supplies on hand, make a very heavy stock for the present consumption and as holders are anxious to sell, a decline in values can be expected if future receipts are of some importance. We quote from $15.50 to $18 per case for that from United States of America and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The market is exhausted of bloaters. Last sales have been made at $2 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

There is no change for Gouda cheese, as the only stock on hand consists of a similar sort produced in the United States of America and the price of 35 to 53 cents per pound remains unchanged.

POTATOES.

Importation—

10,925 bags and	2,002 barrels	from	Boston.
377 "	1,055 "	"	New York.
	2,075 "	"	New Orleans.

The receipts of potatoes have been too heavy and as the demand has fallen off, as a result of the arrivals of important lots of the Cuban crop, the prices declined. We quote at $7.50 per Canadian barrel and at 4¼ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s. ⅛ per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following notes on commercial conditions in South America have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date December 24, 1917:—

Chile.

EXPORTATION OF NITRATE.

The nitrate embarked during the second week of December is given as 719,023 metrical quintals.

The export returns of the Associacion Salitrere de Propaganda gives the following details of nitrate sold for export during the first fifteen days of December:—

	Spanish Quintals.
For Europe	898,400
United States east coast	1,058,762
San Francisco	58,170
British Columbia	24,200
Honolulu	132,000
Japan	212,850
Java	70,000
Peru	2,200
Coast	4,316
Total	2,460,918

During the month of November the exports amounted to 5,616,132 as compared with the corresponding period of 1916, 5,082,805.

From the 1st of July to the 30th of November the exportation, in Spanish quintals, has been as follows:—

	Spanish Quintals.
1917	27,309,008
1916	25,750,815
1915	19,931,331

CHILIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1917.

	Amount.	Value
Exports—		
Copper ingots..kilos.	676,261	$ 341,472, gold 18d.
" ore.. "	7,467,421	751,801 "
" bars.. "	4,344,976	4,927,435 "
Saltpetre..Mt. qtls.	2,679,811	57,026,376 "
Borate of lime..kilos.	599,660	59,966 "
Iodine.. "	52,715	872,960 "
Wheat.. "	7,513,090	1,427,487 "
Flour.. "	1,703,565	459,968 "
Beans.. "	148,570	30,627 "
Wool.. "	122,541	312,481 "
Imports—		
Bar iron.. "	1,260,370	527,023 "
Pig iron .. "	536,405	54,884 "
Coal..tons.	67,755	1,635,991 "
Pine lumber..cubic metres.	345,503	180,250 "
Petroleum ..tons.	40,052	813,787 "
Bovine cattle..head.	4,070	527,023 "
Sheep.. "	555	3,225 "

COPPER PRODUCTION.

The Braden Copper Company, of Rancagua, a branch of the Kennecott Copper Corporation of the United States, has produced during the nine months, from January to September inclusive, 44,954,000 pounds of copper.

SHIPBUILDING CONCESSION.

The Minister of Marine has granted a concession to Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Port Montt, of an extension of 30,000 square metres of the foreshore of the N.E. point of the isle of Tenglo in Reloncavi Sound, for the construction of a ship building yard for ships up to 2,600 tons register.

MORE IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

The expenditure of $5,000 has been authorized for the continuation of studies for an irrigation scheme in the Valley of Colina.

ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT FIGURES.

(London Times Trade Supplement, from a correspondent.)

Since the war the exports of domestic produce from the United States have increased tremendously and in the year ended June 30, 1917, reached the record total of £1,298,000,000. In the last pre-war year the figure was £485,000,000, the increase during the three years thus being £813,000,000, or 168 per cent. When it is added that last year's total was equal to the combined exports of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany in 1913, the full significance of America's effort becomes apparent.

FOODSTUFFS AND RAW MATERIALS.

Prior to the war the exports did not consist almost wholly of manufactured goods as in the case of this country and Germany, but more than 50 per cent of the total consisted of foodstuffs and of the raw materials of industry, particularly raw cotton and coal. In the last three years, however, and especially in 1916-17, the

growth of the exports of manufactures has been so phenomenal that, in spite of big increases in the exports of foodstuffs, more than two-thirds of the export trade last year consisted of manufactured goods.

The exports of manufactured goods in 1916-17 were valued at about £862,000,000, nearly four times the corresponding amount for 1913-14, when the figure was £229,000,000. Of this huge total the largest factor was iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding machinery), the exports of which amounted to £180,646,000 last year as compared with £28,296,000 in 1913-14, an increase of 538 per cent. Steel ingots, billets, and blooms to the value of £28,344,000 were shipped abroad as against £217,000 in 1913-14; the increase of sheets and plates was from £3,569,000 to £12,806,000, in wire from £1,633,000 to £10,000,000, while rails were exported to the value of £5,433,000, an increase of £3,296,000 in the three years, and the shipments of structural iron and steel amounted to £4,772,000, against £2,611,000 in prior pre-war times. Other big items were tinplate, tools, pipes and fittings, nails and spikes, railway material, wire manufactures, builders' hardware, and cutlery. It may be thought that increased trade with the Allies was sufficient to account for this big access of trade, but this is by no means so; America has expanded her trade with neutral countries also, especially with Mexico and Central and South America and Japan. That this is so is shown by the fact that whereas in 1913-14 only £85,000 worth of tinplate wire went to Latin America, in 1916-17 the corresponding figure was £1,297,000, whilst Central and South America's share of the wire trade in 1916-17 was £1,895,000, as compared with only £573,000 in 1913-14. As regards Japan it may be sufficient to state that she took £3,774,000 worth of sheets and plates last year, whilst in 1913-14 the amount was only £75,000; the corresponding figures for structural iron and steel were £416,000, as compared with £77,000, and for tinplate £571,000 as against £3,000.

The exports of other metals and metal wares also showed large increases as compared with 1913-14; for example, copper and brass, unwrought and part wrought, was exported last year to the value of £86,147,000, as compared with £30,917,000 in 1913-14, whilst copper and brass wares rose by £59,332,000 to £60,435,000. Zinc exports worth £13,773,000 as against £85,000 prior to the war, aluminium and aluminium wares £4,229,000 as compared with £230,000; lead, nickel and tin and wares thereof were all exported in larger quantities than in 1913-14.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Turning next to the machinery group, we find that, exclusive of electrical machinery and automobile engines, these goods were shipped abroad to the value of £53,931,000 in 1916-17, an increase of more than £30,000,000 over 1913-14. Metal-working machinery, including machine tools, was the biggest single item, amounting to £17,695,000 as against £2,919,000 prior to the war, the chief destinations being the United Kingdom and her Allies. Other items in which the increases were considerable were locomotives, internal combustion engines, mining machinery, and sugar machinery, the exports of the latter being chiefly to neutral countries out of Europe. The exports of electrical machinery and apparatus at £10,976,000 were more than twice those for 1913-14, the increase being fairly general in all branches, though in the case of dynamos and transformers there was a falling off. The most noteworthy features in this industry were big increases in the exports of electric wire and cables and metallic filament lamps, nearly 11 million lamps being shipped abroad last year as compared with less than 850,000 in 1913-14.

PROGRESS IN MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY.

The motor-car industry of America has made wonderful progress during the last three years. Last year the value of exports of cars, parts, tires, and accessories amounted to £27,974,000, as compared with only £7,936,000 in the last pre-war year.

No less than 81,811 cars were exported in 1916-17, of which 65,834 were passenger cars and 15,977 commercial cars, the corresponding figures for 1913-14 being 28,306 passenger and 784 commercial cars. Here again the interest lies not so much in the trade with the Allies as in the big increases in the exports to overseas markets. In 1913-14 South America received only 1,985 cars from the United States, Mexico 167, British West Indies 556, Australia 3,131, and British East Indies 795; last year the figures were 6,434 to South America, 3,025 to Mexico, 5,315 to British West Indies, 5,600 to Australia, and 4,778 to British East Indies. When it is added that one factory alone—the Ford—turned out 311,933 complete cars in the first five months of 1917 it will be seen what a solid position the American motor concerns have built for themselves for the supply of the world's markets, and what competition the British manufacturer will have to face when he can once more cater for foreign trade.

It is not alone in the metal and engineering trades that America has done so well. In the cotton trade she has also made big strides. In 1913-14 her exports of cotton manufactures were valued at £10,722,000; by 1916-17 they had risen to £28,386,000. Piece-goods account for more than half of this total, the rise in this case being from £6,009,000 to £15,126,000. Nearly 60 per cent of the piece-goods exported last year found a market in Central and South America. Canada and the Philippines were other good markets, the exports to European markets being quite small.

Other manufactures, the export of which showed large increases, were refined petroleum, £48,115,000 last year, as against £30,283,000 in 1913-14; leather and leather wares, £32,023,000, as compared with £11,993,000; chemicals, the export of which were £39,135,000 in 1916-17 and £5,641,000 in 1913-14; paper and paper wares, the exports of which more than doubled in value; and railway carriages and wagons, with £6,197,000, as against £2,329,000. Among comparatively minor items which made good progress may be mentioned woollen manufactures, binder twine, glass and glass wares, paints and varnishes, scientific instruments, and photographic goods, including cinema films.

It must, of course, be admitted that quite an appreciable part of the increases referred to above has been caused by enhanced prices. Whilst it is not possible to say what proportion of the rise is due to price changes, the following table of the comparative prices of certain articles in 1914 and 1917 will serve to indicate how great these fluctuations have been.

Average Export Prices of the Undermentioned Commodities in June, 1914, and June, 1917.

		1914.	1917.	Increase,
		$	$	Per cent.
Copper ingots, etc.	per lb.	0.142	0.311	119
Pig-iron	per ton.	13.46	34.90	159
Wire nails	per lb.	0.020	0.045	125
Sole leather	"	0.281	0.596	112
Paper (news)	"	0.232	0.041	78
Cotton piece-goods, bleached	per yd.	0.081	0.120	48
Petroleum (for lighting)	per gal.	0.063	0.076	21
Boots and shoes (men's)	per pr.	2.08	3.10	49

Notwithstanding these big increases in prices, however, it is yet true that the actual volume of American trade has increased considerably in the last three years.

As illustrating the share which British shipping has in the American export trade it is interesting to note that in the year 1916-17 of the total exports by sea 52 per cent was carried by British vessels, 15 per cent by American vessels, and 33 per cent by vessels of other nationalities. The corresponding figures for 1913-14 were 58, 8, and 34 respectively. It will be seen that the share carried by American vessels nearly doubled in the three years under review, and it is probable that this percentage will increase considerably after the war, as it is estimated that America will have at least nine million tons of shipping at her disposal by that time. The tonnage belonging to the United Kingdom prior to the war was about twelve millions.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON CATALOGUES AND OTHER ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

(In the last issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* the customs tariffs of the following countries were published: British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Australia, and New Zealand.)

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Newfoundland.		
Catalogues and price lists of persons, firms, or companies, domiciled elsewhere than in the colony, and not personally doing business therein	11%	—
Advertising and printed matter, viz.: advertising pamphlets or pictorial show cards; illustrated advertising periodicals; illustrated price books, catalogues and price lists not elsewhere specified (*c*); advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets, or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed, or stamped thereon or attached thereto; including advertising bills, folders, and posters, or other similar artistic work lithographed, printed, or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes	55%	—
(*c*) Under a customs circular dated June 8, 1904, it is ruled that catalogues and price lists used and circulated in the colony as advertisements for the purposes of obtaining retail business through the medium of the post or otherwise are dutiable at 50% ad valorem, plus an additional charge of 10% on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.		
Union of South Africa.		
Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms (*a*) addressed to importers, merchants or manufacturers or public libraries and similar institutions	Free.	—
Catalogues or price lists of colonial firms (*a*) printed and posted abroad to individuals in South Africa; all advertising matter, printed, lithographed; advertising invoice forms and similar stationery usually issued gratis or at a nominal charge, or embossed; labels, printed or lithographed	6 cents per lb. or 25% whichever rate returns the higher duty.	6 cents per lb. or 22%, whichever rate returns the higher duty.
(*a*) The duty on catalogues, etc., sent by post to the Union of South Africa (*i.e.* provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) may be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to each separate letter, packet or parcel, purchased at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria street, London, S.W.		
Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms, sent through the post addressed to private individuals or doctors, will be charged with duty as under:—		
Up to 8 ounces	Free.	
Over 8 ounces and up to 16 ounces	3d.	
and thereafter at the rate of 1½d. for each additional 8 ounces or fraction thereof.		
The same scale will apply to catalogues or price lists of colonial firms to whomsoever posted, except that 1½d. will be charged on any catalogue or price list weighing under 8 ounces.		
A colonial firm is defined as "a firm having a place of business in South Africa at which stocks are held for sale."		

Union of South Africa—*Continued.*

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Under the Imperial Post Office regulations, packages or parcels of over 5 pounds in weight must be sent by parcel post, in regard to which there are special regulations dealing with the question of customs declaration of contents and value.		
No duty can, therefore, be prepaid by means of stamps on packages of advertising matter over 5 pounds in weight.		
In the case of catalogues, etc., for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swasiland, arrangements have been made for pre-payment of duty by means of the Union stamps.		
No remittances for the payment of duty on such catalogues, etc., will be accepted by the Union Postmaster General.		

British West Indies.

Antigua—		
Books, printed; pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter	Free.	—
Bahamas—		
Advertising matter of no commercial value and intended for free public distribution	Free.	—
Barbados—		
Papers and printed matter intended for advertisements	Free.	—
Bermuda—		
Books	Free.	—
British Guiana—		
Advertising matter of no commercial value passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs	Free.	—
British Honduras—		
Show cards and advertising matter of no saleable value	Free.	—
Dominica—		
Books (printed or in manuscript), printed matter in any language and printed forms	Free.	—
Grenada—		
Advertising matter of no marketable value	Free.	—
Jamaica—		
Books (printed), bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, atlases, toy books, prints of photographs bound into a volume, but not account books, diaries, estate registers, statistical records, and similar matter, usually classed as stationery but bound in book form and in part printed	Free.	—
Montserrat—		
Books, printed; pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter of a similar description	Free.	—
St. Christopher-Nevis—		
Books, printed; pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter of all kinds (except copy books, bill forms, invoice forms and all other forms, and Christmas, visiting, and playing cards)	Free.	—
St. Lucia—		
Advertising matter of no commercial value	Free.	—
St. Vincent—		
Music; manuscripts; books and printed papers, not including unused account books; printing paper and ink; bills of exchange and bills of lading forms; also labels and paper wrappers for wrapping packages containing produce for export and printed labels for passengers' luggage, steamer ticket-books and printed material	Free.	—
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Trade catalogues, advertising circulars and show cards	Free.	—
Turks and Caicos Islands—		
Books and pamphlets of all kinds	Free.	—
Virgin Islands—		
Books, bound or unbound; pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages	Free.	—

United Kingdom.

Books, printed, and other printed matter	Free.	—

Argentine Republic.	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Printed matter on cardboard, in inks, colours or chromos for advertisements or other uses	$11[illegible]0.39 per 100 lb.	—
Printed matter on millboard, in tickets or other forms, for advertisements, with or without inscriptions, except photographs	$184.10 per 100 lb	—
Printed paper for advertisements, and ordinary printed cardboard for advertisements, not mentioned above	$46.01 per 100 lb.	—
China.		
Books (printed), charts, maps, newspapers and periodicals	Free.	—

NOTE.—In the next issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* will be published the customs tariffs of Cuba, Italy, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Norway and Denmark.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

South Africa.

The following tariff interpretations published for general information by the Commissioner of Customs for the Union of South Africa have been forwarded, under date of December 22, 1917, by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town:—

Article.	Rate.	No. in Tariff	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
1. Brazing spelter	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
2. Bronze foil	Per £100, £3	117D	The whole of the duty.
3. "Castle Brand" hat polish	£1 3r. 6d. Imp. gall.	440	
4. Chrome alum	Free	167	
5. Clog irons (iron tips for boots)	Per £100, £3	81	The whole of the duty.
6. Combination lathe and fret-saw machine	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
7. Copal gum, if in bulk	Per £100, £3	126	The whole of the duty.
8. Copper tubing for motor cars (steam tubing)	Per £100, £3	121	" "
9. Crater compound (a lubricant)	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
10. Cutting compound	Per £100, £20	193	"
11. Drier	Per £100, £20	193	"
12. Dyes for manufacturing purposes	Free	167	
13. Glass ampoules	Per £100, £3	83	The whole of the duty.
14. Granulated lead	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
15. Ground glass	Per £100, £20	193	"
16. "K.Y." (a lubricating jelly)	Per £100, £25	70	"
17. Lakatine (used in printing ink)	Per £100, £20	193	"
18. Merrillite (zinc dust)	Per £100, £3	146	The whole of the duty.
19. Mixing white (used in printing ink)	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
20. Pinheroin	£1 4s. 6d. Imp. gall.	44 D	Or 25% ad valorem whichever duty the greater.
21. Pinions (motor car parts)	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
22. Protestive seals	Per £100, £20	193	"
23. Rennet tests (milk)	Per £100, £3	114 A	The whole of the duty.
24. Saw edge joint fasteners	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
25. Simplex patent vat gates	Per £100, £3	121	The whole of the duty.
26. Sodium sulphite	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
27. Steel grit	Per £100, £3	114 A	The whole of the duty.
28. Surgical tow	Free	167	
29. Tanning substances	Free	167	
30. Thubant compound (lubricant)	Per £100, £20	193	3% ad valorem.
31. Valves (motor cycles)	Per £100, £20	193	"
32. Watch covers (celluloid)	Per £100, £20	193	"
33. Waterproofing powder and paste	Per 100, £20	193	"
34. Wooden skewers	Per £100, £20	193	"

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Aluminium Goods for Brazil.

(The London Times Trade Supplement.)

There is here a market for as many articles of light material as can be shipped, all existing stocks, for some months past, having been completely exhausted. This dearth of supplies is entirely due to the cessation of shipments of German consignments through neutral ports, which continued for some time after the outbreak of war. Although some small shipments of aluminium manufactures were sent to South America from the United Kingdom, three-fifths of the imports of goods of this class came formerly from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The demand among the Brazilians—and, incidentally, in all other South and Central American countries—is for cheap cooking utensils. German goods, when obtainable, have been invoiced at very low figures, against which it has been difficult for either British or American manufacturers to compete. Small saucepans and fryingpans sell at 3½d. to 7½d. each and a larger size at 1s. 1½d. Eggcups and strainers are retailed at between 1½d. and 2½d. each, spirit-lamps at 7½d., timbales, cups, and stoppers at prices from 4d. to 9½d. each. It should be worth while for British manufacturers of such aluminium articles to send out a full range of samples, making the wholesale prices as low as possible, and affording a reasonable amount of credit to the larger and safer importers. These, in making distribution for up-country sales, have to allow credit between six and twelve months. Even the retailers seldom sell for actual cash, credit being the rule in all parts of the country. The value of the German trade in these goods with Brazil amounted in normal times to over £16,500; Argentina took shipments worth £6,400, Chile £8,100, and Mexico £3,100. The trade of the United Kingdom was almost negligible, excepting with Brazil. It is worthy of attention that the United Kingdom itself took goods from Germany—including those of aluminium crude, wrought and spun, and aluminium wire—worth over £25,800, while the United States, where there are manufactures of such a nature, purchased from Germany to the value of £53,000. Manufacturers on this side may be interested to know the principal reason that the Germans can sell their aluminium hardware where they cannot. The German articles are "spun" instead of being, as is the case with British goods, "cast." It would therefore be advisable to attempt some method which would allow of their supplying "spun" articles at a low price. It is apparently possible, as the Germans have succeeded in doing it. In addition, South American purchasers prefer the dull, silvery appearance of the German-made aluminium articles to the polished, tin-like appearance of the British-made goods. Finally, the Teutons have been in the habit of allowing their South American customers a discount of 45 per cent upon all aluminium ware and 2½ per cent discount on aluminium wire. The more saleable of the aluminium hardware articles exported to Brazil include meat-dishes, pudding-bowls, colanders, pie-dishes, forks, spoons, stewpans, milk-boilers, kettles, saucepans (the latter in all sizes and with or without lids), spirit stoves, etc.

South African Canneries.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR A BIG EXPORT TRADE.

(British and South African Export Gazette.)

It is now common knowledge that all over the Union and Rhodesia, and even so far afield as British East Africa, increased attention is being devoted to the canning of surplus food products for both home consumption and export, and it is fair to suppose

that, all other things being equal, a considerable quantity of the new machinery required will be ordered from the United Kingdom manufacturers. Schemes are maturing with such rapidity, however, and so many individuals and companies seem anxious to make a commencement with the work without delay, that it is just possible that, owing to war exigencies and the British Government's drastic restrictions on exports, some of the orders may find their way across the Atlantic. Indeed, according to our information, some have already done so, but that is a state of affairs which has to be borne for the time being with equanimity. What is certain is that there will still be plenty of business left for our own manufacturers after the war, for which reason it is to be hoped that they will now take those necessary preparatory steps to enable them to cope with it when the proper time arrives.

Canned Meat, Fruit, Fish and Dairy Products.

We have for years past never ceased to point out in these columns that in a fruit-growing country like South Africa it is a reproach that canned American pears and apricots or Hawaiian and Singapore pines, nothing like the South African variety in lusciousness and quality, should still be exposed for sale in the grocers' windows there, and, although belated, it is with some measure of satisfaction that we note that the owners of the large pineapple estate at Langholm, Cape Province, have recently ordered the complete machinery for an up-to-date canning and preserving works. The plant and "lay-out" call for the most recent automatic machinery, giving a capacity of from 25,000 to 50,000 pines per day, and erection will take place in such a manner that this capacity may be extended as other plantations come into bearing. This is obviously a step in the right direction. But the demands of canners are not likely to be coterminous with the needs of pine-growers. There are numerous other South African fruits—peaches and apricots for example—for which a ready market is waiting locally as well as in England if they can be brought here under the same conditions as are the fruits of Western America and, more recently, of Australia.

Canning Comes into its Own.

The same remark applies to the excellent fish which abound in South African waters, of which the crayfish is a typical example, while as regards meat, whether pork, beef, or mutton—altogether apart from dairy products and jam manufacture—it is nothing short of scandalous that in a country where pigs, oxen, and sheep are plentiful no effort should have been made until recently to put them to some use by canning the surplus for home consumption as well as for export to distant markets. What Messrs. Joseph Baynes, Ltd., are now doing in the matter of potted meats, and the Odzi factory in Rhodesia is about to do in the same direction, the requisite canning machinery for which has already been ordered, might and should have been done years ago in other parts of South Africa. Nevertheless, it is all to the good that, however late in the day it may be, the awakening to the potentialties of the canning industry is assuming such tangible form, and in the course of the next few years, if rightly and intelligently directed, just as the manufacture of Moorreesburg oatmeal has been for instance, it should not be the least valuable of any of the industries now rapidly springing into being throughout the sub-continent.

Foreign Markets for Chemicals.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

Italy.

Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, and perfumery, which are grouped under class III of the Italian customs statistics, form ordinarily a substantial portion of the imports at Venice. In 1914 the total value of such imports was 12,000,681 lire (at par of exchange, $2,316,131); in 1915 it was 8,279,973 lire

($1,598,035); and in 1916 only 207,676 lire ($40,081). This great diminution is, of course, due to the fact that the port of Venice has been formally closed since May, 1915, and has been practically closed since the outbreak of the European war in 1914, so that even figures for 1914 do not give normal statistics.

Imports of acetic acid, impure, through Venice in 1914 amounted to 196 metric tons, valued at 70,668 lire ($13,643). No shipments were made in 1915 or 1916. The import duty is 2 lire (38·6 cents) per quintal (220·46 pounds), according to the official tariff as published in 1915. The duty quoted is general and there is no conventional rate. The Italian tariff classifies as acetic acid also impure pyrolignic acid, whether in crude or liquid form, which has in its composition substances containing spirits empyreumatic or bituminous resulting from the distillation of wood whose total content of acid is less than 50 per cent.

IMPORTS OF PURE ACETIC ACID.

Of pure acetic acid, imports through Venice in 1914 amounted to 23 metric tons, valued at 20,560 lire ($3,968). In 1915 there were three metric tons, valued at 9,490 lire ($1,832); and in 1916 there were no imports of the acid through this port. Pure acetic acid is classified for customs purposes according to its content in weight of anhydrous acetic acid with values in lire per quintal, as follows:—

Anhydrous Content.	Importation Value. Lire.	Exportation Value. Lire.	Import Duty. Lire.	Surtax. Lire.
10 per cent or less	70	70	2	15
11 to 30 per cent	110	110	6	51
30 to 50 "	....	240	10	90
50 to 70 "	360	....	14	126
70 to 90 "	450	450	18	162
90 to 98 "	500	500	20	180
98 per cent and over	700	700	22	180

The surtax is a manufacturer's tax equivalent to the internal revenue tax on the corresponding grade of purified acetic acid. The customs classification is not changed by the acid being artificially coloured, sweetened, or made aromatic. Acetic acid, anhydrous 98 per cent or more, is said to be crystallized or glacial.

The statistical values for export and import and the duty in lire per quintal on each of certain chemicals are:—

Articles.	Statistical Value. Importation.	Statistical Value. Exportation.	General Import Tariff.
Acid, carbolic	200	200	10
" citric	1,000	1,000	50
Borax and borate of sodium	125	125	5
Carbonate of soda (soda ash)	30	20	0.50
Caustic potash	250	250	2
Caustic soda, pure	400	400	2
" impure	110	110	2
Chloride of lime (bleaching powder)	50	50	1
Chlorates of lime, potash and soda	50	50	4
Chromates and bichromates of potassium and sodium	500	500	10
Glycerine	400	400	10
Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)	155	155	2

PROVISIONS OF FORMER TREATIES.

Germany had the general rate of duty on carbolic acid of 10 lire per quintal, secured by treaty. The war with Germany and Austria put an end to all treaties between those countries and Italy, and consequently neutral nations that enjoyed the conventional rate by a most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties with Italy must pay the general duty. Where the treaty rate was the same as the general

rate, as in this case, there is still a disadvantage for neutral nations with a most-favoured-nation clause, as Italy, being free of treaty obligations, may change or advance the general rate.

On chromates and bichromates of potassium and soda Germany had a treaty rate of 4 lire per quintal, now void. On caustic potash Germany had fixed the general rate of 2 lire per quintal by treaty stipulation. On glycerine it had a treaty rate of 4 lire. On carbonate of soda (soda ash) it had stipulated by treaty for the continuance of the general rate of one-half lire.

There were no conventional rates on any of the other articles listed, and no other country save Germany had the stipulated treaty rate on those enumerated, although there were other countries, including the United States, that enjoyed them while the treaty held.

(NOTE.—Other information regarding the market for chemicals in Italy was published on page 762, *Weekly Bulletin* No. 714.)

China.

Prior to the European war Germany furnished many of the heavy chemical products that were used in the Hankow district. The trade was not confined entirely to Germany, but when that source was cut off it was keenly felt by the Chinese merchants. During the last three years these products have been purchased in various parts of the world, and Japan has come more prominently into the market than ever before as a manufacturing, importing, and exporting country for chemicals. The prediction was made by a British firm that Japan would increase its hold on the chemical market of China, as its manufacturers are able to ship goods promptly on Japanese steamers running directly to Hankow. The proximity of Japan to this market places it in a good position. The 1912 and 1916 imports of heavy chemicals at Hankow were:—

Articles.	1912.		1916.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Acids—				
Boracic	122,933	$ 8,274	149,933	$ 21,072
Hydrochloric	.....	.....	33,600	1,095
Nitric	14,933	963	.....	—
Sulphuric	223,467	2,640	504,400	13,966
Unclassed	.....	.....	4,000	7
Ammonium sulphate and mixtures	145,067	15,732	.....	—
Bleaching powder	.....	.....	353,333	12,946
Borax—				
Crude	49,467	2,885	59,333	5,529
Refined	.....	.....	19,067	1,690
Calcium chloride	.....	.....	175,733	3,783
Glycerine	190,267	36,773	278,267	201,760
Naphthalene	156,667	5,181	107,600	14,645
Potassium chlorate	146,400	10,485	115,333	59,566
Soda—				
Ash	3,410,933	41,213	1,553,067	38,992
Caustic	34,800	963	206,000	18,402
Nitrate	.....	.....	15,200	1,049
Silicate	190,400	3,206	403,467	10,160
Sulphur	223,467	3,600	349,867	6,520

Crude sulphur cannot be imported without a special permit from the Chinese authorities. Refined sulphur can be imported only after the authorities have been convinced that it is not for the manufacture of explosives and it is intended only for medicinal purposes.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending February 15, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	202,879	311,619	55,204		569,602
Consolidated Elevator Co.	89,423	155,115	27,147	76,667	338,352
Empire Elevator Co	463,433	399,126	69,524	125,039	1,047,122
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	463,550	99,554	58,154		621,258
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	253,041	98,808	19,317	68,557	439,723
G.T. Pacific	620,829	682,622	166,850	179,455	1,649,756
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	510,878	661,223	103,768		1,275,869
Fort William Elevator Co.	104,650	297,942	68,175	48,066	418,833
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	54,891	85,637	13,543		154,071
Northwestern Elevator Co.	195,099	18,821	1,473		215,393
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,502,655	1,011,835	439,675	123,640	3,077,805
D. Horn & Co.	67,014	68,898	11,801	53,016	200,729
Canadian Government Elevator	192,289	118,479	47,674	65,216	423,658
Thunder Bay	462,118	579,278	91,956	39,687	1,173,039
Davidson & Smith.	224,537	299,424	59,552		583,513
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	460,499	162,269	21,530	39,759	684,057
Grain afloat	2,691,863				2,691,863
Total Terminal Elevators	8,559,653	5,050,650	1,255,343	819,102	15,684,748
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	339,898	1,026,154	6,943	11,232	1,384,227
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	97,997	899,337	13,285	2,940	1,013,559
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	202,738	735,662	69,871	2,504	1,010,775
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	14,747	146,366	1,423		162,536
Crown Grain Co.	111,258	6,797		1,747	119,802
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	766,638	2,814,316	91,522	18,423	3,690,899
Depot Harbour	1,124,924				1,124,924
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	316,780	107,330	19,997		444,107
Midland Elevator Co.	415,725	255,641	64,970		736,336
Tiffin, G.T.P.	309,495	106,533	90,806		506,834
Port McNicol	1,508,826	700,633	110,170		2,319,629
Collingwood	85,714				85,214
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	309,656	139,940	47,023		496,619
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	450,654				450,654
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		22,387			22,387
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	429,173	524,170	7,575		960,918
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	364,043	46,722	9,408		424,173
" " No. 2.	615,516	287,484	33,736	3,851	940,587
Montreal Warehousing Co.		3,446			3,446
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	63,895	131,411			195,306
West St. John, N.B.	338,728	219,906	242,137		800,771
Halifax, N.S.					–
Total Public Elevators.	6,336,629	2,545,603	625,822	3,851	9,511,905
Total quantity in store.	15,662,920	10,410,569	1,972,687	841,376	28,887,552

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended February 15, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	16,285	9,085	73,323	98,693
No. 1 Northern	1,593,370	293,501	1,888,201	3,775,072
No. 2 "	951,976	159,728	1,747,537	2,859,241
No. 3 "	951,786	59,149	1,115,813	2,126,748
No. 4 Wheat	428,575	77,713	904,318	1,410,606
No. 5 "	434,464	54,496	216,092	705,052
No. 6 "	492,204	29,728	19,949	541,881
Other	999,125	83,238	371,396	1,453,759
Totals	5,867,785	766,638	6,336,629	12,971,052
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,282	3,300	.....	8,582
No. 2 "	450,276	792,399	865,965	2,108,640
No. 3 "	297,851	334,926	115,923	748,700
Ex. No. 1 Feed	631,097	861,275	302,232	1,794,604
No. 1 Feed	1,186,724	514,756	210,583	1,912,063
No. 2 "	1,153,287	191,013	440,446	1,784,746
Other	1,326,133	116,647	610,454	2,053,234
Totals	5,050,650	2,814,316	2,545,603	10,410,569
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	6,238	10,015
No. 3 C.W	273,670	31,433	61,094	366,197
No. 4 "	623,024	45,093	192,886	861,003
Feed	120,801	743	17,133	138,677
Rejected	165,897	.....	68,095	233,992
Other	68,174	14,253	280,376	362,803
Totals	1,255,343	91,522	625,822	1,972,687
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	640,526	10,885	3,851	655,262
No. 2 C.W	130,539	4,684	.....	135,223
No. 3 "	27,373	1,674	.....	29,047
Rejected	.....	252	.....	252
Other	20,664	928	.....	21,592
Totals	819,012	18,423	3,851	841,376
Corn	.....	.....	.....	–
Total quantity in store	15,684,748	3,690,899	9,511,905	28,887,552

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat, on February 15, 1918, with comparisons for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
February 15, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,867,785	7,125,095	12,992,880
Interior terminals	766,638	2,924,261	3,690,899
Public elevators in the East	6,336,629	3,175,276	9,511,905
Afloat	2,691,868	.....	2,691,868
Total	15,662,920	13,224,632	28,887,552
February 16, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	22,810,016	14,457,117	37,267,133
Afloat	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,980,044	2,412,195	7,392,239
Public elevators in the East	3,955,552	6,799,316	10,754,868
Total	31,834,857	23,769,959	55,604,816
February 18, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	21,553,748	10,793,587	32,347,335
Grain afloat	2,373,386	974,311	3,347,697
Interior terminal elevators	2,070,327	559,189	2,629,516
Public elevators in the East	6,077,409	4,105,228	10,182,637
Total	32,074,870	16,432,315	48,507,185
February 18, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	4,802,497	3,092,138	7,894,635
Grain afloat	283,132	.....	283,132
Interior terminals	1,513,387	956,947	2,470,334
Public elevators in the East	3,811,358	3,302,020	7,113,378
Afloat	113,441	.....	113,441
Total	10,523,815	7,351,105	17,874,920
February 19, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,738,854	7,681,110	18,419,964
Grain afloat	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Public elevators in the East	5,092,704	3,148,834	8,241,538
Afloat	110,719	.....	110,719
Total	20,025,907	14,140,004	34,165,911

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

A tender form and specification has been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for requirements of the Victorian Government Railways, Melbourne. This tender form is open to the inspection of interested Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 20603).

Particulars of the requirements are outlined thus:—

No.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
31,397.	March 20, 1918—	5 tons white lead in oil (1 cwt. pkgs).
31,397.	" 20, 1918—	15 " " " (2 ").
31,397.	" 20, 1918—	20 " " " (3 ").

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

92. **Planing machine.**—An important concern in St. John's, Newfoundland, asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers of machines for the purpose of planing board about 12 inches wide and 4 inches or 5 inches thick.

93. **Boots and shoes.**—A Newfoundland firm is open to transact business with Canadian manufacturers of boots and shoes.

94. **Tanners.**—A firm dealing in general merchandise in Newfoundland asks to be put in touch with Canadian tanners.

95. **Ammonia sulphate, superphosphate, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, saltpetre, potash and bi-products, phosphorous and mercury, wheat flour, vegetable oils, cotton seed, peas, split peas, barley, oats, oatmeal, butter, cooking salt, potatoes and onions.**—A merchant in Georgetown, British Guiana, wishes to secure supplies of the following articles from Canada: Ammonia sulphate—25 per cent nitrogen, superphosphate, sulphuric acid in 800-pound drums, nitric acid in 800-pound drums, saltpetre, potash and bi-products and phosphorous and mercury, wheat flour in 98- and 196-pound bags suitable for bakers' use, vegetable oils, cotton seed in casks, peas, split peas, barley, oats, oatmeal, butter, cooking salt, potatoes, and onions.

96. **Copper, steel and nickel wires and similar products, sheet steel, electrical steel sheets, etc.**—A well-established British company, having excellent references, wish to act as European selling agents after the war for the following articles made in Canada: Copper, steel and nickel wires and similar products; sheet steel, particularly tea-tray stock, in sizes approximating from 28-inch to 40-inch and 28-inch gauge; electrical steel sheets in various sizes, standard size being gauge 26, measuring 30-inch by 108-inch. Manufacturers should give particulars as to watt loss per kilogramme at 50 cycles.

97. **Dried codfish.**—An Italian firm wishes to purchase large quantities of dried codfish (bacalao) for shipment to Italy, and invites offers from Canadian curers.

98. **Canned goods.**—A London (England) firm of manufacturers' agents, importers and exporters, wishes to get into correspondence with Canadian packers of canned meat, fish, fruit, etc., not already represented in the United Kingdom.

99. **Machinery.**—An important import and export house in Japan wishes to buy gear planers in Canada.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Mining, metallurgical and chemical supplies.—A London (England) firm of engineers and contractors, manufacturing designing and engineering plants and supplying machinery and materials of every description, desires to correspond with Canadian companies to whom its services may be of interest. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2934.)

Fancy hosiery, ladies' knitted coats in artificial silk and wool, knitted scarfs, caps, etc.—A Glasgow (Scotland) firm wishes to appoint reliable agents for the sale of its goods in Canada. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2932.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

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Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. ***Cable Address Dominion, London.***

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 736.

BRARY
MAR 6 1918
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

35991—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, March 4, 1918.** **No. 736**

UNITED STATES PROHIBITED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

On and after February 16, 1918, by the President's proclamation of the 14th February, the importation into and the exportation from the United States of the following articles is prohibited except under license granted in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, prescribed:—

All kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use.

All contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, material or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals necessary or convenient for their use;

All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers, and other articles, machines, and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations.

All kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture.

All chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, and tanning materials.

Cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, and other fibres and manufactures thereof.

All earths, clay, glass, sand, stone, and their products.

Animals of every kind, their products and derivatives.

Hides, skins, and manufactures thereof.

All non-edible animal and vegetable products.

All machinery, tools, dies, plates and apparatus and materials necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

Medical, surgical, laboratory, and sanitary supplies and equipment.

All metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof.

Paper pulp, books, and all printed matter, and materials necessary and convenient for their manufacture.

Rubber gums, resins, tars and waxes, their products, derivatives, and substitutes, and all articles containing them.

Wood and wood manufactures.

Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices.

Wines, spirits, mineral waters, and beverages.

And all other articles of any kind whatsoever.

UNITED STATES PRIORITY ASSISTANCE AND EXPORT LICENSES.

On February 25, 1918, the Canadian War Trade Board, Bank Street Chambers, Ottawa, took over from the Department of Trade and Commerce all matters, applications and papers relating to United States priority certificates, export licenses, and railroad priority permits. All correspondence on these subjects should be addressed to the War Trade Board in future.

The War Trade Board is represented in Washington by the Canadian War Mission, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., which will give assistance to Canadian firms in cases of special urgency, upon request being made through the War Trade Board in Ottawa.

Applications for British priority assistance will continue to be dealt with by the Department of Trade and Commerce until further notice.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN CANNED LOBSTERS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the restrictions imposed upon the importation of lobsters into the United Kingdom, and of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary ocean space for the transportation of lobsters, the Department of Trade and Commerce made urgent representations on behalf of the lobster industry of Canada to the British authorities, through the Canadian High Commissioner in London. The prospects, however, are not encouraging, in view of a cable received from the Canadian High Commissioner in London by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, under date of February 25.

This cable states that the lobster industry matter was placed before the Colonial Office who replied that a definite amount of shipping space per month is at the disposal of the Food Controller, who decides the quantities of the different varieties of foodstuffs to be shipped. All space from North America under this arrangement is primarily required for the transport of commodities which, in the opinion of the Food Controller are of first importance. Among such canned fish is not included. Arrangements have been made, by which, whenever articles of primary importance are not available at the seaboard, any space for foodstuffs shall be used for the carriage of articles of secondary importance, but the Food Controller's view is that canned salmon is of greater importance than canned lobster and should have preference when it is available. It is stated that under the circumstances it is not possible to make any definite reservation of space for canned lobster which will only be able to come forward in such space as may in fact prove available under the conditions described above.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., November 29, 1917.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING INDUSTRY.

The annual report of the Union Government Mining Engineer, Mr. R. N. Kotze, which was published in October, shows an increase in production of most minerals.

The total value of the mineral output in 1916 was £7,062,350 in excess of that for 1915. The chief increases were under the following heads: Diamonds, £5,328,581; gold, £850,895; coal, £597,186; copper, £95,066; asbestos, £47,171; and antimony, £13,187.

The resumption of the diamond operations early in 1916 accounts for the large increase in the output of diamonds. The alluvial diggings also showed a good increase and the average price of both mine and alluvial stones in 1916 was the highest in ten years. The output of gold in addition to an increase over 1915, is the highest record of output since Union. The increase in copper is due chiefly to a rise in prices, with an increase of about 10 per cent in the percentage of pure metal shipped from the Transvaal. The increase in the value of asbestos is due to new development in the Cape Province and an increase in price per ton. The following table shows the 1916 output as compared with 1915:—

Product.	1915. Quantity.	1915. Value.	1916. Quantity.	1916. Value.
Gold..oz.	9,096,410	£38,639,095	9,296,963	£39,490,990
Silver.. "	966,176	106,245	968,935	106,311
Diamonds..carats.	103,385	399,810	2,346,330	5,728,391
Coal..tons.	8,281,324	2,142,479	10,007,502	2,739,665
Coke.. "	7,279	12,880	10,704	19,575
Tar..gal.	26,050	881	.....	—
Copper..tons.	28,969	1,042,314	22,841	1,137,380
Tin.. "	3,441	331,420	3,264	339,571
Asbestos.. "	2,138	35,899	4,655	83,070
Graphite.. "	41	1,204	60	1,780
Magnesite.. "	627	1,568	609	1,766
Antimony.. "	89	2,105	721	15,292
Lead.. "	180	1,836	402	5,202
Zinc.. "	352	2,214	.....	—
Corundum.. "	68	480	755	7,762
Nickel.. "	2	38	.....	—
Scheelite.. "	.....	.....	1	252
Mica.. "	2	150	13	1,185
Iron pyrite.. "	545	939	5,276	8,019
Kaolin.. "	20	10	.....	—
Iron oxide.. "	.....	.....	22	45
Talc.. "	44	218	132	586
Salt (including by-products). "	45,104	82,089	56,267	106,303
Soda (crude).. "	6,303	20,949	6,299	25,121
Lime.. "	68,989	110,560	78,222	115,750
Flint.. "	453	2,327	297	1,587
Gypsum.. "	2,838	8,429	3,990	11,983
Miscellaneous articles, bricks, stones, cement, etc..	.....	584,870	.....	645,773
Totals..	.....	£43,531,009	.....	£50,593,359

All values for gold are taken at the fixed rate of £4·24773 per fine ounce. Values for base minerals shipped (viz., tin and copper) are calculated on the basis of the current prices obtained per ton of pure metal and according to the percentage of pure metal contained in the shipments.

The total value of the mineral output for each of the four provinces is as follows:—

Province.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Transvaal..	£41,356,636	£43,460,155	£2,103,519	—
Cape..	939,074	4,750,408	3,811,334	—
Orange Free State..	321,964	1,117,323	795,359	—
Natal..	913,335	1,265,473	352,138	—
Union of South Africa..	£43,531,009	£50,593,359	£7,062,350	—

Number of Men Employed.

One of the interesting features of the annual report is the section dealing with the number of employees in the mines, and the wages paid to same. In December, 1916, a total of 316,705 men were employed. Of these the gold-mining industry employed 231,612 persons or 73·1 per cent of the total; 30,679 or 9·7 per cent were employed in the coal-mining industry, 10,625 or 3·4 per cent on the base mineral mining industry and 7,023 or 2·2 per cent on the other undertakings. The total of

whites employed was 32,000, Asiatics 4,190, natives or coloured persons 280,515. Wages and salaries paid out by the mines and works in 1916 show a total of £17,505,661, and of this total £9,657,060 went to whites, £134,145 to Asiatics and £7,714,456 to natives. Of the total £17,505,661 paid in salaries and wages in 1916, the gold-mining industry accounted for £14,374,810.

Stores Purchased by the Mines.

During the year under review machinery and stores of the value of £13,995,258 were consumed by the mining industry, an increase of £1,912,887 on 1915. Of this amount the gold-mining industry accounts for £12,320,502 or 88·0 per cent, against £10,935,383 for 1915. The diamond-mining industry accounts for £360,485 or 2·6 per cent, against £139,521 for 1915. The coal-mining industry accounts for £798,611 or 5·7 per cent, against £617,819 for 1915. The base mineral industry accounts for £515,660 or 3·7 per cent, against £389,648 for 1915.

An amount of about £7,000,000, or more than half of the amount expended by mines on stores and machinery is estimated to represent expenditure on South African products. Coal, explosives, and foods for native labour accounting for about £4,100,000. Other leading lines are candles, £316,000; cement, £61,000; iron and steel, £77,842; lime, £126,197; mining poles and lagging, £454,904; soap, £12,000; soda (crude), £23,000.

Direct Oversea Imports.

Direct oversea importations by mines amounted to £977,923, for the year, distributed as follows:—

Transvaal	£769,225	equal to	5.9%	of the expenditure on stores in this province.
Cape	191,733	"	37.9%	" " " "
Orange Free State	586	"	0.4%	" " " "
Natal	16,379	"	5.1%	" " " "
Total	£977,923	"	7.0%	of the expenditure on stores in the Union.

The following are the more important items purchased direct by the mines:—

	Transvaal.	Cape.	Orange Free State.	Natal.
Electrical machinery and fittings, and spares	£ 3,823	£ 4,689	.....	£ 171
Other machinery, machine tools and spares	4,118	6,876	.....	2,180
Mercury	31,710	.....	.....	—
Trucks and spares	1,350	784	.....	—
Bags	.....	2,563	.....	—
Lubricants	2,042	1,084	£41	1,793
Cyanide	384,019	.....	.....	—
Coke	.....	150,874	.....	—
Zinc and zinc discs	334,861	78	.....	—
Skips and spares	.....	.....	.....	5,683

From the £13,995,258 total purchases for mines, after deducting local purchases and direct imports, there is a balance of £6,000,000, which is purchased through the merchants or agents in South Africa of overseas firms.

The following table showing quantity and value of stores consumed by the Transvaal mines only, will give some idea of the extensive market there is in South Africa for mining materials. The statement includes only such lines on which there is a possibility of import from Canada:—

Article.	Totals. Transvaal Mines. Weight or Quality.	Value.
Belting	.....	£146,935
Boiler fluid	.....	9,275
Brushware	.....	13,626
Carbide	6,596,207	93,389
Castings—Brass	.....	38,679
" Iron	.....	91,946
Cement—Casks	727	1,269
" Bags	136,488	54,292
Chemicals and assay requisites	.....	139,977
Disinfectants	.....	29,184
Electrical machinery	.....	217,280
" " spares	.....	96,964
Explosives—Safety fuse	.....	204,300
Hand tools (picks, shovels, hammers)	.....	107,131
Hosing (steam, suction and rock-drill)	.....	7,170
Hose fittings	.....	24,956
Bar and angle iron	7,461,155	77,240
Galvanized iron	.....	20,096
Sheet iron	125,475	2,280
Pig-iron	384,316	2,741
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	3,427,416	63,841
Screws and nails	.....	27,321
Locks, hinges, staples, chains, etc	.....	17,121
Other ironmongery	.....	277
Lamps and spares	.....	18,016
Lubricants—Oils	813,213	104,337
Machinery and machine tools	.....	572,148
" spares, other than specified	.....	253,450
Metals (anti-friction)	.....	21,118
Motor cars and accessories	.....	13,797
Oilskin suits	.....	9,979
Packing	.....	40,514
Paint, tar, driers, etc	.....	21,617
Pipes and pipe fittings	.....	418,593
Rails, crossings, sleepers, etc	.....	270,332
Rock drills	1,645	56,141
" drill spares	.....	200,263
Ropes, wire	.....	151,916
Shoes and dies	15,152,578	186,433
Skips and spares	.....	15,077
Stationery	.....	73,004
Steel—Bar, tool, cast, etc	1,586,345	28,336
" Sheet	11,390,077	127,519
" Hand drill	4,334,777	83,103
" Rock drill	5,774,743	126,728
" Other	574,713	8,728
Timber—		
Building material (ceilings, floorings, doors, etc.)	.....	25,041
Oregon, pitch-pine, etc	1,153,187	274,182
Deals	2,440,983	109,039
Trucks and spares	.....	127,094

Iron and Steel Production.

An item of interest to Canadians in this report deals with the steel plants and smelting works in South Africa. The report reads:—

"The works of the Union Steel Corporation at Vereeniging have been in operation for over three years, the chief business being the rolling of rails and bars from ingots gained from scrap melted in a 10-12-ton Siemen's gas-fired open hearth furnace.

"The output during the year has been about 600 tons per month, but this rate will be more than doubled when the additional plant comes into operation. These additions, which are nearly completed, comprise a 15-inch mill and a 22-inch cogging mill and additional melting and reheating furnaces.

"A 20-ton Siemen's regenerative furnace and a gas-fired reheating furnace for the 22-inch cogger complete with producers and steam-raising plant have been erected without further import of material except boiler plates. The boiler was, however, secured locally, second-hand.

"There is a complete nut and bolt-making plant for sizes up to 1½-inch diameter; this, however, has not been utilized, as the demand for steel bars has more than met the whole output of the furnaces. Rails up to 25 pounds have been rolled, but the new rolls will provide for 30-pound rails.

"Steel castings have been produced for the mines up to 3 tons weight, and to meet exceptional circumstances castings up to 8 or 10 tons could be dealt with.

"The works now employ 113 whites and 252 coloured labourers.

"At the Dunswart Iron and Steel Works, Limited, an average monthly output of 360 tons has been produced of bars and angles from selected fagotted scrap. These works employ 33 whites and 143 coloured labourers.

"Under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines an electric furnace of the induction type has been erected at the Robinson G. M. Co., by the Witwatersrand Co-operative Smelting Works. This furnace, which was of local manufacture, has a capacity of 1,500 pounds of metal per heat of eight hours, and is now producing monthly a satisfactory output of 50 tons of shoes and dies from the scrap of these articles. This amount, though small compared with the average monthly consumption of over 600 tons, has proved very useful in view of the restrictions which have obtained since the early part of the year on exports of steel from Great Britain. The production from the Vereeniging and Dunswart works has also been of good service in making up the shortage in rails and bars resulting from the war."

Shrinkage of Imports.

The returns, issued by the Department of Customs and Excise, of the trade of the Union for the month of September and giving figures for the nine months ended September, compared with those for the corresponding periods last year, have just been issued. The value of imports for September was £2,612,000 as compared with £3,918,000 in the corresponding month of last year. This is a shrinkage of over 33 per cent. Previous to September, the average decrease was about 16 per cent only. To better illustrate the drop in imports that took place in September, the following list is submitted, showing imports in leading lines for September this year as compared with the month of September, 1916:—

	September, 1917.	September, 1916.
Clothing	£116,625	£337,227
Cotton manufactures	280,620	610,899
Drugs and chemicals	58,507	110,421
Electric cable and wire	1,245	33,362
Electrical fittings	14,651	33,139
Cheese	8,896	13,680
Hardware and cutlery	70,145	115,466
Hats and caps	16,208	39,310
Iron and steel goods	66,789	127,175
Leather goods	101,351	175,577
Boots and shoes	83,551	158,861
Stationery and books	53,626	95,793
Motor cars	38,519	67,267
Wood and timber	93,644	116,694
Woollen goods	48,572	105,505

Flour imports for the nine months of 1917 are to a value of £386,149, compared with £386,427 for the same period of 1916, but some general idea of difference in cost is shown by the difference in import of quantity which was only 52,014,633 pounds in 1917 as compared with 63,308,619 pounds in the nine months of 1916.

Value of Exports.

The grand total value of exports during the nine months was £19,748,296 against £16,364,379, an increase of £3,383,917. Included in these figures was South African produce to the value of £17,759,260, exported in the first nine months of the present year against £14,528,665 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £3,070,595. These figures do not include the export of raw gold. The exports under the heading of food and drink increased from this period from £1,572,752 in 1916 to £2,677,946 to end of September of this year. One item only in the export figures will bring home the increases of values. In 1916, from January to September, this country exported a total of 101,647,767 pounds of wool to a value of £4,346,768; for the same period of this year the quantity exported was only 89,153,490 pounds, valued at £6,151,726. Taking the average bale at 380 pounds, the 1916 shipments would total 267,494 bales against 234,614 bales in the nine months of this year, working out at an average value per bale of £16.5 in 1916 and this year's value averaged £26·4.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., November 29, 1917.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa held their twentieth annual congress in Johannesburg on Monday to Thursday, October 22 to 24 last. There were over eighty delegates present and as guests of the congress, Mr. A. Canham of the Union Government Industries Department, Mr. W. G. Wickham, H. M. Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and your commissioner representing the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Canadian Government.

The following are some of the resolutions debated and adopted at the Congress:—

War Resolutions.

1. (*a*) That this Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, representing merchants, traders and others throughout the Union, hereby resolves to send a message of loyalty to the Motherland and an expression of admiration for the splendour of the sacrifices being made by the soldiers and sailors who are so strenuously fighting for the liberty of the world and a lasting peace.

(*b*) That the Congress further pledges itself to spare no effort in assisting the Governments of South Africa and of the Empire to prosecute the war to a victorious end.

(*c*) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the Governor-General and the High Commissioner and to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Mercantile Marine.

2. This Congress places on record its profound admiration of and obligation to the officers and men of the mercantile marine in carrying on so magnificently during the war.

Support of the British Navy.

3. That this congress of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, recognizing the obligation of all parts of the British Empire to the Mother Country, and their duty to contribute in fair proportion to the cost of the upkeep of the British Navy, expresses its regret that the annual contribution of the Union has been inadequate, and urges Government to introduce a measure to provide for the payment by the Union of an adequate annual contribution.

Paris Conference, 1916.

4. That this congress resolves to support the proposals made by the allied nations at the economic conference held in Paris during the month of June, 1916, relative to trading with our present enemies during and after the war.

Trading with the Enemy Act.

5. That this congress, while appreciating the action of the Government in the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act, recommends that its provisions be more generally applied and that all the interests of enemies and enemy-subjects should be placed under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property and liquidated as expeditiously as possible.

Industrial Development.

6. This congress recommends that the post-war policy of the Government should include:—

(*a*) A policy encouraging industries by means of tariffs or bounties whichever is better suited to the nature of the industry.

(*b*) A permanent advisory board, to make recommendations to Parliament regarding any adjustments considered necessary in the customs tariff and the payment of bounties.

(*c*) A complete survey of the natural resources of South Africa with a view to encouraging their exploitation, particularly the iron ore resources of the Union.

(*d*) Land settlement and irrigation schemes.

(*e*) A public campaign to start immediately peace is concluded, advertising the resources of the country with a special view to increasing and strengthening the white population.

Afforestation and Soil Erosion.

7. That, in view of the world's increasing demand for timber, the Government be asked to embrace a more extensive policy of afforestation; and, with a view to preventing erosion, that this policy be specially adopted in respect of all watersheds and river sources of the Union.

Government Trading.

8. That this congress strongly protests against the tendency of the Government and public bodies to enter into competition with private enterprise. In the opinion of this congress, such competition is unfair and unsound, being carried on with the taxpayers' money and usually resulting in loss.

Preferential Railway Rates.

9. That, in view of the serious increase in the cost of living throughout South Africa, this congress urges that preferential railway rates except for export purposes should be abolished, and that if any protection be necessary it should be provided either through the customs or by other means.

Railway Rates on Raw Material.

10. That this congress is in favour of the general principle of fixing railway rates on raw materials on a scale not higher than the rates upon the products manufactured therefrom, and that, in determining the difference to be fixed between the rates upon any raw material and upon the article manufactured therefrom, the ratio between the weight or volume of the raw material and that of the finished article shall be specially considered.

Appointment of Union Trade Commissioners.

11. This congress urges upon Government the desirability of appointing after the war a travelling trade commissioner (or commissioners) for the purpose of advertising in other countries the possibilities of South Africa from every point of view by means of distribution of pamphlets in the language of the country, exhibition of products, lectures with lanterns, etc.

Quality Standards for South African Products.

12. That the regulations relating to the quality and purity of imported goods be also made applicable to South African manufacturers.

Registration of Businesses.

13. That in the opinion of this congress, legislation should be enacted making it compulsory to declare and register the names and nationality of all partners of firms trading within the Union.

Weights and Measures.

14. That the Government be urged to introduce immediately a Bill to consolidate the laws of the four provinces of the Union relating to weights and measures, providing, inter alia.

(*a*) That all goods sold by weight or measure shall be sold by net weight or Imperial measure.

(*b*) That all South African produce shall be sold at per 100 pounds net weight, with the exception of articles of pastoral produce (such as wool, mohair, hides, skins and feathers).

Publication of Bills.

15. That this congress is of opinion that no Bill should be read a second time in either of the Houses of Parliament unless the same has been published for at least three weeks.

Official Consultations with Chambers of Commerce.

16. That the Government should consult Chambers of Commerce before issuing regulations that involve radical alterations in existing procedure or that introduce a new policy affecting trade and commerce.

Revised Customs Tariff.

17. That this congress of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce strongly urge upon the Government a revision at an early date of the present customs tariff with a view to lessening the duties upon the necessaries of life.

Refund of Duty on Pilfered Imports.

18. That in the opinion of this congress, when goods arriving from outside the Union have been pilfered and a claim for the loss disallowed, the consignee should be entitled to a refund of the duty paid thereon.

Trading Licenses.

19. (*a*) This congress regrets the delay in equalizing trading licenses throughout the Union, and again urges the Government to pass legislation to remove the present anomalies.

(*b*) That, to secure uniformity, this congress is of opinion that trading licenses should be collected by and be under the control of the Union Government, although the revenue derived therefrom need not necessarily be diverted from the present channels.

20. That the assessment of license on turnover is wrong principle, and is inequitable since profits are not necessarily dependent on turnover; and that the principle should be accepted that a license is an authority to trade and should be dealt with as such and not as a taxing medium.

21. That the present system existing in the Cape Province of empowering "local authorities" to grant trading and other certificates is bad principle, and that, if it is necessary to control the issue of licenses, such control should be vested in the magistrate or a board.

Commercial Education.

22. That this congress recognizes the need for a thorough commercial education for those engaged, or about to engage, in business life, and urges the members of the associated chambers,—

(*a*) To support actively the schemes of commercial education of the National Advisory Board, which has now taken over the commercial examinations formerly carried on by the Association of Chambers of Commerce;

(*b*) To insist so far as possible upon their employees taking the courses of training planned by the Board, with a view to their obtaining the necessary certificates of efficiency awarded on completion of the courses; and

(*c*) To give due preference to such fully-trained persons when making appointments and promotions on their staffs.

Returned Soldiers.

23. (*a*) That the Government should consider the necessity of providing suitable employment for returned soldiers, and especially those partially disabled.

(*b*) This congress confirms the decisions of the Chambers of Commerce throughout South Africa in regard to the policy they have adopted of reinstating all returned soldiers who were previously in their employ, and recommends to members that preference should be given in all cases to returned soldiers in any vacancies which may occur in their establishments.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The address of the President, Mr. James McBride, of Durban, covered every detail of trade and commerce, and perhaps a few extracts from the speech will be helpful to Canadian exporters, in a better understanding of commercial opinions in South Africa on the general condition and prospects of this country, and a realization of how the business community here feel as regards the British Navy and other overseas conditions.

Sea Freights and Shipping.

Freights continue on an abnormally high level, but instead of remaining stationary or probably falling when the Allied Governments took control of practically all the Allied shipping, they have been greatly increased again on several services, particularly from America and India to South Africa. It is to be hoped that the maximum limit has now been reached, and that any further alterations will be in the direction of lower rates. The submarine menace is still one of the most difficult

problems the Allies have to deal with, and of course affects very vitally the whole shipping position; but I am convinced that this piratical mode of warfare will be overcome ere long, although a good deal of damage to shipping may still be done before that desirable end is accomplished. In my predecessor's address last year, he found it necessary to warn merchants and others against overstocking at the then high prices, and this was fully justified at that time as stocks were undoubtedly heavy; but the position has changed considerably since, with the result that in practically all branches of business stocks of imported goods are comparatively small. This has been brought about largely by so many manufacturers being engaged in making munitions, the shortage of shipping, and the restrictions on all exports, particularly foodstuffs, as well as iron and steel goods from the United Kingdom. The position was not so difficult prior to America joining the Allies, as many of the articles prohibited from Britain could be obtained from the United States. Fortunately, however, the position in America is so far satisfactory, as while the Government there is controlling the export of goods, there is not likely to be any prohibition to Allied countries, the policy being to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of trade. At the same time, as America gets more deeply involved in the European struggle the Government will require more and more freight for war requirements, and we must therefore, I think, look for still greater restrictions on the importation of goods from oversea in future—so that the danger of overstocking which was feared last year has disappeared for the present, so far as imported goods are concerned.

British Navy.

There can be no doubt that the prosperity enjoyed by South Africa since the commencement of the war, particularly among the farming community, has been almost entirely due to the magnificent work of the British navy, in protecting shipping and thereby making it possible, not only to receive our requirements from overseas, but to export our surplus produce with comparative safety to the markets of the world. The question is often asked: What is the navy doing? My reply is, look at the map of the world and examine carefully the enormous extent of sea patrolled and protected by our glorious navy, and you have a complete answer to the question. Most of us, I am sure feel that, considering the protection we get in South Africa from the navy, our yearly contribution is by no means adequate, and I hope the Government will, at an early date substantially increase the amount. In giving the navy due credit for its work, we must not overlook the services rendered to the Empire by our mercantile marine. There is no body of men doing more noble work in this war than those brave seamen, and this congress of business men would be sadly lacking in its duty if it neglected to acknowledge frankly and freely the enormous debt of gratitude we are under to our merchant service for the great services rendered to this as well as to other countries during the past three years.

Industrial Development.

Although prior to 1914 our industries were making steady progress, they were still in a comparatively backward condition, but with the outbreak of war, the position changed entirely, and while it is not easy to quote many specific instances of the advance that has been made, it may be said broadly that practically every industry has expanded to a considerable extent, and the more closely we study the question, the more apparent this is. This rapid expansion has been brought about principally by the high freights and shortage of tonnage, and to the much higher laid-down costs of all commodities imported from overseas. This naturally made it much easier for the local manufacturer to more than hold his own against outside competition, with the result that most of our manufacturers are now doing exceedingly well. The present prosperity, due practically to there being no serious competition from overseas, is not likely to continue after the war. Our manufacturers, would, therefore, do well

to keep this aspect of the question carefully before them, otherwise they will have a decided setback when conditions as regards prices and competition are again normal. The Government is to be congratulated on the vigour with which it is now assisting the development of our industries through the Department of Industries. The Industries' Advisory Board, which was appointed by the Government about a year ago, has done excellent work during that time, and having now got through the preliminary stages, it should be of the very greatest assistance to the Government. A scientific and technical committee has also been appointed, and I understand a great deal of useful spade work has already been accomplished. The activities of these two bodies, working in conjunction with the Department of Industries should be of very great benefit to the country, not only in assisting to establish new industries, but in looking after those already in existence. We all now fully realize the value of industries to this country, and it is entirely in our interests, as business men, to assist their development as much as we possibly can.

Agricultural Development.

The present outlook is, in my opinion, brighter than it ever has been in the history of South Africa. The splendid rains we have had this season practically assures a bumper harvest next year, if nothing unforeseen happens, and, given a few more such seasons, we should not only be able to produce all our own requirements in foodstuffs and other necessaries, but still have a fair surplus for export. Farmers throughout the country have, owing to the war, never been so prosperous as they are now, and while present abnormal prices for all products cannot continue when things are normal again, they are going to remain on a comparatively high basis for some time to come, and it is questionable if they will ever be so low as they were in pre-war days. There is, therefore, every encouragement for farmers to go on increasing the output of all agricultural products as they are practically assured of remunerative prices for many years ahead. The agricultural industry has undoubtedly made rapid strides during the last few years, but without limited European population we can never become producers on a large scale, or hope to hold our own against the other Dominions, until we adopt, like them, a comprehensive scheme of land settlement and immigration.

Commercial Outlook.

Although we are still passing through a dark page in the history of our great Empire, and the future is somewhat obscure, I have the greatest confidence in the commercial and industrial outlook in this country. At the same time, we have to be cautious and look ahead, as a great deal of the prosperity we are now enjoying is due to the large sums of money being spent throughout South Africa by the Imperial Government on war services. This will, of course, cease when the war comes to an end, and there will then be a financial setback, which makes it all the more necessary for us now to encourage in every possible way the development of our agricultural and industrial resources, so that, when we are again faced with times of depression, we will be in a better position to stand the strain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 15, 1918

THE SILVER MARKET IN 1917.

Even at a time when values of commodities of all kinds are liable to phenomenal vicissitudes, the extraordinary fluctuations of silver during the year 1917 stand out as exceptional, the wide and rapid movements being unique in the history of the metal.

According to the annual review of the silver trade by Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, the range between the highest and lowest quotations was no less than 19 5/16d., namely, the difference between 35 11/16d. and 55d., the average price being 40 7/8d.

As the fluctuation which took place in 1916 exceeded anything experienced during the previous 26 years, the unusual movements of 1917 are best appreciated upon reference to a table included in the circular, showing the price variations during the past five years, which are as follows:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Highest quotation	55d.	37 1/4d.	27 1/4d.	27 3/4d.	29 3/8d.
Lowest quotation	35 11/16d.	26 11/16d.	22 5/16d.	22 1/4d.	25 15/16d.
Range of prices	19 5/16d	10 7/16d.	4 15/16d.	5 1/8d.	3 7/16d.
Average price	40 7/8d.	31 5/16d.	23 11/16d.	25 5/16d.	27 9/16d.

After sketching the movements of silver throughout the year and citing the actions of different governments which have caused the successive rises and falls, it is stated:—

"In reviewing the market month by month, and the variations in the price during the year, it becomes obvious that the real factor that has caused the fluctuations has been much more the alternate buying and selling on behalf of China than the steady buying for the Indian Government, and the large requirements both for home coinage and for our Allies, which with the exception of short intervals have continued throughout the year. Whilst China has bought one month and sold the next on such a large scale, rapid movements and wide fluctuations were inevitable, and had it not been for the insatiable demand for India, China's sales would often have caused even heavier falls with a corresponding rebound later."

While the requirements for home coinage have been very large in comparison with pre-war days, their purchases this year have been less than last, and do not exceed £2,500,000, which, in view of the increased price, means far less of the metal than they have purchased during the previous twelve months. France took about the same as last year, whilst in the early autumn Russia had large shipments from San Francisco. These amounts, however, appear insignificant in comparison with the enormous purchases for the Indian Government, in which connection it is interesting to note that a report of the mints in Calcutta and Bombay recently issued states that during the year ended the 31st March last, the silver coinage of rupees, half rupees, and quarter rupees reached the enormous total of 307 3/4 million rupees. That such a demand for rupees should exist, and that in spite of this enormous coinage the Indian Government have recently decided to issue one rupee notes is an indication of the extraordinary prosperity of India, which incidentally enjoyed exceptionally good monsoon bumper crops.

There was also doubtless again a heavy demand for rupees in connection with the payment of troops in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa.

Regarding the United States, although resulting from their entry into the war the Government has ceased to publish details of their purchases, their requirements have undoubtedly been on a very large scale because since the beginning of October their three mints have been working three shifts continuously. The difficulty created in meeting their requirements was shown by the almost continuous rise in prices of silver from May to the third week in September. The reason why this was less conspicuous subsequently was that the Mexican Government decided to take advantage of the high prices ruling to realize large holdings both in dollars and in bars.

Later on the United States Government was reported to have contracted with the silver smelters for 100,000,000 ounces of silver on behalf of the Allies, and more recently rumoured that the country's silver output would be taken over by the Government at a fixed price.

In conclusion, Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state that pending the confirmation of these various reports, there is great uncertainty as to the future course of the silver market:—

"As last year, we anticipate large requirements for coinage, both in India and in Europe, and the amount required will probably again exceed the world's production, but as indicating a tendency on the part of the governments of the Allies to avoid, as far as possible, further purchases of silver during the continuance of the war, it is interesting to note that early in October the Italian Government issued a decree calling in one and two lire pieces. France, too, has since decided to call in all five franc pieces coined up to the year 1870 and to demonetize these coins, using the silver for the coinage of subsidiary pieces."

CUBA.

Report of Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. C. Manzer.)

Havana, January 31, 1918.

CUBAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The Year 1917 shows a Large Increase in Imports to Cuba from Canada.

The year 1917 has been a record one in regard to Canadian exports to Cuba, the grand total reaching a much higher figure than ever before. The total value of Canadian potatoes and codfish alone imported by Cuba amounted to over $4,000,000. There has been in the last year a decided improvement in the matter of packing Canadian goods for Cuba, and as a result the percentage of losses is reported to be smaller than ever before. There is also, I am pleased to report, gradually developing a better understanding between the business men of Canada and Cuba, which is a decided advantage in the development of trade.

Potatoes.

The imports of potatoes from Canada for the past year have been more than double any preceding year and, as ruling prices were very much higher than were ever received in any year before, the result is very gratifying.

In the records of Cuban potato imports for 1917, Canada leads all other countries combined, reaching a value of over $3,000,000. These were supplied chiefly by the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Shipments are

sent forward weekly beginning the last of August, as soon as the new crop is harvested, and lasting until the first of July of the following year, giving Canadians ten months of the Cuban potato trade.

Canadian potatoes, because of their fine eating qualities, and also because of the greater care given by shippers to the sorting, packing and transportation of these goods, have acquired an excellent reputation in Cuba, and Canadian potatoes are being sold fifty cents per barrel higher than any others on the market. This more than offsets the difference in the duty of twelve cents a barrel in favour of potatoes from the United States.

Nearly all Canadian potatoes now arriving in Cuba come by steamer from Boston. When the war is over and we have a weekly steamer direct from one of our Canadian ports to Havana, the long, costly, and in winter hazardous trip by rail for potatoes to Boston from eastern Canadian points will be done away with.

The price received by Canadian shippers during the past year for potatoes delivered in Cuba averaged over $6 per 180 pounds. The highest price was reached in May when one lot of 1,000 was sold for $11 per sack of 180 pounds.

Cuba now buys upwards of 1,000,000 barrels and sacks of potatoes yearly. Our Canadian table potatoes, Green Mountains and Burbanks are in demand, all the season, all over the island. Our Early Rose and Bliss Triumph potatoes are wanted every year for seed and the supply is not equal to the demand. Canada has the soil and climate for producing an excellent quality of potatoes. Canadian farmers have had years of experience in regard to handling the crop so as to produce the best results. Our Canadian shippers are thoroughly alive to the importance of sorting, packing and shipping these goods so they will reach Cuba in the best possible condition, therefore, in consideration of the above I think Canadians should resolve to hold on to this trade in the future against all competitors.

CODFISH.

Shipments of codfish from Canada to Cuba during 1917 were larger than ever before. During the past year Nova Scotia dealers have been making weekly shipments to Cuba via Boston of from 1,500 to 3,000 cases of 100 pounds each. Dealers report a marked improvement in the quality of the fish from Nova Scotia the past season; the fish being drier (Nova Scotia dealers having lately adopted the process used in Norway of drying by hot air), better cleaned and packed than formerly, and the price has been high all the year.

Hay.

A limited quantity of Canadian hay was shipped here the past year and sold for high prices, but the great difficulty in securing transportation during the whole year greatly handicapped the trade, and in some cases dealers were obliged to cancel sales as they were unable to get transportation to Cuba. A few cars of hay arrived lately, coming through from Canada by rail to Key West thence by car ferry to Havana. Before the war hay was carried from Canadian points to Cuba via Boston for $10 per ton. It now costs from $37 to $39 per ton to bring it over the same route.

Oats.

Before the war Cuba imported large quantities of oats from Canada, but since 1914 very few Canadian oats have been sent here. Prices have ruled high all the year; the highest point reached was in December, when sales were made at $1.05 per bushel c.i.f. Havana.

Lumber.

Shipments of lumber from Canada during the past year have been light owing to scarcity of tonnage. A number of schooners arrived during the year from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick loaded with spruce lumber which was sold at good prices.

Wood-pulp and Newsprint.

Cuba is a large buyer of newsprint and wood-pulp. This wood-pulp was formerly purchased from Norway and Sweden, but as supplies are not now available from those countries manufacturers are looking to Canada for supplies, and contracts have already been made for considerable quantities to be delivered to Cuba the present year. Small quantities of newsprint from Quebec mills have arrived in Cuba the past few months. As there is no duty on newsprint when sold directly to the users it would seem that Canada should be in a position to secure a large share of this trade.

Agricultural Machinery.

For the last few years Cuba has bought immense quantities of farm machinery, consisting of ploughs, harrows, farm wagons, windmills, pumps, gasolene stationary engines, and gasolene tractors. There is no duty on farm machinery entering Cuba and there is an opening here for Canadian manufacturers. As most of the machinery would have to be specially designed to suit the requirements of the country it would be necessary for manufacturers to look the situation over in order to learn just what kind of machinery is required here.

THE CANADIAN OFFICE.

During the month of August of the past year the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner was moved to the Antigua Casa de Correos, Teniente Rey II, occupying two rooms on the fifth floor. numbers 501 and 502. This building is situated in the very heart of the business district of Havana, within three or four blocks of the principal docks, the Produce Exchange, Post Office, Cable Office, the Parliament Buildings, and the head offices of the principal banks.

One of the rooms is fitted up as a reading room, where the daily papers from the leading towns in both Canada and Cuba are to be found, also other Canadian and Cuban publications relating to commercial matters. In this room there is also being placed an exhibit of samples of the farms, forests, mines, fisheries and manufacturing industries of Canada. The different provinces have been asked to contribute for this exhibit samples of such products of their respective provinces as might find a sale in Cuba, and they were also requested to contribute views of the country, such as might be of interest to Cubans planning a trip to the north. The exhibit from some of these provinces has already arrived and is now being placed. Among these are two moose heads, three deer heads, and a caribou head. When this exhibit all arrives and is placed in position I am sure it will attract a great deal of attention.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, December 30, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN PULP MARKET.

Chemical pulp has shown more activity lately, considerable quantities having been sold for prompt delivery during the first three or four months of the year.

Dry mechanical pulp is also firm with a good demand and there has also been some business done in wet pulp. Owing to the unstable conditions, it is very difficult to fix any regular market price, the whole question of export being really one of chartering. Most of the mills work on a limited scale.

THE NORWEGIAN WOOD TRADE.

The market is rather quiet. During a recent rise in the exchange, there were some inquiries and also a few sales, but after the exchange has again resumed its downward course business has quieted down. The prices remain firm and the tonnage situation is still very difficult.

DECREASE IN THE NORWEGIAN MERCANTILE FLEET DURING 1917.

According to the *Norwegian Veritas,* Norway had by the end of 1917 of vessels, larger than 100 tons each, 1,670 vessels measuring together 1,996,000 tons. Of these there are 1,358 steamers measuring in all 1,676,000 tons, 78 motorships measuring 45,000 tons and 234 sailing vessels measuring 275,000 tons. For comparison it may be noted, that in 1914 the Norwegian mercantile fleet consisted of 2,174 steam and sailing vessels with a tonnage of 2,451,311 tons. Of fishing and other vessels in the coast traffic there are besides about 500 vessels of 165,000 tons.

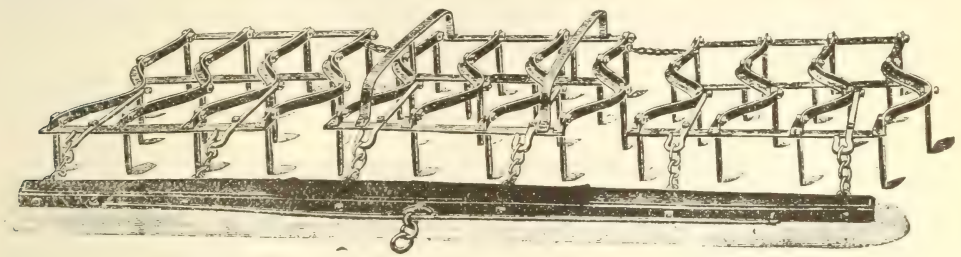
The decrease during 1917 amounts to about 385 vessels of 600,000 tons, against in 1916 125 vessels of 26,000 tons. Through the German U-boat war or from collisions with mines there has in 1917 been lost for Norway 414 vessels of 650,000 tons.

Of new building at home there have been completed during 1917, 47 vessels of only 34,000 tons, and from foreign countries there has been received 40 vessels of 95,000 tons. In 1916 respectively 31,000 tons and 123,000 tons.

DEMAND FOR DRAG HARROWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following information and illustrations regarding a market in South Africa for a special class of drag harrow have been sent by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of December 10, 1917:—

There is a demand in South Africa for a drag harrow similar to illustration No. 1. One firm, working a part of the Union territory only, are prepared to handle 2,000 harrows of this kind a year.



Drag Harrow No. 1.

This class of harrow is wanted in two sizes, heavy and medium. They are made with angle steel beams and strong curved-pointed tines. The middle harrow is provided with long sledge bows for transport purposes. The whippletree is of wood. The pre-war price f.o.b. port of shipment on a set of three heavy 4-beam harrows with 48 tines and whippletree, 8½ feet wide was £4 2s. 6d. less 25 per cent. The weight of the harrow is 255 pounds. A set of three medium 5-beam harrows with 60 tines and whippletree, 11 feet wide was £4 10s. less 25 per cent. The weight of this harrow is 315 pounds.

The illustration No. 2, is for a zig-zag harrow sold in large numbers. This harrow is a bolted through frame and square straight teeth, ribbed steel. The bar is either angle iron or wood. The pre-war prices f.o.b. Gottenberg were:—

Size	A—3,	section,	60,	teeth,	9½ ft.	wide,	weight	165 pounds	31s. 0d.
"	B—4,	"	80,	"	12	"	"	220 "	42s. 8d.
"	C—3,	"	60,	"	9½	"	"	210 "	41s. 0d.
"	D—3,	"	60,	"	9½	"	"	255 "	45s. 6d.
"	E—3,	"	75,	"	12	"	"	310 "	52s. 0d.

Canadian manufacturers in a position to quote for export on this pre-war price as a basis, are requested to send full particulars to this office, also to state if they

Drag Harrow No. 2.

require representation for the whole of South Africa or would prefer to confine their range to dealers in the several sections of the Union. See Trade Inquiry No. 116 in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*.

STEAMER FROM AMERICA LEAVING FOR EASTERN SIBERIA.

The Department have received a communication from Mr. L. D. Wilgress,, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Omsk, who calls attention to the proposal of Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of San Francisco. This firm is planning to send a 5,000-ton steamer to Nicholaievsk on Amur, the Russian port at the mouth of the Amur river in Eastern Siberia, in June, 1918, with a full cargo of goods of North American origin. They are making arrangements whereby they will be able to accept rouble payment for their shipments, and this should assure a ready sale for the products which they land in Siberia. Canadian firms interested might do well to get in touch with the Vancouver office of the above firm in connection with this proposal.

BAUXITE INDUSTRY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

The following memorandum regarding the bauxite industry of British Guiana has been received from Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Barbados:—

"In May, 1910, the Director of Science and Agriculture of British Guiana reported to his Government that he had examined specimens of rocks obtained from the low hills at Christianburg, on the Demerara river, and found them to contain from 64 per cent to 66 per cent of free alumina in form of a hydrate, and that he had also examined rocks from a shoal in the bed of the same river, which contained about 42 per cent. The analysis of these specimens led the director to believe that the deposits had a too low commercial value to warrant exploitation as sources of aluminium, but that the calcined product obtained might, by its infusibility, prove of use for furnace linings. etc.

"In 1913 the director again reported on these deposits, locating definitely those previously referred to on the Demerara river, and stating that a further discovery had been made of bauxite in Surinam and French Guiana. He also took occasion to point out that the position with regard to the utilisation of bauxite had very materially changed since his report in 1910, that a new industry has arisen in the manufacture of corundum as an abrasive, and that there was promise of an industry of very wide application in respect to bauxite, and a demand was rising for the control of supplies of this mineral.

"The Department of Lands and Mines has been each year noting the discovery of new deposits of this mineral, and in 1916 called atttention to the great interest that had been aroused by the discovery of these deposits, and that a great number of applications for permission to explore the Crown lands with a view to further discovery had been made to the department. With the exception, however, of leases already issued, negotiations for which were concluded before the war broke out, no titles of any description for exploring or mining would be again issued, until the question as to the exploitation and control of the bauxite industry had been definitely settled by the British Government. Prior to this date, considerable areas of land containing bauxite had been purchased outright by different companies, and mining rights had also been acquired—in all, covering an area of some 22,000 acres.

A more recent report by the Science Department contains analyses of samples found in other sections of the province, and makes it apparent that the deposits are much more extensive than was at first supposed, and that one series extends from the boundaries of Venezuela to Berbice, a distance of some 220 miles. The richest in alumina, however, were those first discovered on the Demerara river. The report points out also that within the province itself the three requirements for the manufacture of aluminium exist, which are rich deposits of the mineral, a possibility of obtaining electrical energy from the Kaieteur falls, and the possibility also of obtaining cryolite synthetically. It also lays some stress on the potential source of hydro-electric power which the colony possesses in the Kaieteur falls, which may be depended on in the future to assist in the development of this and many other industries.

The analysis and description of the first samples found should be of importance to those interested in the production of aluminium. The report reads: "The rocks are hard, earthy looking, cream-coloured masses with here and there red ochreous patches." Their compositions are shown in the following:—

	Christian-burg.	Wismar in River.	Akyma.
Quartz	0.42	4.74	0.67
Colloid silica	0.14	0.62	0.12
Combined silica	2.29	3.58	1.92
Aluminum oxide	67.28	45.14	64.86
Iron peroxide	1.53	23.03	0.85
Magnesium oxide	0.07	0.31	0.31
Calcium oxide	0.02	trace.	0.03
Sodium oxide	nil.	nil.	nil.
Potassium oxide	0.08	0.15	0.15
Combined water	27.46	21.68	30.47
Titanium oxide	1.07	1.12	0.75
Phosphoric anhydride	trace.	trace.	trace.
Manganese oxide	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total	100.36	100.37	100.13

The following item appeared in the January 6th issue of the *Daily Argosy* of British Guiana, published in Georgetown, in reference to the bauxite industry:—

"Mr. E. E. Winter, B.S., has been secured by the Government from the Department of Lands and Mines as from the first instant to undertake the geological which, by directions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been placed surveys of the northern district of the colony in connection with the bauxite industry, under the control of Prof. J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., Director of Science and Agriculture.

The surveyor will be instructed to direct his attention towards the bauxite deposits and the availability of a water path in their vicinity. It is understood that on the completion of the surveys an expert will probably be sent from the United Kingdom in connection with the industry."

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF FLAX SEED IN IRELAND.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Chief Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, reports that at a meeting of the Irish linen trade held at Belfast on January 30, it was decided to raise a guarantee fund of five hundred thousand pounds to launch a scheme for growing greatly increased crops of flax seed in Ireland.

It is stated that 5,000 acres of land have been taken, 4,000 acres of which are in Ulster, and that enough Canadian seed has been purchased to sow 10,000 acres.

The guarantee fund is being raised by a pro-rata contribution by the trade according to branch, i.e., spinners, weavers, bleachers, etc., and it is stated that the banks are also participating in the fund.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended February 9, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

February 1, ss. *Mandeville,* 204 drums from Boston.
" 3, ss. *Frednes,* 100 drums from New York.
" 7, ss. *Esparta,* 235 drums from Boston.

The situation for fish in drums continues practically unchanged. A very light movement is the result of the lack of demand which has been in evidence since a few weeks ago, but holders succeed in sustaining the prices, in spite of this adverse circumstance. We quote codfish at 13½ cents, haddock at 13½ cents and hake at 12½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

February 1, ss. *Mandeville,* 1,475 cases from Boston.
" 7, ss. *Esparta,* 1,713 cases from Boston.

A better demand has been prevailing on the market for codfish in cases. This animation has had no effect upon the prices as there are heavy supplies available and holders have continued ceding at $15.50 to $18 per case for that from United States of America and Canada.

HERRINGS.

During the week a lot of 600 cases arrived and sales are made at $2.25 per large box of bloaters.

GOUDA CHEESE.

No change has occurred on the situation for this article. The only sort available is a similar cheese produced in the United States of America and the price of 35 to 53 cents per pound remain unchanged.

POTATOES.

Importation—

13,918	bags and	500	barrels	from Boston.
2,100	"	600	"	" New Orleans.
200	"	1,400	"	" New York.
		3,432	"	" Halifax, N.S.

The demand for potatoes has been rather light, but the prices have not fallen off, due to the fact that the present stock is not very heavy. We quote at $7.50 per barrel and at 4 cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, s/d., ¼ per cent premium.
London, s/d., at $4.79 per £.

PASTE-BOARD BOXES IN THE NORWEGIAN CANNED FISH INDUSTRY.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, December 30, 1917.

On account of the great shortage of material for making tin-cans for the canned goods industry, the Norwegian packers have been experimenting with paste-board as a material for such cans and recently these cans have been taken in use for canned goods intended for consumption in the home market. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to produce paste-board cans suitable also for longer storage. If this proves practical, it would mean an immense saving in these times, when the tin plates are so enormously expensive and besides difficult to obtain.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN CHILE.

The following notes on commercial conditions in South America have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date December 27, 1917:—

SUSPENSION OF PARCEL POST ARRANGEMENTS WITH UNITED STATES.

The latest official communication from the United States suspending the operations of the parcels post service between the two countries from now on has caused widespread consternation, as a considerable amount of business is done with the United States through the parcel post, amounting to an average of fifty thousand parcels yearly.

This decree annuls the Postal Convention (*re* parcel post) entered into between the Republic of Chile and the United States of North America, in Washington, on December 6, 1898, and ratified by Chilean Congress under law No. 1198 of February 2, 1899.

The present unfortunate state of affairs is the result of a petition of the Direccion General de Correos (General Management of the Postal Department) to the Government, to notify the United States of Chile's desire to annul the existing convention and replace it by the Rome convention of May 26, 1906.

The crucial point at issue is the condition contained in article 3 of the Rome convention, in which the States would have to pay to Chile one franc per parcel sent.

Chile would therefore benefit at the cost of the United States to the amount of about 50,000 francs per annum.

According to the same contract Chile would have to recognize her liability also for one franc per parcel sent to the States, but as the maximum amount would be considerably under 5,000, there was still an estimated balance in Chile's favour of not less than 45,000 francs.

There is still another important point which has no doubt been overlooked in the Rome convention which insists upon recognition of responsibility for loss in transit, while in the American convention it is clearly stipulated that neither party is responsible for loss or damage.

Notwithstanding the existence of clause 3 in article 4 of the annulled convention which states that in no case shall the costs of delivery, etc., exceed 5 to 10 cents per parcel whatever the weight may be the postal authorities have been imposing for a long time an application fee and charges of $1.20 per parcel, thereby obtaining 60,000 pesos instead of 50,000 francs. In addition to this, we have the one and a half million pesos which fall to the Customs Department as import duties on the same parcels.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON CATALOGUES AND OTHER ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

(In the last issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* were published the customs tariffs of the following countries on catalogues and other advertising literature: Newfoundland, Union of South Africa, British West Indies, the United Kingdom, Argentine Republic and China.)

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Cuba.		
Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter (*a*)	56·7 cents per 100 lb. and 30%	—
Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, engravings and pictures; lithographs, chromo-lithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes—		
a. Of one to three printings, inclusive, including articles printed solely in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	$2.27 per 100 lb. and 30%	—
b. Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	$9.07 per 100 lb. and 30%	—
c. Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	$18.15 per 100 lb. and 30%	—
d. Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	$36.30 per 100 lb. and 30%	—

NOTE.—Importers shall, at the demand of the Customs authorities, be required to furnish a lithographer's certificate showing the number of printings, which certificate shall be only advisory in the assessment of duty.

(*a*) Bookbindings shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards they shall be dutiable as printed matter.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Italy.		
Prints, lithographs and advertisement cards	$8.77 per 100 lb.	—
Books printed—		
In the Italian language, loose or simply stitched or Bodonian style	The duty on the paper of which composed.	—
In other languages, loose or simply stitched or Bodonian style.	Free.	—
Bound in any manner	$1.75 per 100 lb.	—
Journals—		
Illustrated or of fashion—		
Printed in Italian	$1.32 per 100 lb.	—
In any other language	Free.	—
Other	Free.	—
France.		
Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photogravures, photocollographs and the like, prints, lithographs, chromos, decalcomania pictures on paper in sheets, labels and designs of all kinds, calendars, commercial advertisements and interior of albums for photographs, collections and picture postcards—		
Of one colour other than the metal, applied with the hand or otherwise, on paper, pasteboard or cardboard—		
Weighing 350 grammes or less per square metre, not glazed	$10.52 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$15.79 per 100 lb. net.	—
Weighing 351 to 700 grammes per square metre, not glazed	$6.58 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$9.21 per 100 lb. net.	—
Weighing more than 700 grammes per square metre, not glazed	$2.63 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$3.42 per 100 lb. net.	—
In two or more colours or in metal, applied with the hand or otherwise, on paper, pasteboard or cardboard—		
Weighing 350 grammes or less per square metre, not glazed	$26.31 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$29.60 per 100 lb. net.	—
Weighing 351 to 700 grammes per square metre, not glazed	$15.79 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$18.42 per 100 lb. net.	—
Weighing more than 700 grammes per square metre, not glazed	$7.89 per 100 lb. net.	—
Glazed	$9.86 per 100 lb. net.	—
Photographs of an artistic or documentary character, without advertisements of any sort	Free.	—
Others	Dutiable as above according to kind.	—
Japan.		
Caligraphies and pictures—		
Printed	$14.79 per 100 lb.	—
Other	Free.	—
Card calendars and block calendars and Christmas cards and the like	50%	—
Printed books,, copy books, drawing books and designs, music, newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, not otherwise provided for	Free.	—

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Netherlands.		
Books, printed, maps, charts and engravings	Free.	—
Russia.		
Books, pictures, maps, etc.—		
(1) Pictures, drawings, plans, maps, music—		
(*a*) Executed by hand on paper or linen; also manuscripts	Free.	—
(*b*) Reproduced on paper by any process of printing, except the articles designated under (*c*) and (*d*)	$26.74 per 100 lb.	—
NOTE.—Oleographs, engravings, prints, drawings, and the like, representing copies of paintings of Russian artists, are admitted free of duty.		
(*c*) Geographical maps and atlases	$12.58 per 100 lb.	—
Music	$9.44 per 100 lb.	—
(2) Books and periodicals printed by any process in foreign languages, even including those which contain, either in the text or in the appendices, reproductions of music, maps, plans, engravings or drawings; parallel dictionaries with Russian text	Free.	—
(3) Books and publications of all kinds, printed abroad no matter by what process, in the Russian language or with an independent Russian text, except parallel dictionaries.	$26.74 per 100 lb.	—
NOTE.—The importation of books in boards and bound books has been prohibited. The Minister of Finance is empowered to grant exceptions from this prohibition in special cases.		
Norway.		
Catalogues, trade advertisement, and price lists	$4.25 per 100 lb.	$3.04 per 100 lb.
Lithographic or photographic works, also engravings on copper and steel with aqua fortis, wood cuts (blocks) and photo-engravings and the like, not specially mentioned, coloured or not—		
a. Not framed, forming part of printed books (dutiable as Books, see below).		
b. Not framed, other—		
1. In one or two colours	$7.90 per 100 lb.	$6.07 per 100 lb.
2. In three or more colours, including oleographs, not framed	$31.60 per 100 lb.	$24.32 per 100 lb.
Books or parts thereof, periodicals, music, and other articles of paper, printed or written, not liable to duty according to preceding—		
a. Not bound	Free.	—
b. Bound—		
1. Published in Norway	$7.90 per 100 lb.	$6.07 per 100 lb.
2. Other	Free.	—
Denmark.		
Books, magazines, weeklies, and newspapers, as well as parts of, or supplements to such printed matter—even if having pictures subordinated in importance to the text, and such pictures are either incorporated therein, or bound, sewn or paged therewith—consisting exclusively or to a large extent of Danish text, when imported for sale or circulation, provided they have not been published mainly for the use of Danes abroad; price lists, catalogues, notices, "directions for use," and the like, with text exclusively or to a large extent in Danish, even if they are not intended for sale	$1.22 per 100 lb.	—

(NOTE.—In the next issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* will be published the customs tariffs of Sweden, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela.)

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

British Guiana.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND DIRECTION OF TRADE.

(From the Report on the Trade of British Guiana by Mr. Geo. Ball Greene, Acting Assistant Government Secretary.)

Imports.

The total value of the imports for the year 1916 (including transit trade) amounted to £2,471,944, being £503,730 more than the aggregate value of the imports of 1915. The items cotton manufactures, paper, flour, silver coin, manures, and machinery are mainly accountable for the increase.

The goods imported may be classified as follows:—

		1915.	1916.
1.	Food, drink, and tobacco	£632,256	£ 730,493
2.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	211,823	240,811
3.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	923,747	1,120,520
4.	Miscellaneous and unclassified	13,652	17,390
5.	Bullion and specie	51,072	80,355

The value of the imports of tobacco in 1916 amounted to £35,298 as against £30,342 in 1915, showing an increase of £4,956. Since the elimination of the requirement as regards the percentage of fat, the importations of leaf tobacco have shown an upward tendency, having increased each year since 1913.

There was an increase in the quantity of refined petroleum cleared for consumption during the year, the quantity duty paid being 638,341 gallons, as against 512,531 gallons in 1915, the increase in quantity being 125,810 gallons, and the duty £6,553.

The increased importations of refined petroleum are to be considered as being largely due to the advantage taken by persons of the oils drawback regulations of 1900 in using oil for industrial purposes. The refunds of duty made in the calendar year 1915 at the rate of 20 cents per gallon amounted to £1,289, and in 1916 to £1,444.

The value of the imports (including transit trade) for the past five years averaged £1,920,752 per annum.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1916, was £3,758,066. This amount includes British and foreign goods re-exported and transshipped during the year, valued at £395,543. The value of the export trade was greater than the previous year's transactions to the value of £421,728, or an increase of 12·64 per cent.

The table below shows the value of the exports (excluding transit trade) under the five classes into which they naturally fall:—

		1915.	1916.
1.	Food, drink, and tobacco	£2,724,081	£3,002,990
2.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	212,129	255,246
3.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	52,443	60,759
4.	Miscellaneous and unclassified	532	894
5.	Bullion and specie	211,490	155,802

The principal articles responsible for the increase under class 1 are sugar, rum, and rice.

Although there was an increase of £41,465 in the value of sugar exported in 1916, the quantity was less than that exported in 1915 by 14,574 tons, the figures for 1916 and 1915 being 101,650 tons, valued at £2,100,417, and 116,224 tons valued at £2,058,952, respectively. The year 1916 has been a prosperous one for sugar-estate proprietors, as good prices were obtained.

The quantity of rum shipped during the year fell below the record established in 1915 by 311,396 proof gallons. Prices advanced during the year and the value exceeded that of 1915 by £169,765. The exports for 1916 were 4,384,834 proof gallons, valued at £626,490, as against 4,698,230 proof gallons, valued at £456,725 exported in 1915. 4,242,817 proof gallons of the quantity exported in 1916 went to the United Kingdom.

It is very satisfactory to record that the exports of rice for the year 1916 have been unprecedented. The year's exports of that commodity were 29,141,056 pounds, of a value of $217,396, showing an increase of 8,881,472 pounds, valued at £83,505, when compared with the exports for 1915. As in 1915, the bulk of the exports went to the British West Indies.

The principal increase under class 2 occurred in the export of diamonds. There was a great demand for this article in the markets of the United Kingdom, and as a result 16,180 carats of a value of £29,801 were exported, as against 6,203 carats of a value of £10,702 exported in 1915, showing an appreciable increase of 9,977 carats valued at £19,099 in favour of 1916.

The most important decrease in exports is that of gold, which showed exports of 17,662 ozs., of a value of £59,742 less than 1915. It appears not to have been possible to infuse new life into the gold industry. Early in 1916 a new company was formed to work the mines known as "The Peters Mines." The company started operations which, unfortunately, were not of long duration, when the mine again closed down. It is rumored that efforts are being made to float another company with a view to having another trial at developing the property.

The value of colonial produce exported in the last five years averaged £2,475,996 per annum.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The following table shows the trend of trade of the colony during 1916:—

Countries.	Imports. Per cent.	Exports (including Transit Trade). Per cent.	Aggregate Trade. Per cent.
United Kingdom	43.48	33.99	37.02
Dominion of Canada	14.60	37.43	27.89
Other British possessions	8.22	6.02	6.58
United States	29.69	9.92	16.53
Other foreign countries	4.01	12.64	11.98

As the above table shows, the United Kingdom had to its credit the largest share, 43·48 per cent of the import trade and 33·9 per cent of the export trade. Canada ranked next with 14·60 per cent of the import, 37·43 per cent of the export, and 27·89 per cent of the aggregate trade of the year. The United States followed with 16·53 per cent of the aggregate trade.

The United Kingdom enjoyed a large portion of the aggregate trade for the year as compared with other countries, but it was less than 1915 by 7·51 per cent.

Canada's share in the aggregate trade of the colony remained much the same as that of 1915, having increased by ·46 per cent only, while that of the United States also increased by 5·53 per cent.

Canada's exports to the colony in 1916 were valued at £319,728, as compared with £276,887 in 1915. The importations of Canadian flour in the year 1916 were valued at £179,936, while those from the United States for the same period were valued at £45,532.

The increase in the aggregate trade done with the United States is to be accounted for by the fact that articles have been imported recently from that country which did not find a place in former importations, notably, wearing apparel, cotton goods, laces, etc.

The value of our export trade with Canada in 1916 was 3·23 per cent better than in the previous year, and is to be attributed to a larger quantity of sugar having been shipped in 1916.

There was a small increase of 4·67 per cent in the import trade with the United States. There was also an increase in the export trade of 6·62 per cent tending to an increase in the aggregate trade for the year of 5·53 per cent. The increase in the value of the exports is due to larger shipments having been made of gold, sugar, balata, coffee, and cocoanut oil, which showed an increase in value on the exports of 1915 of £71,725, £159,606, £13,163, £4,485, and £971 respectively.

The sugar crop of the colony was somewhat below the average. The returns submitted by sugar estates in the colony show that in 1916 more than four-fifths of the total area—78,350 acres—under sugar-cane was planted in varieties other than the Bourbon. Only 9,450 acres are now occupied by Bourbon unmixed with other varieties. Of the area, estimated at 68,900 acres, cultivated in new varieties, 88 per cent was under canes raised from seed in this colony, while about 11 per cent was occupied by varieties imported from Barbados. Of the total area in cane cultivation 4 per cent is occupied by new varieties raised at the Georgetown Botanic Gardens.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending February 22, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	176,555	304,377	50,877		531,809
Consolidated Elevator Co.	66,248	156,890	27,775	65,802	316,715
Empire Elevator Co	425,125	439,372	96,588	124,713	1,085,798
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	452,959	103,397	58,895		615,251
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	125,069	100,675	19,962	66,553	312,259
G.T. Pacific	576,161	712,242	174,706	176,383	1,639,492
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	476,358	685,664	103,055		1,265,077
Fort William Elevator Co.	63,366	320,314	68,308	40,068	492,056
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	47,169	78,297	13,543		139,009
Northwestern Elevator Co.	139,193	16,880			156,773
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,546,071	1,063,628	465,253	129,218	3,204,170
D. Horn & Co.	50,377	68,898	9,051	39,972	168,298
Canadian Government Elevator	175,852	109,613	51,478	69,045	405,988
Thunder Bay	451,717	521,789	89,131	16,587	1,079,224
Davidson & Smith	167,615	279,554	57,820		504,989
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	538,119	181,872	30,052	46,433	796,476
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	8,170,522	5,143,462	316,494	774,774	15,405,252
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	712,603	1,157,102	13,466	12,650	1,895,821
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	135,616	1,032,558	14,972	1,962	1,185,108
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	204,809	771,555	66,695	2,504	1,045,563
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	14,368	144,210	1,423		160,001
Crown Grain Co.	96,531	3,119		1,781	101,431
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,163,927	3,108,544	96,556	18,897	4,387,924
Depot Harbour	1,035,626				1,035,626
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	316,780	107,330	19,997		444,107
Midland Elevator Co.	415,725	255,641	64,970		736,336
Tiffin, G.T.P.	294,257	106,533	25,827		426,617
Port McNicol	1,431,860	698,733	110,170		2,240,763
Collingwood	61,564				61,564
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	280,056	106,171	40,298		426,525
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	414,944				414,944
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		9,911			9,911
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	398,773	500,570	7,575		906,918
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	355,057	46,722	9,408		411,187
" " No. 2.	457,435	246,750	31,348		735,533
Montreal Warehousing Co.		3,446			3,446
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	77,256	150,139			227,395
West St. John, N.B.	448,369	296,501	252,920		997,790
Halifax, N.S.					–
Total Public Elevators.	5,987,702	2,528,447	562,513		9,078,662
Total quantity in store.	15,322,151	10,780,453	1,975,563	793,671	28,871,838

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended February 22, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	16,285	9,085	72,324	97,694
No. 1 Northern	1,436,866	525,386	1,408,484	3,370,736
No. 2 "	836,448	257,633	1,566,536	2,660,617
No. 3 "	927,085	90,816	859,076	1,876,977
No. 4 Wheat	364,371	91,847	826,734	1,282,952
No. 5 "	395,513	57,946	177,763	631,222
No. 6 "	536,072	35,959	5,136	577,167
Other	966,014	95,255	1,071,649	2,132,918
Totals	5,478,654	1,163,927	5,987,702	12,630,283
Wheat afloat	2,691,860	.....	.....	2,691,860
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,270	3,300	.....	8,570
No. 2 "	453,955	908,064	822,437	2,184,456
No. 3 "	1,319,246	362,521	80,780	1,762,547
Ex. No. 1 Feed	626,293	943,461	256,677	1,826,431
No. 1 Feed	1,241,626	547,961	198,805	1,988,392
No. 2 "	1,195,908	221,780	372,583	1,790,271
Other	301,164	121,457	797,165	1,219,786
Totals	5,143,462	3,108,544	2,528,447	10,780,453
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	15,063	18,840
No. 3 C.W	286,476	29,152	66,798	382,426
No. 4 "	678,949	52,472	106,781	838,202
Feed	122,863	2,057	21,706	146,626
Rejected	163,200	.....	40,189	203,389
Other	61,229	12,875	311,976	386,080
Totals	1,316,494	96,556	562,513	1,975,563
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	602,664	9,818	.....	612,482
No. 2 C.W	123,691	5,052	.....	128,743
No. 3 "	27,073	2,032	.....	29,905
Rejected	20,546	43	.....	20,589
Other	.....	1,952	.....	1,952
Totals	774,774	18,897	.....	793,671
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total quantity in store	15,405,252	4,387,924	9,078,662	28,871,838

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on February 22, 1918, with comparisons for four years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
February 22, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,478,654	7,234,730	12,713,384
Interior terminals	1,163,927	3,223,997	4,387,924
Public elevators in the East	5,987,702	3,090,960	9,078,662
Afloat	2,691,868	.....	2,691,868
Total	15,322,151	13,549,687	28,871,838
February 23, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,028,778	14,375,618	37,404,396
Afloat	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	5,128,763	2,600 842	7,729,605
Public elevators in the East	3,331,725	6,037,097	9,368,822
Total	31,578,511	23,114,888	54,693,399
February 25, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	31,995,776	19,846,820	32,842,296
Grain afloat	2,425,386	974,311	3,399,697
Interior terminal elevators	2,074,756	651,131	2,725,887
Public elevators in the East	5,468,197	4,042,244	9,510,441
Total	31,964,115	16,514,506	48,478,621
February 25, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	4,915,628	3,316,334	8,231,962
Grain afloat	283,132	.....	283,132
Interior terminals	1,600,466	855,206	2,455,672
Public elevators in the East	3,446,986	2,875,561	6,322,547
Afloat	113,441	.....	113,441
Total	10,359,653	7,047,101	17,406,754
February 26, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,700,086	7,541,787	18,241,873
Grain afloat	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Public elevators in the East	4,534,146	2,853,626	7,387,772
Afloat	110,719	.....	110,719
Total	19,428,581	13,705,473	33,134,054

TENDERS INVITED.

South Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr. W. G. Egan, has forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce copies of indent No. 157, issued by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Union of South Africa and recently transmitted to the High Commissioner for South Africa in London, Eng. The requirements consist of:—

Item.	Quantity.	Description.
1	3,600 rolls.	Paper for use with Roneo copier similar to that supplied on Indent No. 92 (1915-16).

To be shipped in monthly consignments as under:—

Cape Town.	Johannesburg.
150 rolls.	150 rolls.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

100. **Pick handles.**—A Johannesburg firm makes inquiry for a supply of iron-shod pick handles in two sizes. Other information may be obtained from the Inquiries Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

101. **Bolts and nuts.**—A firm in South Africa making a specialty of engineers' supplies asks for quotations on bolts and nuts, hexagonal head, hexagonal nut, round neck, Whitworth thread, cup head, square nut, square neck, Whitworth thread. Fish-plate bolts and nuts, cup head, oval neck, hexagonal nut. Clutch bolts to sample. Square nuts with washers. Samples of specifications on file with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

102. **Bright steel bolts and nuts.**—A Johannesburg firm dealing in engineers' supplies asks for quotations and prices on bright steel hexagonal bolts with nuts, Whitworth thread. Square-head cup pointed case hardener, steel set screws, Whitworth thread. Bright steel hexagonal head set screws, Whitworth thread. Bright steel studs, bright steel hexagonal nuts, both Whitworth thread. Sample of specifications on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

103. **Box shooks.**—A Natal firm of tea packers asks for quotations per 1,000 boxes or shooks for tea packing. Wood must be non-odorous and free from knots. Sizes required may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

104. **Cardboard fillers.**—A Johannesburg firm makes inquiry for a supply of egg case fillers. Sample and quotation for quantities requested at once. Sizes square, 2¼-inch by 1⅞-inch by 1¾-inch.

105. **Box shooks.**—A Johannesburg firm makes inquiry for quotations on box shooks for egg cases, two compartments to case, 13 inches deep by 11⅞ inches by 11⅞ inches.

106. **Foodstuffs, including cheese, condensed milk and tinned fish.**—A Transvaal commission house seeks the Transvaal representation of Canadian foodstuffs, except flour, and in a special way asks for correspondence from exporters of cheese, condensed milk and tinned fish.

107. **Creosote.**—Quotations are asked for by a South African office on a very large quantity of creosote. Specifications and other details may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

108. **Agricultural implements.**—A South African commission agent covering the Union and Rhodesia is prepared to take up the representation in South Africa for such articles as ploughs, harrows, cultivators, hoes, rakes, forks, spades and other farm implements.

109. **Shovels and spades.**—A Johannesburg firm of commission agents is prepared to take up the representation in the Union of South Africa for a Canadian mining shovel and spade.

110. **Wheelbarrows.**—A South African commission house seeks the representation of a Canadian-made tubular wheelbarrow.

111. **Wire.**—A South African commission house covering all centres of the Union and Rhodesia will take up the representation of Canadian manufacturers shipping barbed and plain galvanized wire, also baling wire.

112. **Wire cloth and wire goods.**—A Johannesbsurg firm seeks the representation for the Union and Rhodesia of Canadian-made wire cloth and wire goods of all kinds.

113. **Enamelware and tinware.**—A South African commission house seeks the representation of Canadian manufacturers prepared to export enamelware and tinware.

114. **Nails and screws.**—A South African commission firm asks for the representation in South Africa and Rhodesia of Canadian-made nails, screws, bolts and nuts.

115. **Foodstuffs.**—A Johannesburg firm of commission agents familiar with the trade is prepared to take up the representation in the Union and Rhodesia of any line of Canadian foodstuffs, such as wheat, flour, cereals, cheese and canned goods.

116. **Harrows.**—A Johannesburg firm is anxious to represent in South African centres Canadian manufacturers of the special class of drag harrow, of which particulars and illustrations are given on pages 353-354 of this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*. These harrows are sold in South Africa in very large quantities.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo, Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. *Petrograd, Russia.*

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johntson, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:
Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:
Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:
Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:
Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:
Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:
Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:
Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:
Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:
Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:
Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:
Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:
Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:
Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:
Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:
Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:
Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:
Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 737.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

36383—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, March 11, 1918. No. 737

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE.

The War Trade Board, through the medium of the *Weekly Bulletin*, desires to make the following suggestions to firms in Canada making applications for priority assistance. If all applicants for steel plates, for instance, would attach to their applications a letter giving full details of dimensions, sizes, and, when necessary, analyses, it would assist materially in the consideration of their application by the War Trade Board. The Board has also sent out report blanks to dealers in scrap and the prompt filling in and return of these would go a long way to assist the Board in compiling correct statistics as to the quantity of this material in Canada. Report blanks have also been sent for the same purpose to those dealing in tin ingots and the prompt return of these is equally desired.

SAILING VESSELS—SUBMARINE DANGER ZONE.

An Order in Council has been passed, as set forth below, to the effect that sailing vessels are not to be permitted to clear on any voyage necessitating their passing through the submarine danger zone unless clearance has been authorized by the Department of Customs.

This applies to voyages to any port in Europe or on the Mediterranean sea, and also to voyages to islands lying off the northwest coast of Africa.

This Order in Council reads as follows:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, concurred in by the Minister of the Naval Service and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in view of the risks to which sailing vessels are subject in European waters, *sailing vessels be not permitted to clear from a port in Canada on any voyage in the prosecution of which the vessel would, in the ordinary course, enter, navigate, or pass through the war zone of enemy submarine activity surrounding the British islands or in European waters, or in waters adjacent thereto, unless a license permitting the vessel to clear on such voyage shall have first been granted by the Minister of Customs.*"

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., December 13, 1917.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CENSUS OF INDUSTRIES.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 713, were published the conditions governing the taking of an industrial census of the Union. The first census has been taken and the Acting Director of Census has made a preliminary report which has just been pub-

lished in the *South African Journal of Industries*. The more detailed report and statement is expected to appear in blue-book form in a few weeks' time.

The preliminary statement reads:—

"The subjoined preliminary tables furnish in summarized form the principal results of the Census of Factories and Productive Industries in the Union for the business year 1915-16, taken in terms of regulations framed under the Statistics Act, 1911 (Government Notice No. 629 of the 10th May, 1917). The figures, which are subject to final audit, are published in advance of the report, which will shortly be issued and will contain tables giving detailed information in respect of the various classes of productive industries covered by the census, and also particulars of certain further returns not yet finally audited. The final results will show approximately a gross production as follows for the Union:—

All establishments, exclusive of the railway workshops	£36,000,000
Railway workshops	4,300,000
Total gross production	£40,300,000

"1. *Period Covered.*—The returns have been rendered for the calendar year 1915, or the business year ending not earlier than July 1, 1915, and not later than June 30, 1916, i.e., substantially the Union business year 1915-16.

"4. *Number of Separate Factories.*—The total number of separate factories making returns in the Union and in each province, and in each class of industry, was as follows:—

Number of Factories.

Classification of Industries.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Union.
Treatment of raw materials, the product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits	65	11	7	1	84
Processes in stone, clay, earthenware and glass	87	29	83	25	224
Working in wood	91	29	36	9	165
Metals, engineering machinery and cutlery	157	73	231	31	492
Preparation treatment, and preserving of foods, drinks, and condiments	712	192	311	115	1,330
Production of clothing, textile fabrics, and similar articles	281	53	124	21	479
Books, paper, printing and engraving	120	44	65	12	241
Vehicles (mechanically propelled and otherwise), fittings for, and parts of vehicles, saddlery, and harness	194	58	88	26	366
Ship and boat building and repairing	4	5	.....	.....	9
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	60	19	38	.....	117
Drugs, chemicals (including fertilizers and by-products)	31	19	25	.....	75
Surgical, dental, and other scientific instruments and apparatus	5	4	5	.....	14
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware	9	7	9	.....	25
Heat, light, and power	42	22	49	14	127
Leatherware (excluding boots and shoes, harness and saddlery)	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Building and contracting	140	35	80	30	285
Other industries	6	4	2	.....	12
Total	2,006	604	1,153	284	4,047

"5. *Capital.*—The amount of capital returned as invested in the various provinces was as follows:—

Capital Invested.

Province—	Amount.
Cape of Good Hope	£14,941,000
Natal	10,657,000
Transvaal	17,533,000
Orange Free State	2,334,000
Union	£45,465,000

"6. *Average number of persons employed and wages.*—The returns show the following average number of persons classified according to race and sex employed during the year and the amounts of wages paid:—

(i) *Persons Employed.*

Province.	White Persons.		Coloured Persons.					
	Male.	Female.	Native.		Asiatic.		Other Coloured.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cape of Good Hope	14,554	2,292	5,918	278	233	4	10,656	3,238
Natal	6,058	626	7,299	65	9,733	1,095	821	73
Transvaal	12,085	1,124	18,550	29	114	7	306	12
Orange Free State	1,582	522	2,088	11	1		56	4
Union	34,279	4,564	33,855	383	10,081	1,106	11,839	2,327

	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Cape of Good Hope	31,361	5,812	37,173
Natal	23,911	1,859	25,770
Transvaal	31,055	1,172	32,227
Orange Free State	3,727	537	4,264
Union	90,054	9,380	99,434

(ii) *Wages Paid.*

Province—	White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope	£2,062,000	£ 920,000	£2,982,000
Natal	1,172,000	487,000	1,659,000
Transvaal	3,110,000	673,000	3,783,000
Orange Free State	289,000	68,000	357,000
Union	£6,633,000	£2,148,000	£8,781,000

"7. *Cost of fuel and light.*—The cost of fuel and light in each province was returned as follows:—

Cost of Fuel and Light.

Province—	Cost.
Cape of Good Hope	£ 268,000
Natal	192,000
Transvaal	722,000
Orange Free State	45,000
Union	£1,227,000

"8. *Motive power.*—The nature of motive power employed and the horse-power of engines were returned as follows:—

Motive Power.

Province	Establishments using: Electricity.		Steam.		Oil.	
	Establishments.	H.P.	Establishments.	H.P.	Establishments.	H.P.
Cape of Good Hope	535	21,040	243	222,092	275	4,131
Natal	203	13,063	163	39,988	57	981
Transvaal	430	84,634	226	294,956	63	500
Orange Free State	46	2,492	66	7,628	45	373
Union	1,214	121,229	698	564,664	440	5,985

Province.	Establishments using: Gas.		Water.	
	Establishments.	H.P.	Establishments.	H.P.
Cape of Good Hope	96	2,568	101	1,173
Natal	23	1,192	17	756
Transvaal	36	1,224	23	1,387
Orange Free State	26	1,282	11	443
Union	181	6,266	152	3,759

"9. *Value of materials used and articles produced.*—The value of materials used and articles produced and work done in each province as shown in the returns are as follow:—

Value of Materials Used and Articles Produced.

Province—	Materials Used.	Articles Produced and Work Done.	Value added in Process of Manufacture.
Cape of Good Hope	9,273,000	14,761,000	£ 5,488,000
Natal	5,362,000	9,314,000	3,952,000
Transvaal	6,141,000	13,731,000	7,590,000
Orange Free State	1,202,000	1,885,000	683,000
Union	21,978,000	39,691,000	£17,713,000

Regulations for Next Census.

The definition of a "factory" under the Act for this year, is different to those published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 713, and the notice reads as follows:—

"The following regulations have been promulgated, relating to the taking of the next census of industries in the Union in respect to the calendar year 1916, or the business year ending not earlier than the 1st July, 1916, and not later than the 30th June, 1917.

"1. For the purposes of these regulations a factory shall be deemed to be and include every manufacturing or other establishment in the Union.

(1) (*a*) Employing three or more hands, including the proprietor or manager or other person in charge thereof; or
(*b*) Employing any form of motive power excluding manual labour; or
(*c*) Employing any boiler for steam-heating purposes; and

(2) Engaged upon any work of production or upon any other industrial process excluding mining and quarrying, but including any industry relating to
(*a*) The treatment of raw material, the product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits;
(*b*) The extraction or treatment of oils and fat, whether animal, vegetable or mineral;
(*c*) processes in stone, clay, glass or such like material;
(*d*) Working wood:
(*e*) Metal, engineering, machinery, and cutlery works;
(*f*) The preparation, treatment, or preserving of foods, drinks, and condiments.
(*g*) The production of clothing, textile fabrics, and similar articles;
(*h*) Books, papers, printing and engraving;
(*i*) Arms and explosives;
(*j*) Vehicles (mechanically propelled or otherwise), fittings for and parts of vehicles, saddlery and harness;
(*k*) Ship and boat building;
(*l*) Furniture, bedding, and upholstery;
(*m*) Drugs, chemicals (including fertilizers and by-products).
(*n*) Paints and varnishes;
(*o*) Surgical, dental, and other scientific instruments.
(*p*) Jewellery, timepieces, and plated ware;
(*q*) Heat, light, and power;
(*r*) Leatherware;
(*s*) Any other matter not enumerated.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., December 8, 1917.

CANADIAN APPLES.

The first shipment of apples for this season from Canada arrived per ss. *Bendu* on November 29, but owing to delay in docking, the apples were not unloaded until December 3 and 4. Unfortunately the whole shipment was more or less in poor condition owing, evidently, to changes in temperature while in transit on rail and ship. The officers of the ship claim that most of the apples carried had been received in an over-ripe condition, notice of which has been given to the proper officials in Canada. They state the over-ripe condition was probably due to the fact that a great part of the shipment had been held in the cars awaiting arrival of the steamer. One of the cold storage chambers on the ship had not worked well from November 6 to end of voyage,

and the fruit from this chamber was in a much worse condition than from the other chamber, although the fruit from the second seemed as if the temperature had varied, and not been kept low enough through the voyage.

Unhealthy Fruit.

Some of the Greening apples from Ontario were in bad shape with fusicladium, and the Nova Scotia Gravensteins had both scale and fusicladium. Either of these shipments could have been rejected by the Union Government fruit isspector, but the count of both was averaged with the full shipment and allowed to pass.

For the past two years, through the medium of these reports, the attention of shippers has been brought to the fact that very strict regulations are being enforced at this end by the Union Government, as regards the entry of unhealthy fruit, and if the practice is continued of shipping fruit with scale or fusicladium some one will suffer a big loss. Consideration should be given to Canada's established reputation for her standard grade Nos. 1 and 2, also consideration to the customers at this end.

Grading for Size.

Some of the Nova Scotia Gravensteins shipped in boxes marked grade No. 1, were shipped without any semblance in uniformity of size. Many of the Nova Scotia boxed apples had neither lining to boxes nor wrappers on apples.

British Columbia Fruit.

The shipment from British Columbia were all healthy, and must have been splendid when shipped, but owing to lack of cold storage, they arrived in soft condition, most of them beginning to rot at the stem and being almost tasteless or bitter. Some of picked-over boxes have sold at about 22s. a box, the balance selling at an average of 12s. a box.

Apples from Nova Scotia.

The apples from Nova Scotia were mostly Gravensteins. There were a few boxes of Kings; these arrived in fairly good condition and brought about 17s. 6d. a box. The Gravensteins in barrels were in very bad shape; a few barrels brought 33s. 6d., the balance from 15s. to 22s. 6d. a barrel. The boxed Gravensteins were nearly all discoloured and most of them very slack; a few picked-over boxes brought 16s., the balance averaging about 11s. a box.

The Ontario Varieties.

The variety known as Mann from Ontario, seemed to be in fair condition but on being cut each apple is quite black inside. There is a question if these will be allowed on the market. The Cranberry Pippins and Ontario varieties were in fair condition, these having been railed to Johannesburg. The Pewaukees in barrels were in very poor condition, selling from 16s. to 28s. a barrel.

The *Bendu* shipment arrived on a splendid market and were eagerly looked for. Under anything like good cold storage conditions the shipment would have arrived in good condition and would have realized good prices. As it is, there is bound to be big losses.

If the opportunity is presented next year for the shipment of apples to South Africa, every care must be taken to ship healthy fruit, as this is the third year in which a special warning has been given about scale and fusicladium.

ITALY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

Milan, December 31, 1917.

DECLINE IN ITALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JANUARY-AUGUST, 1917.

From the provisional trade figures just issued by the Italian Minister of Finance for the first eight months of 1917, a decline is recorded in both imports and exports when compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1916. Imports, exclusive of precious metals, decreased by 514,898,372 lires, and exports by 448,239,152 lires, as compared with the return for the 1916 period. The figures for the eight months of 1917 (January-August), were:—

	Imports. Lires.	Exports. Lires.
Excluding precious metals	5,268,060,505	1,626,626,764
Precious metals	293,840	329,680*
Total	5,268,354,345	1,626,956,444

* Not including the gold sent abroad in deposit.

Comparative Trade Statistics.

The statistics of Italy's import and export trade, exclusive of precious metals, for the eight-month periods of the last four years, are given hereunder:—

Years—	Imports. Lires.	Exports. Lires.
1917	5,268,060,505	1,626,626,764
1916	5,782,958,877	2,074,865,916
1915	2,969,731,854	1,791,622,215
1914	2,296,191,704	1,541,304,278

Imports according to Customs Classification (January-August).

Below are given the figures relative to Italy's imports, and according to categories which are based on the official customs classification for the eight months' period of 1917. The statistics for the same periods of 1916 and 1915 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	Lires.
Spirits, Beverages and Oils—	
1917	194,222,681
1916	205,002,091
1915	95,637,432
Colonial Products, Groceries and Tobacco—	
1917	160,678,481
1916	143,846,407
1915	79,415,284
Chemical and Medicinal Products, Resins and Perfumery—	
1917	477,266,851
1916	380,525,231
1915	124,105,217
Colours and Articles for Dyeing and Tanning—	
1917	50,754,020
1916	69,490,477
1915	31,856,258

Imports according to Customs Classification (January-August.)—Continued.

	Lires.
Hemp, Flax, Jute and other Vegetable Fibres—	
1917	47,766,606
1916	81,920,538
1915	52,506,692
Cotton—	
1917	409,044,808
1916	497,788,066
1915	330,170,641
Wool, Horse, and other Hair—	
1917	248,153,260
1916	603,370,730
1915	194,916,190
Silk—	
1917	102,452,670
1916	93,648,147
1915	71,500,327
Wood and Straw—	
1917	57,385,938
1916	62,499,131
1915	35,572,434
Paper and Books—	
1917	34,374,910
1916	50,730,815
1915	31,105,989
Hides—	
1917	142,678,407
1916	285,037,006
1915	118,987,453
Minerals, Metals, and their Products—	
1917	1,249,150,803
1916	781,818,740
1915	365,432,590
Vehicles—	
1917	28,227,343
1916	6,258,706
1915	8,117,819
Stones, Earths, Pottery, Glass and Crystals—	
1917	633,225,894
1916	1,023,468,209
1915	498,117,471
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and their Products—	
1917	47,413,446
1916	56,610,626
1915	44,219,065
Cereals, Flour, Pastes, and other Vegetable Products, etc.—	
1917	1,067,332,101
1916	1,069,950,770
1915	775,221,534
Animals, their Products and Offal, etc.—	
1917	300,669,911
1916	346,301,531
1915	95,997,758
Sundry Articles—	
1917	17,262,375
1916	24,691,656
1915	16,851,700
Precious Metals—	
1917	293,840
1916	457,900
1915	17,352,700
Total—	
1917	5,268,354,345
1916	5,783,416,777
1915	2,987,084,554

Exports according to Customs Classification (January-August).

The following statistics indicate the value of Italian exports according to official categories for the eight-month periods of 1917, 1916, and 1915:—

	Lires.
Spirits, Beverages and Oils—	
1917	99,895,121
1916	82,315,576
1915	126,121,154
Colonial Goods, Drugs, and Tobacco—	
1917	9,679,833
1916	12,756,885
1915	36,290,260
Chemical Products, Medicines, Resins, and Perfumery—	
1917	136,454,339
1916	134,528,203
1915	103,804,967
Colours and Articles for Dyeing and Tanning—	
1917	6,469,003
1916	8,754,138
1915	6,526,339
Hemp, Flax, Jute and other Vegetable Fibres—	
1917	126,158,847
1916	135,154,178
1915	92,803,313
Cotton—	
1917	217,271,974
1916	327,933,264
1915	291,274,960
Wool, Horse and other Hair—	
1917	45,803,510
1916	111,309,970
1915	90,644,090
Silk—	
1917	423,333,887
1916	527,750,593
1915	351,815,923
Wood and Straw—	
1917	21,132,879
1916	36,737,833
1915	35,419,614
Paper and Books—	
1917	18,427,996
1916	31,585,026
1915	19,879,290
Hides—	
1917	18,288,982
1916	28,826,093
1915	32,550,653
Minerals, Metals, and their Products—	
1917	68,081,694
1916	74,317,290
1915	86,082,990
Vehicles—	
1917	101,407,785
1916	48,035,389
1915	43,547,501
Stones, Earths, Pottery, Glass and Crystals—	
1917	49,479,572
1916	108,500,358
1915	62,304,860
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and their Products—	
1917	20,807,350
1916	32,985,315
1915	48,685,400
Cereals, Flour, Pastes, and other Vegetable Products—	
1917	159,196,260
1916	213,348,285
1915	205,960,472
Animals, their Products and Offal—	
1917	33,232,282
1916	109,081,708
1915	120,071,698
Sundry Articles—	
1917	41,505,450
1916	50,945,812
1915	37,838,731

Exports according to Customs Classification (January-August.)—Continued.

	Lires.
Precious Metals—	
1917	329,680
1916	903,450
1915	3,218,200
Total—	
1917	1,626,956,444
1916	2,075,769,366
1915	1,794,840,415

Value of Imports and Exports according to Months.

Hereunder are given the respective values of Italy's import and export trade for the first eight months of 1917, 1916, and 1915, including precious metals:—

January-August.	Imports. Lires.	Exports. Lires.
1917	5,268,354,345	1,626,956,444
1916	5,783,416,777	2,075,769,366
1915	2,987,084,554	1,794,840,415

TRADE OF LEADING COUNTRIES WITH ITALY.

The statistics of Italy's trade with the leading countries concerned for the eight-month periods of 1917 and 1916 are as follows:—

Countries.	Imports from Jan.-Aug., 1917. Lires.	Imports from Jan.-Aug., 1916. Lires.
France	421,287,165	290,614,462
Great Britain	1,051,339,292	738,048,136
Switzerland	115,844,002	88,272,225
British India	409,818,002	175,212,076
Argentina	337,553,194	322,290,058
United States	2,122,659,275	1,555,480,932

Countries.	Exports to Jan.-Aug. 1917. Lires.	Exports to Jan.-Aug. 1916. Lires.
France	409,238,413	353,559,917
Great Britain	225,774,561	267,788,589
Switzerland	344,387,496	265,186,928
British India	37,058,791	39,747,152
Argentina	83,065,438	104,705,746
United States	125,272,173	162,116,587

Italian Trade with Canada.

For the eight-month period under review the following specific references are made to Italy's trade with Canada in the Italian classification:—

IMPORTS INTO ITALY OF ASBESTOS (JANUARY-AUGUST, 1917).

Countries.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Cyprus	7,471	8,115	—
Canada	32,674	15,532	71,286
United States	3,803	39,531	—
Other countries	8,771	6,263	5,176
Total (cwt.)	52,719	69,441	76,462
Total (lires)	1,677,480	2,209,550	4,518,280

From the foregoing statistics it will be observed that the imports of asbestos into Italy from Canada for the January to August period of 1917 are greater than in the corresponding period of 1916 by 17,142 hundredweight, but less by 38,612 hundredweight than the imports in the same period of 1915.

It is also evident that the exports from Canada assume first place for this period, supplying almost two-thirds of the entire product, whereas in 1916 the United States furnished approximately 56 per cent of the imports and Canada about 22 per cent. The imports in 1915 for the eight months were practically all attributed to Canada.*

IMPORTS OF ASBESTOS FOR AUGUST, 1917-16-15.

By subtracting the total imports of asbestos for the January-July period from the imports for the January-August period, the imports for the month of August may be ascertained.

Periods.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
January-August	52,719	69,441	76,462
January-July	50,143	67,007	54,625
Month of August	2,576	2,434	21,837

Shipments are recorded from Canada for the month of August only in the year 1915, when, according to the returns, there were 17,820 hundredweight exported.

IMPORTS OF HARD WHEAT (JANUARY-AUGUST).

Countries.	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
Roumania	.....	.....	25
Russia	.....	1	4,883
British India and Ceylon	100,764	58	—
Argentina	.....	943	23,980
Canada	3,903	969	6,960
United States	209,427	228,582	242,942
Other countries	19,668	97	166
Total (tons)	333,762	230,650	278,956
Total (lires)	200,257,200	138,390,000	111,582,400

As regards the imports of hard wheat, the returns show that Canada for this period exported to Italy 2,934 tons in excess of the Canadian exports for the January to August period of 1916, but less than 3,057 tons for the same period of 1915. Quite a considerable increase is registered in the imports from British India and Ceylon (100,764 tons in 1917, 58 tons in 1916, and nothing in 1915). The imports from the United States, however, show a drop of 19,155 tons when compared with the January-August period of 1916, and a decline of 33,515 tons when compared with the 1915 period. Total imports for the period show an advance of 103·112 tons over the imports of 1916, and an advance of 54,806 tons over the total imports for 1915.

IMPORTS OF HARD WHEAT FOR AUGUST, 1917-16-15.

By subtracting the total imports of hard wheat for the January-July period from the imports for the January-August period, the imports for the month of August may be ascertained.

Periods.	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
January-August	333,762	230,656	278,956
January-July	272,670	205,795	273,645
Month of August	61,092	24,855	5,311

No shipments are recorded from Canada for the month of August of any of the years under review.

* NOTE.—As the United States gets its supplies of raw asbestos from Canada the asbestos imported into Italy from the United States of course had its origin in Canada.

IMPORTS OF SOFT WHEAT (JANUARY-AUGUST).

Countries.	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
Roumania	.....	.....	88
Russia	.....	.....	4,112
British India and Ceylon	229,837	1,585	300
Australian Commonwealth	365,169	104,949	6,050
Egypt	.....	5,803	7,490
Argentina	126,204	270,613	419,898
Canada	.....	26,364	—
United States	356,513	857,388	841,568
Other countries	877	6	205
Total (tons)	1,078,600	1,266,708	1,279,711
Total (lires)	593,230,000	696,689,400	492,688,735

Whereas in the 1916 period Canada exported to Italy 26,364 tons of soft wheat, no imports are recorded for the January to August months of 1917. Similarly no exports were recorded for the 1915 period. Big increases are noted in the importations from the Australian Commonwealth for the last three periods, 365,169 tons in 1917, 104,949 tons in 1916, and only 6,050 tons in 1915, while the imports from British India and Ceylon have also considerably advanced. The imports for the 1917 period from the United States, however, shows less than half the imports for the 1916 and 1915 periods and a still larger reduction when compared with the January to August months of 1915. Total imports have dropped 188,108 tons during the last period, and 201,111 tons when compared with the 1915 statistics.

IMPORTS OF SOFT WHEAT FOR AUGUST, 1917-16-15.

Periods.	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.	1915. Tons.
January-August	1,078,600	1,266,708	1,279,711
January-July	966,110	1,111,107	1,218,944
Month of August	112,490	155,601	60,767

No shipments are recorded from Canada for August of 1917 or 1915, whereas for August, 1916, 2,500 tons are entered in the returns.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR (JANUARY TO AUGUST).

Countries.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Russia	.....	.....	484
Australian Commonwealth	598,356	.....	14,421
Canada	.....	35,763	—
United States	1,475,324	1,076,880	130,235
Other countries	53,600	236,348	2,928
Total(cwt)	2,127,280	1,348,991	148,068
Total (lires)	62,851,490	39,856,570	3,163,288

As no exports of wheat flour are entered from Canada for the 1917 period, there has been a fall of 35,763 hundredweight over the corresponding period of 1916. There were no exports recorded from Canada for the 1915 period. The striking features of this classification are the large increases credited the Australian Commonwealth and the United States, particularly the latter country. Over the January to August period of 1915, when 130,235 hundredweight of wheat flour were exported from the United States to Italy, there is an advance for 1917 of 1,345,089 hundredweight, and an advance over 1915 of 398,444 hundredweight. The imports from Australia for the 1917 period are over forty times what they were in 1915, no imports being recorded for 1916.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FOR AUGUST, 1917-16-15.

Periods.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
January-August	2,127,280	1,348,991	148,068
January-July	1,980,488	911,882	110,389
Month of August	146,792	437,109	37,679

IMPORTS OF COD AND STOCKFISH (JANUARY TO AUGUST).

Countries.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Denmark	3,770	16,517	44,926
France	.....	3,526	5,227
Great Britain	213,334	37,659	24,013
Norway	154,154	76,621	129,338
Canada	79,602	71,728	83,188
United States	763	3,751	4,226
Other countries	217	5,112	33
Total(cwt)	451,840	214,914	290,951
Total (lires)	37,378,796	17,779,580	15,870,120

It will be noticed that a slight gain is recorded in the exports from Canada (which according to Italian returns includes Newfoundland) for the eight-month period of 1917, although the imports are slightly lower than for the January to August months of 1915. Gains are also registered in the exports from Great Britain, which are almost ten times what they were in 1915; in the exports from Norway, which are more than double the exports for 1916, and 24,816 hundredweight higher than the exports for the 1915 period.

IMPORTS OF COD AND STOCKFISH FOR AUGUST, 1917-16-15.

Periods.	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
January-August	451,840	214,914	290,951
January-July	447,402	211,065	279,973
Month of August	4,438	3,849	10,978

No shipments according to the returns are recorded from Canada for August, 1917, while in August, 1916, 453 hundredweight were recorded and 1,967 hundredweight in August, 1915.

EXPORTS FROM ITALY TO CANADA.

During the first eight months of 1917 there was an export to Canada of 2,686 hundredweight of oranges and mandarines. There was also an Italian export to Canada of 14,240 hundredweight of lemons for the eight-month period of 1917. No exports of lemons to Canada occurred in this period of 1916, while the 1917 returns show an increase of 12,832 hundredweight over the 1915 period, when exports of lemons to Canada from Italy amounted to 1,408 hundredweight.

The total quantity (together with values) of oranges and lemons exported from Italy for the eight-month periods of 1917, 1916 and 1915, are shown herewith.

TOTAL QUANTITIES EXPORTED (JANUARY TO AUGUST).

	1917. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
Oranges	1,262,124	1,692,257	2,622,683
Lemons	2,948,096	3,425,615	3,564,044

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS (JANUARY TO AUGUST).

	1917. Lires.	1916. Lires.	1915. Lires.
Oranges	17,210,790	23,076,240	29,803,225
Lemons	33,501,100	38,927,450	32,400,400

PRESERVED TOMATOES.

Over against an export to Canada of 244 cwt. of preserved tomatoes in the January to August period of 1916, and of 1,568 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1915, no exports are recorded for the first eight months of 1917. The total exports of this product from Italy for the periods of the three years are:—

	1917 Cwt.	1916. Cwt.	1915. Cwt.
January to August	268,921	342,302	661,819

Great Britain, followed by the Argentine and the United States, are the largest buyers.

HATS OF STRAW AND FELT EXPORTED TO CANADA.

The Italian exports of straw and felt hats to Canada show a decline for the period under review. The following statistics show the number exported for each of the three-year periods:—

Commodity.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Hats of straw exported to Canada..number.	14,814	57,333	24,004
Total number exported	600,851	1,432,863	1,050,260
Hats of felt exported to Canada..number.	340	15,603	58,822
Total number exported	1,767,015	2,026,295	1,760,390

As regards straw hats, for the periods under review, the United States was the largest individual buyer, followed by Argentina, Denmark, and Brazil, while Great Britain was the largest purchaser of Italy's felt hats, followed by France, Switzerland, Colombia, Panama, and Peru.

THE EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES TO ITALY.

As many of the products supplied to Italy by the United States are analogous to those produced by Canadian manufacturers, and are of such a class as Canada has for export, the following table showing the values of the United States exports to Italy for the January to August periods, 1917 and 1916, should be of interest. Raw cotton and other southern products could not be supplied of course by Canada.

Commodity.	1917 (Jan.-Aug.) Lires.	1916 (Jan.-Aug.) Lires.
Cotton oil	188,290	505,320
Oils (fixed) not specified	944,911	2,553,120
Mineral oils (resin and tar)	116,414,706	59,884,741
Sugar	16,763,979	6,120,014
Tobacco	30,319,103	24,966,499
Sulphate of copper	191,425	1,041,402
Paraffin wax	14,452,720	12,542,035
Other chemical and medicinal products, resins and perfumery	110,867,766	66,557,648
Colouring extracts, and colours	14,015,100	—
Raw cotton	301,507,000	186,547,059
Textiles and other manufactures of wool	17,188,550	—
Lumber	6,570,386	15,493,535
Staves for casks	123,225	783,420
Hides and their manufactures	10,772,980	12,955,010
Leather shoes	15,063,958	57,208,623
Scrap-iron and pig-iron in bars	95,387,700	26,172,103
Manufactures of pig-iron, of iron and steel	354,644,539	32,662,715
Copper, brass, and bronze, unmanufactured	186,319,320	69,687,030

THE EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES TO ITALY.—*Continued.*

Commodity.	1917 (Jan.-Aug.) Lires.	1916 (Jan.-Aug.) Lires.
Manufactures of copper, brass, and bronze	70,495,090	—
Lead, unmanufactured	4,226,750	549,576
Zinc in bars and scrap	33,592,440	23,330,475
Machines and their parts	71,760,035	35,959,010
Scientific instruments	16,349,930	10,391,200
Automobiles	930,000	1,057,827
Railway cars	17,603,208	—
Mineral phosphate	433,615	30,420
Other stones, earths and minerals non-metallic	27,040	3,016
Coal	59,666,668	63,427,853
Rubber shoes	106,873	75,390
Other manufactures of rubber	1,600,710	4,892,500
Cereals	382,947,290	494,359,705
Wheat flour	43,589,130	23,006,077
Horses	17,996,000	54,887,600
Mules	15,547,200	—
Fresh meat	6,819,780	12,306,400
Salted meat and bacon	12,324,840	8,930,620
Fish	3,109,944	218,035
Fat of pork	2,391,770	1,524,320
Other fats	3,205,575	9,804,950
Haberdashery	5,281,864	3,919,521
Other goods, n.o.s	60,917,865	69,009,563
Sewed woollen goods	.....	162,136,600
Total	2,122,659,275	1,555,480,932

NOTE—The normal value of the Italian lire is 19·3 cents, Canadian currency, but the rate of exchange has fluctuated greatly during the war period.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. C. F. Just.*)

PETROGRAD, December 5, 1917.

THE FUR TRADE AT THE NIJNI-NOVGOROD FAIR, 1917.

Russia's greatest annual fair, that of Nijni-Novgorod in 1917, has reflected only too faithfully the position of economic weakness and of trade disorganization which has been characteristic of the present year.

The attendance of the representative manufacturing and merchant firms of the country at the fair was barely one-fifth that of normal years. Business was generally lifeless and devoid of features of special interest. Prices ranged extraordinarily high and goods of every class were in short supply. This was particularly true of textiles, the Russian factories being engaged almost exclusively on Government orders so that barely 12 per cent of the total output is available for the needs of the civil population.

The fur trade for which Nijni is so prominent, which is transacted between the middle of August and the early part of September, was poorly attended, and the volume of business done was even smaller in proportion if contrasted with the standards of the past.

Throughout Russia furs were trapped on a much reduced scale during the season for many reasons. The imports of foreign furs have been almost nil this year, so that

the supplies offered were very restricted. There were also other contributory causes for this state of things as will be seen later.

On the other hand, the prices paid for furs reached figures which surpassed all expectations. But even this fact failed to influence supplies to any sensible degree. Most of the business concluded was transacted this year at the hotels in the suburbs where the merchants were staying.

The rise in values is to be attributed partly to the depreciation of the rouble. A more potent cause probably has been the speculation which has been indulged in by merchants and others who are not connected with the fur trade, who have bought furs largely, preferring under the present political conditions to invest their money in such things as furs, gold, precious stones, etc. A further reason given to your Commissioner, which would have the same tendency to raise values, has been the general buying of furs for export by parcels post as a means of transferring money abroad, and for exchange purposes. It appears that furs thus exported have not been subjected to the same regulations in regard to payment as have most other Russian staple products by the Ministry of Finance with a view of retaining in the hands of the authorities all foreign exchange operations.

I am indebted to Mr. Michailof, the President of the Fur Section of Moscow Chamber of Commerce, for the following details of the fur sales effected at the Nijni fair this year:—

Sable.

Few skins were on the market; and no high-grade skins were offered.
About 200 Amoursky, which were sold at roubles 300 each.
About 200 Tomsky, which were sold at roubles 125 each.

Marten.

About 1,000 Baum, sold at from roubles 50 to roubles 60.
Stone, roubles 40 to roubles 50.

Mink.

Five thousand skins, sold at from roubles 12 to roubles 20.

Kolinsky.

About 10,000 skins (different sorts), sold at roubles 4 to roubles 6.

Ermine.

About 35,000 skins.
Ischimsky, sold up to roubles 12.
Obdorsky, sold up to roubles 13.
Petchersky, sold up to roubles 9.
Western, sold up to roubles 7.

A lot of Jakoutsky ermines was sold in Moscow during the fair at roubles 7.

Fitch.

Black, about 10,000, sold at roubles 12 to roubles 18.
White, about 25,000, sold at roubles 4 to roubles 5.

Squirrel.

Dressed skins cased—
Lensky, about 150,000, quoted at roubles 1-40, but no transactions were made.
Obsky, about 200,000, quoted at roubles 1.10 to roubles 1.20.
Zawodsky, about 300,000 copecks 90 to 95.

Squirrel.—Continued.

Dressed squirrel backs—

Kargopolsky, about 150,000, sold at beginning of fair at 52 copecks each.
Russian, at up to 60 copecks each.
Zadwodsky, about 500,000, from 65 to 80 copecks.
Obsky, about 100,000, up to roubles 1.

Squirrel belly linings—

Zeloni, about 3,000, from roubles 12 to roubles 13.
Zawodsky, about 3,000, up to roubles 25 to roubles 30.
Obsky, about 1,500 up to roubles 35.
Altaisky, about 2,000, up to roubles 35.
Nertchinsky, about 2,000, from roubles 35 to roubles 65.
Bederchaty, up to roubles 80 to roubles 195.

Squirrel back linings—

Six rows Russian, about 1,000, up to roubles 150 each.
Six and seven rows Russian, about 1,000 pairs of Kargopol were sold at roubles 100 per pair.
Seven rows Russian, about 5,000, from roubles 170 to roubles 215 each.
Eight rows Russian, about 1,500, from roubles 325 to roubles 650.
Twelve rows (lower backs), about 1,500, from roubles 605 to roubles 650.

Squirrel.

Raw Skins—

Petchersky, about 200,000, sold at from 78 to 85 copecks each.
Obsky, about 300,000, sold at from roubles 1 to roubles 10 each.
Lensky, about 150,000, were quoted at roubles 1 to roubles 50 each, but so far no transactions effected.
Jakoutsky, Kamtchatsky, Argounsky, total about 200,000 skins were offered but only Kamtchatsky was sold at roubles 1.70 each.
A small parcel of Central Russian skins sold at 65 copecs each.

Squirrel Tails.

A small lot of tails with bones was sold at the close at 500 roubles per pood, and during the fair a small lot of Aldansky tails was sold in Moscow at roubles 1,200 per pood.

Silver Fox.

None offered.

Blue Fox.

None offered.

Cross Fox.

None offered.

Red Fox.

About 7,000 skins offered.
Western, Homel and Witebsk districts, about roubles 40 each.
Mongolian, up to roubles 30 per skin.
Archangel, Wologda and Moscow, up to roubles 50 each.
Siberian Tobolsky, up to roubles 70 each.
Petchersky, from roubles 50 to roubles 60 each.
During the fair, a parcel of Okhotsky red fox was sold in Moscow at roubles 70 each.

White Fox.

About 700 Obdorsky, 70 per cent with tails, up to roubles 125.
About 1,000 Petchersky, up to roubles 150 each.
During the Fair 1,000 Yeneseysky were sold in Moscow at roubles 150 each.

Lynx.

Only about 100 skins offered.
Sold at from roubles 40 to roubles 70 each.

Wolverine.

Only about 100 skins, up to roubles 70 each.

Persian Lamb.

There were very few offerings because none of the commission houses which handle these goods for the Bokharians, visited the fair, but some few Bokharians brought their goods themselves to the fair and sold them in original lots at up to roubles 430 per 10 skins.

During the fair some transactions, mainly for the home trade, took place in Moscow for best jacket goods at up to roubles 500 for 10 skins.

Broadtails.

None offered at the fair. Prior to the fair there were some transactions in Moscow at roubles 180 to roubles 200 for 10 skins.

Afterwards the Bokharians ordered these goods not to be sold, but during the fair there was a sale in Moscow of a small parcel at roubles 235 per 10 skins.

Bokharians are withholding these goods for the present.

Astracan Skins.

Raw Russian, up to roubles 1 each.
Raw Kalmitsky, up to roubles 1-50 each.

Dressed assorted goods were not handled at all, as their export is prohibited and as they are not used by the home trade..

Sheep Skins.

These were offered only in very limited quantities.

Russian ordinary goods fetched up to roubles 6 per skin, better grades up to roubles 12 each.

Sheepskin Lining.

Dressed and black dyed Mourashkinsky at from roubles 60 to roubles 70 each.

Muflon Skins.

About 5,000 white, at from roubles 15 to roubles 22 per pair.
About 3,000 dark and spotted, up to roubles 15 per pair.

Muflon Linings.

From roubles 37 to roubles 55 each.

Colt Skins.

Up to roubles 6 each for original lots.
Better lots, roubles 8 to roubles 13.50 each.

Badger.

About 7,000 skins offered, sold at roubles 5 to roubles 6 each.

Wolf.

About 60 Turukansky at from roubles 60 to roubles 85 each.
About 1,000 various kinds from roubles 20 to roubles 23 each.

Snow Leopards.

None offered.

Tigers.

None offered.

White Hares (raw).

About one million were sold at up to roubles 1-25 each.

White Hares (dressed).

Feodor Kobelkoff's I, at roubles 2-35 each; II, at roubles 2-25 each; III, at roubles 1-50 each.

1. E. Kokelkoff's Sons I, at roubles 2-70; II, at roubles 2-40; III, at roubles 1-40.

Feodor Paramonoff's I, at roubles 2-75; II, at roubles 2-40; III, at roubles 1-50.

About one million transacted, partly ready for immediate shipment, remainder delivery January.

Marmots.

None offered.

Cat Skins.

Black, from roubles 2-50 to roubles 4.

Bears.

Only small quantity, sold at roubles 4; selected, up to roubles 100.

Otters (Russian).

About 200 skins offered, sold at from roubles 75 to roubles 100 each.

Young Reindeer (Puijick).

Sold at roubles 16 to roubles 18 each.

Russian Musquash.

About 3,000 skins, sold at roubles 10 each.

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, December 29, 1917.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ARGENTINA.

The railway labour troubles which have been so seriously affecting Argentine industries and threatening the safe and rapid handling of the coming crop, appear to have been settled for the moment. The general railway strike which broke out towards the end of September was characterized by a lamentable display of violence and intimidation which the authorities were unable to suppress. The strike lasted twenty-four days and was finally settled on the basis of a 10 per cent increase in salaries, conditions of labour to be modified according to regulations which the Government will draw up but which the companies do not definitely undertake to accept. In the meantime the companies are authorized to increase their tariffs 10 per cent to provide for the strike settlement, and an additional 22 per cent to provide for additional cost of running. The second increase came into force on December 15, and the whole situation seems now to have been satisfactorily settled. A local agitation is being fomented by season ticketholders who protest against the increased tariff of 22 per cent, but otherwise the railway horizon for the moment is clear.

The strike epidemic broke out again in violent form on the 15th of this month when the workmen of four large packing-houses presented ultimata at 8 a.m., with an intimation that their demands were to be complied with before 3 p.m. or stoppage of work to ensue. At 2 p.m. the men abandoned their work at the Armour, Swift, Morris and La Negra packing-houses. During the evening an organized assault was made on the Armour and Swift plants, which was repelled with the loss of a few lives. The companies definitely state that 90 per cent of their men are not "on strike" but are too timid to resist the intimidation of a small band of professional agitators. The packing-house managers are holding firm on this occasion, and after fourteen days two of the plants, Armour and Swift, at La Plata are working at nearly full strength, without any modifications having been made in rates of remuneration or conditions of labour. There can be no doubt that on this occasion the Provincial Government and national forces are working for the maintenance of order with an energy which was lacking on previous occasions, and a general attempt has been made to guarantee life and property and the right to work. Sanguinary incidents are still being reported from La Blanca and La Negra, situated near the capital, but the plants are being kept running and frozen meat preserved.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The final official figures regarding the harvest have not yet been published, but commercial houses estimate that between five and six million tons of wheat will be gathered in, though from the latest reports the figure is more likely to be six than five. There are no stocks on hand, and local consumption and seed requirements will absorb 1,800,000 tons; the balance available for export purposes should therefore vary between 3,200,000 and 4,200,000. The representatives of the various neutral and allied governments are requesting permission to export the following quantities:—

	Tons.
Allied Governments	2,500,000
Spain	1,000,000
Brazil	800,000
Scandinavian countries	400,000
Portugal	100,000
Finland	200,000
Holland	250,000
Paraguay	50,000
Total	5,300,000

It seems, therefore, that there will not be sufficient wheat to satisfy all demands, though it is hoped that interests of allied countries will receive preferential attention. It is announced to-day, December 29, that the negotiations being carried on between the representatives of the allied countries and the Argentine Government have terminated in a satisfactory arrangement, the financial part of which will now go before Congress for sanction. The announcement has not yet been made officially, but it is understood that the Allied Governments will have permission to export two and one-half million tons of wheat, for which they undertake to pay to sellers a minimum price of $5.20 Canadian per 100 kilogrammes for wheat, $2.97 for oats, and $6.37 for linseed. The maximum to be paid for wheat will not exceed $15. The grain is to be shipped before the 1st November, 1918. The financing is to be done through the official bank of the nation and the form of exchange is to be such as will not cause depreciations. The amount involved is some two hundred million dollars gold, which will be advanced by the National Bank here as a credit against certain Argentine securities to be deposited in Europe. Certain sums which would otherwise be sent to Europe as interest on British capital will be applied to the cancellation of the credit. Subject to any modifications which Congress might make, the scheme for financing the shipment of the crop will be more or less that outlined in Report No. 61 of November 20.

COAL SHORTAGE.

The scarcity and present high price of coal is causing some anxiety to those interested in local industries. Exportation from the United States, which country was to a large extent supplying the deficiency in quantities of English coal, has now been restricted or altogether prohibited. For some years past Argentine citizens have looked forward to the day when the production of the state-owned and operated oil wells at Comodoro Rivadavia would free the Republic from dependence on foreign sources of combustibles. Progress made, however, has not been rapid, the output of all the wells for the past year only being 2,600 tons per week. An English company was steadily importing similar quantities of Mexican oil in tank steamers until March, 1917, when imports almost entirely ceased.

The following figures represent the output of the wells for the past ten years, in cubic metres:—

Year.	Cubic metres.
1907	16
1908	1,820
1909	2,989
1910	3,293
1911	2,082
1912	7,461
1913	20,732
1914	43,794
1915	81,580
1916	129,780

In normal times the Republic requires to import 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum; importations during 1916 only amounted to 1,500,000 tons and the figures for the present year will probably be less than 800,000 tons. Assuming the 129,000 cubic metres of local petroleum to be equivalent to 200,000 tons of coal, it will be seen that the fuel shortage this year will amount to 2,000,000 tons of coal. This is being made up to a large extent by the use of wood fuel, two tons of which are required to substitute one ton of coal. Wood fuel is, however, awkward to handle and presents several disadvantages. When used on the railways, and even when the most careful precautions are taken, sparks from the engines set fire to the crops and already considerable damage has been caused in this way. Government regulations also require the companies to employ a second stoker, or wood handler, whose duty it is to transfer the wood from the tender to the footplate.

The Buenos Aires German-owned electric light company and the English gas company require large quantities of fuel. The light company's boilers are fitted for oil-burning, and wood can also be used. The gas company's difficulties have been greater because more technical. With coal supplies cut off and the recent railway strike impeding the arrival of wood fuel, the company made a trial of "afrechillo" (middlings), a residue of wheat. Quantities were supplied by the River Plate flour Mills, Ltd., and the results are said to have been surprisingly satisfactory, the middlings yielding 3,700 calories of heat as compared with 3,500 obtained from wood fuel.

Coal being scarce, crude oil not being available in sufficiently large quantities, and the cost of railway haulage on wood fuel increasing as a result of higher tariffs and increased cost of hauling, a certain amount of attention has been centred on the Republic's coal beds. Reports published abroad regarding Argentine coal appear to be somewhat optimistic in relation to the facts. Residents here are accustomed to read reports in the press regarding "new sources of wealth" but beyond the initial announcement little more is usually heard of these matters. Argentina is a country of long distances and railway transport is expensive. Unskilled labour is fairly cheap and usually very inferior. Skilled labour, on the other hand, is difficult to secure, expensive to employ and difficult to retain. These two factors, labour and transport, weigh heavily against the successful establishment of any industry, especially one which cannot be established near to an ocean port and it is not thought that the newly discovered coal seams in Neuquen and elsewhere will have any commercial value for some time to come.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

SHANGHAI, January 19, 1918.

CHINESE SAUSAGE CASINGS.

A business of some importance in China is the export trade in animal's intestines for sausage casings. It is not an expanding trade but appears to remain at about the same dimension year after year. Previous to the war the trade was chiefly in the hands of the Germans and 50 per cent of the total export were sent to Germany, the balance going to Great Britain, France and the United States.

The Trade.

Pigs' and sheep's intestines only are exported, and are collected from all the northern and western provinces. At the point of origin they are cleaned and packed in salt, and shipped in wicker baskets, either to Tientsin, Hankow, or Shanghai. At each of those places, the exporters engaged in the trade receive them in factories for further cleaning, assorting, grading and packing for shipment abroad.

Grading and Assorting.

Pigs' intestines are graded into six qualities, and in sizes from 22 to 34 mm. Sheep's casings are of two grades only, sizes 18 to 24 mm.

Packing for Shipment.

Pigs' casings are arranged in bundles of 13½ yards each, and again in hanks of five bundles or 68 to 70 yards. They are then packed in casks containing five hanks

or twenty-five single bundles, weighing 650 to 700 pounds. Each cask will contain on an average order for pigs' casings 25 and 26 mm. size, 25 per cent; 27 and 28 mm. size, 25 per cent; 29 and 30 mm. size, 25 per cent; 31 and 32 mm. size and over, 25 per cent.

Sheep's casings, 50 per cent to be of 18-20 mm. and 50 per cent to be of 21-24 mm. or over. These are also arranged in bundles, each consisting of 21 yards and in hanks of five bundles, or 105 yards each.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, December 30, 1917.

NORWEGIAN "FISH FOOD."

I have in the fall number of the *Canadian Grocer* read some articles about fish, which seem to show an increased tendency towards the use of fish food in Canada. In this connection I believe the reason for the fact that more fish are not eaten in Canada is that the population is not yet so experienced in the preparation of fish foods as, for instance, are the people of Norway.

I remember that on several occasions during my journeys throughout Canada I demanded fish at the hotels, but was nearly always disappointed with the serving of it, and it seemed that the further I got away from the Atlantic coast, the less knowledge one had about the preparing of delicate fish dishes.

For a large part, this of course may be caused by the fact that in the interior of the country there are not the same facilities for getting the fish fresh from the dealers, but even at the best hotels, which likely get their fish direct, and where they have first-class cooling facilities, so there can be nothing to complain about the quality, they have not the good recipes for preparing the fish, as for instance here in Norway. I have thus for instance demanded fish cakes at the hotels in Canada, but they have not by far come up to what is served here.

As I think it may be of interest, I send herewith a sample of "Norwegian Fish Meal," which is much used here, and also enclose some receipts for different dishes made from this meal. There are several different kinds of such mtal, and if any of the Canadian fish firms are interested, I shall be pleased to correspond with them, as I possibly could furnish them with the directions for making this meal.

I may add that, now during the war, when it is becoming ever more difficult to procure the necessary foodstuffs, a good deal has been done by the Norwegian Government and the communities throughout the country towards the increase of the use of fish as food. There is employed a number of specialists to hold demonstrations in preparing fish food. These specialists travel in all parts of the country and are keeping short courses, accompanied by practical demonstrations. In the larger cities the communities are running large fish-kitchens in especially erected buildings. From these kitchens the products, such as fish puddings, fish cakes, etc., are distributed to those of the grocery dealers that wish to handle them, but they have to agree to sell them at a stipulated price.

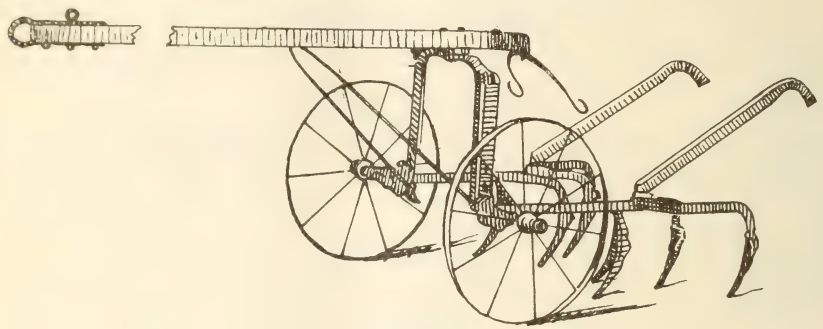
ILLUMINATING GAS FROM SEAWEEDS.

In Denmark, where the question of procuring sufficient lighting material now during the war has become very important on account of the shortage of coal for the gas and electric works, especially since that country has no rivers with sufficient

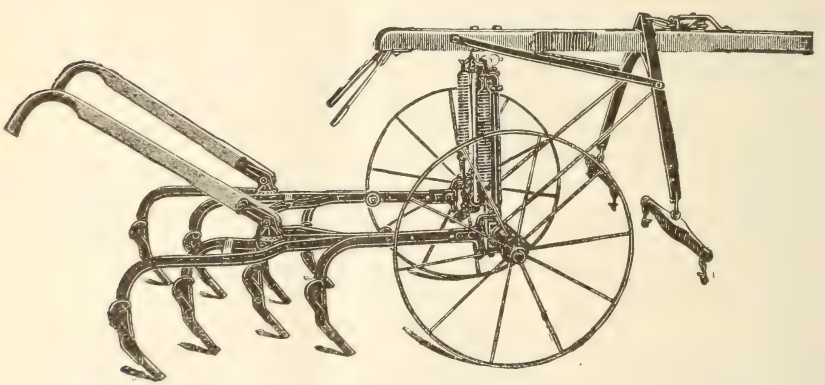
waterfalls to run electric works, experiments are going on at the gas works with seaweeds as a raw material for the production of illuminating gas, and it appears that these experiments have been partly crowned with success. The offal from this production is said to be a good fertilizer, which is of no less importance, as there is great shortage also of this since the import of artificial fertilizers is practically stopped up.

CULTIVATORS WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following particulars and illustrations relative to a cultivator for which there is a large demand in South Africa have been forwarded by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of December 11, 1917:—



Arch Cultivator, No. 1.



Arch Cultivator, No. 2.

There is a demand in South Africa for arch cultivators. These implements are used extensively in the corn-growing districts. The top illustration, No. 1, is for an adjustable arch walking cultivator, showing the machine with eight shovels. They are also imported in ten shovels size. Some are fitted for horses with eveners and some with ox hitch as shown in illustration No. 2, at bottom. The shovels should be 3½ inches. One of the claims for this style of cultivator is that,—

First, when the arch is widened, the wheels are spread as well as the gangs, giving the gangs plenty of room.

Second, the arch can be made narrow and the gangs brought very close together when using bull tongues and they will still pull parallel.

Another claim is that the steel equalizer permits of a low hitch, thus taking off all neck weight. The low hitch is obtained by two draft bars, extending down obliquely from the rear end of the tongue.

Particulars of similar implements manufactured in Canada will receive the immediate attention of this office and be submitted to a firm who import in the hundreds annually. Full information about prices, weights, also agency conditions, should be sent with first letter. A Johannesburg firm is prepared to close agency arrangements guaranteeing the sale of large quantities each year. See Trade Inquiry No. 126 in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*.

DECLARATION FORMS FOR EXPORT TO AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on page 1195 of *Weekly Bulletin* 722, regarding Australian invoice requirements, a notice published in the *British Board of Trade Journal* of January 17, 1918, states that the basis of valuation for duty in Australia has been temporarily modified. It has been decided that, in view of the present abnormal conditions, duty shall be based on the home consumption value at the *date of the invoice,* instead of the *date of exportation,* this concession to remain in effect during the period of the war and for six months thereafter. This change will not involve any modification of the declaration described above, but it might necesssitate a variation in the heading of the separate invoice column for the home consumption value to "date of this declaration" in place of "date of shipment to Australia." Under ordinary circumstances the value shown thereunder would be that at the date of shipment.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended February 15, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

February 11, ss. *Yumuri,* 80 drums.
" 13, ss. *Mexico,* 200 drums.
" 13, ss. *Limon,* 445 drums.

The demand for fish in drums has been extremely quiet and, therefore, these arrivals are too heavy for the consumption it has. Under such circumstances, notwithstanding that holders sustain the present prices, a decline in values is predicted, this being specially on codfish, as this sort has almost no demand. We quote codfish at 13½ cents per pound, haddock at 13½ cents and hake at 12½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

February 12, ss. *Chalmette,* 400 cases from New Orleans.
" 13, ss. *Limon,* 1,835 cases from Boston.

As a result of the active demand which has been in evidence for codfish in cases, more animation is noted on the market and holders have succeeded in raising the prices. We quote from $16 to $18 per case for that from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The arrivals during the week amounted to 1,150 boxes and sales are being made at $2.25 per large box of bloaters.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The situation for this commodity remains just the same as last week. The only stock available consists of a similar sort produced in the United States, and the price of 35 to 53 cents per large box still prevails.

POTATOES.

Importation—

3,451 barrels from Halifax, Nova Scotia.
400 barrels from New York.
300 barrels and 1,700 bags from New Orleans, La.
8,036 bags from Boston, Mass., U.S.

There is little change in the potato situation in our market. While the price for barrels continues unchanged, a light improvement is noted on the quotations for bags due to the fact that the receipts of Cuban potatoes have been rather light during the week. We quote at $7.50 per barrel and at 4¼ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s., ⅛ per cent premium.
London, s/d., $4.78 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in South America under date of January 10, 1918:—

Chile.

FOREIGN COMMERCE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Imports.

		Value. Gold (18d.).
Pig-iron..kilograms.	192,458	$ 28,747
Bar iron.. "	2,619,836	916,795
Coal iron..tons.	37,464	941,564
Petroleum.. "	69,822	902,759
Pine lumber..cubic metres.	199,178	88,685
Cattle..head.	6,648	847,716
Sheep.. "	825	8,184
Flour..kilograms.	17,100	6,012

Exports.

		Value. Gold (18d.).
Copper ingots..kilograms.	1,405,001	$ 738,188
Copper bars.. "	9,679,112	11,127,725
Copper ore.. "	1,483,014	2,284,359
Nitrate..metrical quintals.	2,284,359	41,959,616
Borate of lime..kilograms.	1,016,981	101,692
Iodine.. "	44,952	744,405
Wool.. "	573,163	1,758,229
Frozen meat.. "	906,036	543,764
Wheat.. "	1,806,011	325,082
Flour.. "	1,432,169	358,043
Beans.. "	309,057	179,775

CEREALS.

As the result of persistent appeals of the agriculturists for assistance in the removal of the large surplus grain stocks, before the incoming harvest important negotiations are reported to be in progress between His Excellency the president of Chile, and His Britannic Majesty's ambassador in Santiago which are being watched with considerable interest.

CHILEAN PUBLIC WORKS IN PERSPECTIVE.

Drainage.

The Minister of Industry has promised the Governor of Coelemu that he will do his best to get provision made in this year's estimates for the installation of a system of drainage to the town and port of Tomê.

Pier Improvements at Arica.

The Department of Public Works has been authorized to execute the work of reinforcing the fiscal pier at Arica. The cost which is estimated at about $20,000, to be included in the loan promised to the Arica-La Paz Railway.

Water Supply Works.

The Minister of Industry has informed the Governor of Talcahuano that a scheme has been prepared by the Public Works Department for the construction of a new tank reservoir, with a capacity for 2,000 cubic metres of water, and also for the improvement of the general service. The cost is estimated at $104,204 currency and $44,000 gold.

Irrigation Works—Coquimbo.

The Government are awaiting the signatures of the necessary 70 per cent of the interested landowners to commence the works for the irrigation of this region.

The scheme prepared by the Department of Public Works provides for the storage of 40 million cubic metres of water by the damming of the Lake of Coquimbo, which is supposed to be sufficient for the local needs.

Curico.

The scheme for the damming of the Lake Mondaca, in the province of Curico has been approved by the Council of Public Works.

The dam will be 35 metres high constructed of reinforced concrete, and will hold 70 million cubic metres of water. The work is estimated to cost two million pesos.

Aconcagua.

A commission of engineers are making the necessary surveys and local studies for the damming of the river Aconcagua for the purpose of carrying out several local irrigation schemes.

Cement.

An appeal has been made to the Government by the local Portland cement manufacturers for an increase of the import duty on foreign cement.

Peru.

In view of the extraordinary demands for guano from the Peruvian agriculturists, the government of Peru has authorized the exploitation of guano deposits of Ballestan, Chincha Norte, Asia, Pachacanal, Palominas, and San Lorenzo. Orders are already received for 79,000 tons.

Wireless Improvements.

A wireless station has been established in Cachonda (Arequipa) and communication opened to the general public between Lima and the department of Ica, Moquequa, Arequipa, and all the mountainous region of Ioreto, and Madre de Dios, with the republics of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay.

TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON CATALOGUES AND OTHER ADVERTISING LITERATURE.

In the last issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* were published the tariffs of catalogues and other advertising literature of the following countries: Cuba, Italy, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Norway and Denmark.

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Sweden.		
Printed matter, n.s.m., such as catalogues, business circulars and other commercial prints—		
(*a*) With foreign text, and not falling under (*b*)	Free.	—
(*b*) Other kinds, including all visiting cards, business cards, labels and menu cards, with letter press, and paper (other than wrapping), provided with stamps of firms or other similar letter press	$9.12 per 100 lb.	—
NOTE 1.—Advertisement cards and placards, with pictures and text relating thereto, are dutiable under (*a*) or (*b*).		
NOTE.—2.—No deduction in weight shall be allowed for boxes, paper and similar wrappings.		
Brazil.		
Prospectuses, catalogues, posters, show cards, solely intended for advertising purposes and for free distribution—		
Without pictures	55·8 cents per 100 lb.	—
With pictures	$37.20 per 100 lb.	—
Chile.		
Commercial catalogues	Free.	—
Colombia.		
Catalogues of all kinds	Free.	—
Ecuador.		
Commercial advertisements on paper or cardboard, or pamphlets, and articles which may not be for sale when on them and in plain sight is printed, engraved or lithographed that they are presents from manufactories or commercial houses	Free.	—
Egypt.		
Commercial catalogues	8%	—
Mexico.		
Advertisements, printed, engraved or lithographed on paper or cardboard	$6.78 per 100 lb.	—
Catalogues, printed, rustic binding	Free.	—
Catalogues, bound in leather, cardboard or cloth	$1.36 per 100 lb.	—
Panama.		
Books, papers and printed matter which come through the mail	Free.	—
Samples, advertisements, almanacs, and other printed matter of no commercial value	Free.	—

	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Peru.		
Printed advertisements and advertising almanacs..	44·2 cents per 100 lb.	—
NOTE.—This number only includes almanacs of apothecaries and commercial or industrial advertisements on cardboard or paper, neither illustrated or framed.		
Portugal.		
Books—		
Blank books, bound or stitched, ruled or not, with or without printed or lithographed inscriptions..	$48.99 per 100 lb.	—
Books, pamphlets, and catalogues, in foreign languages, stitched or in sheets..	48·9 cents per 100 lb.	—
Ditto, ditto, printed in foreign languages, bound in leather of any kind, the binding being plain and hand-made, without the employment of special plates..	$24.98 per 100 lb.	—
Ditto, ditto, printed in foreign languages, bound by means of plates and the employment of special blocks; also similar books, etc., covered in percaline or paper..	$4.89 per 100 lb.	—
Books, pamphlets, and catalogues, printed in the Portuguese language, stitched, also atlases and geographical maps with Portuguese text, printed in a country where the Portuguese is spoken and wherein the authors reside..	Free.	—
Books, pamphlets, and catalogues, printed in the Portuguese language, stitched or in paper..	$19.60 per 100 lb.	—
Ditto, ditto, printed in the Portuguese language, bound..	$44.09 per 100 lb.	—
Spain.		
Books and other printed matter (including catalogues), bound or unbound—		
In the Spanish language..	$7 per 100 lb.	$4.39 per 100 lb.
In foreign languages..	$1.14 per 100 lb.	87·7 cents per 100 lb.
NOTES.—(1) Books written in the language of the country from which they are directly imported are, under certain conditions free of duty. (2) Binding of books are dutiable according to the materials of which made. Books (in Spanish) bound in boards or cloth will be regarded as unbound books. Cardboard cases, even covered with paper or cloth, in which such books are contained, are not subject to customs duty.		
Switzerland.		
(*a*) Paper and cardboard, printed or lithographed—		
In a single colour—		
Loose or in pamphlet form..	$7.02 per 100 lb.	$2.63 per 100 lb.
Bound..	$8.77 per 100 lb.	$3.51 per 100 lb.
In more than one colour—		
Loose or in pamphlet form..	$13.16 per 100 lb.	$3.07 per 100 lb.
Bound..	$17.54 per 100 lb.	$3.95 per 100 lb.
(*b*) Phototypes, photogravures, engravings, etc.—		
Loose or in pamphlet form..	$21.93 per 100 lb.	$4.39 per 100 lb.
Bound..	$26.31 per 100 lb	$5.70 per 100 lb.
NOTE.—Commercial advertisements in the form of books; chromolithographic cards, with or without text; coloured congratulation, advertisement, menu, etc., cards (except playing cards); picture postcards, including those of large patterns; illustrated commercial catalogues, excepting catalogues for booksellers, for dealers in artistic objects or music, business directories of no artistic or literary value, only used for advertising purposes; prospectuses, also in pamphlet form, etc., excepting booksellers' prospectuses, and music catalogues are included under (*a*) and (*b*).		

Uruguay.	Rates of Duty.	Preferential Rate to Canada (if any).
Printed, lithographed, autographed, or other kinds, ornamented with designs, in part or in whole; all kinds of lithographed, printed, phototypic or other presswork of a single colour..	$46.91 per 100 lb.	—
The same of several colours..	$93.82 per 100 lb.	—
Commercial forms and papers, printed or lithographed, such as account sheets, invoices, banknotes, bills of exchange, trade cards, prospectuses or labels, on paper, cardboard or cloth, of a single colour..	$93.82 per 100 lb.	—
The same of various colours..	$140.74 per 100 lb.	—
Advertisements with foliated calendar, on paper, cardboard or cloth of a single colour..	$93.82 per 100 lb.	—
The same of various colours..	$140.74 per 100 lb.	—
The same, without foliated calendar, of a single colour..	$93.82 per 100 lb.	—
The same of various colours..	$140.74 per 100 lb.	—
The same, on tin-plate, wood or iron..	$145.44 per 100 lb.	—

NOTE.—The above classes of goods imported into Uruguay shall pay an additional duty of 5% on their valuation.

Venezuela.		
Almanacs in pamphlet form, for advertising..	44 cents per 100 lb.	—
Advertising pamphlets..	87·7 cents per 100 lb.	—
Advertising matter with lithographed or printed designs, bearing no advertisements..	$10.97 per 100 lb.	—
Advertisements on cardboard, celluloid, wood paper and common metals, with designs, figures or landscapes, provided they are rendered unsaleable by having advertising printed on the most conspicuous part..	87·7 cents per 100 lb.	—

NOTE.—The rate of duty prescribed above for Venezuela are subject to the legal surtaxes of 30% and 25%, both calculated on the original duties, and the resulting amount is subject to a surtax of 1% as a sanitation tax.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Market for Toys in Uruguay.

(Vice Consul John C. Terry, Montevideo, United States Commerce Reports.)

American toys are popular in Uruguay, especially those of the mechanical variety, although many cheap wood and tin toys are also sold. The chief demand at present seems to be for the latter kinds. The high freight rate now prevailing on bulky toys makes their importation impracticable, consequently dealers are ordering comparatively few.

A dealer brought to the attention of the Montevideo consulate a shipment of toy automobiles, wagons, rocking-horses, etc., which he had received eight months ago. The freight amounted to $10 each on the toys, which, added to the cost, made the retail price about $22.50 to $25 for the ordinary article of this kind that can be purchased in the United States for $6 or $10.

IMPORTS—"GIFT" DAYS—TRADE-MARKS.

Previous to the war Germany was the leading exporter of toys to Uruguay. At the present time the United States is the main source of supply. France and Great Britain export toys to Uruguay, but in no great quantities. In 1915 (the latest year for which statistics are available) Uruguay imported $15,250 worth of toys, the United States furnishing $5,075 worth of these imports, Germany $3,330 worth, France $2,275, Holland $1,700, Great Britain $1,160, Argentina $625, Spain $585, Belgium $375, and Italy $125 worth.

Christmas is not observed in Uruguay to the extent that it is in the United States and Europe. However, this is the season in which the sale of toys is greatest. Children's birthdays are more closely observed here than is Christmas, and it is customary to present them with toys at this time. There are two days observed in Uruguay with presents, Christmas Day and the 6th of January, "El Dia de los Reyes," which is really the date on which this country celebrates Christmas as it is observed in the United States. It is considered advisable to register the trade-mark of any special kind of toy, for if it becomes popular and is sold by a certain name there is always a possibility that some local dealer may register the name and cause the manufacturer considerable inconvenience.

TOYS SOLD BY BAZAARS—CREDIT TERMS.

The generally recognized credit terms at Montevideo may be said, speaking broadly, to be ninety days from the arrival of merchandise. Before the war many European houses were still more liberal and at present many local firms are compelled to meet terms which are far more exacting. In general it would seem that at the present time most local importers of good standing are prepared to pay cash on the arrival of the goods, especially if afforded an opportunity to inspect the merchandise before taking up the draft. It is, however, believed that after a return to normal conditions more liberal terms will have to be granted in order to hold the trade. A demand for cash in advance is complied with only in exceptional instances and causes criticism.

Laundry Machinery Openings in Argentina.

(*London Times Trade Supplement.*)

In pre-war days any laundry machinery imported into South America and Argentina was chiefly of American and German manufacture, and in 1914 this trade had so developed that a lucrative business was in prospect. Competition from Germany being removed, British makers have received a number of inquiries, especially for machinery for use in public hospitals and infirmaries. There are quite a number of fairly extensive laundries in Buenos Aires, and as several schemes for new enterprises were being promoted when war broke out, the prospects for future business are good. British firms, in quoting laundry machinery to customers in South America should offer their lighter type of machines, especially in regard to washing machines and calendars, as cheaper appliances of American and Canadian manufacture will be submitted in competition. Several American makers offer washing machines built of pine instead of brass and steel, with a corresponding difference in price. It might, however, be pointed out by British makers that wooden machines will not last nearly as long as all-metal appliances, and, moreover, are not nearly so sanitary owing to the fact that a germ will live in wood but not in metal. As there is no particular advantage in having heavy metal in a calendering machine, home makers should lighten their castings of

steam chests, rollers and side frames; otherwise, the additional cost and the extra freight will throw them out of competition. Communal wash-houses are likely to find favour in South American cities and towns in the near future. There are splendid examples of establishments of this kind in several districts of London, including Hammersmith and Plumstead, and also at Newcastle, Birkenhead, and Glasgow.

Market for Pumps and Pumping Machinery in South Africa.

(*Vice Consul Samuel W. Honaker, Johannesburg, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Pumps and pumping machinery are used principally to supply water to municipalities, to meet agricultural and rural needs, and to satisfy the requirements of the mining industry. As mining is the principal industry of both the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia, the principal demand is in connection with it, and the equipment already in use is valued at millions of dollars and embraces the most modern and approved types.

Swiss, British, and American pumps are used throughout this consular district. The most popular of the pumps manufactured in Switzerland is said to be the "Sulzer," while those imported from England are as follows: Climax, Tangye, Allen, Pulsometer, Pearn, Robeson-Davidson, Rees-Roturbo, etc. German pumping machinery has never been extensively used, but the "Hoppe" pump had a fairly large sale previous to the outbreak of war. However, it is said that the big pumping on the Rand is done chiefly with American machinery, working against heads of from 2,000 to 2,300 feet. Although the American plunger pump is stated to accomplish very good results, gradual inroads upon this system has been made by the high-lift centrifugal pump, which is manufactured both in the United States and on the continent.

PUMPS USED IN MINES AND FOR IRRIGATION AND MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Pumping conditions on the Rand are said to be about as severe as in any part of the world. The quantity of water pumped from the mines of the Witwatersrand is approximately 400,000 gallons per mile of reef. Pumps having the latest improvements have, therefore, been installed, and with some of these it is stated that it is possible to obtain an efficiency of 70 per cent when raising fairly large quantities of water against a head of 4,000 feet in one lift.

It is stated by a large dealer that the average pump requires 500 gallons of water per hour up to 100,000 gallons for irrigation purposes.

For municipal purposes water is generally obtained from underground sources, as the surface-water supply systems are comparatively rare, in view of the scarcity of lakes and rivers of importance near commercial or agricultural centres. In the case of the Witwatersrand, water is obtained partly from drilled wells and partly from shafts sunk in the dolomite formation. The Johannesburg municipality does not pump its own water, but obtains it from the Rand Water Board. The sale of water by this corporation amounted to 9,860,000 gallons a day for the period ended March 31, 1917. This is the largest quantity disposed of, the previous record being that of 9,637,000 gallons attained in 1913-4.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

Several important irrigation schemes have been planned in recent years, but owing to the difficulties arising from the war they have either been postponed or modified. The most important of these are the Vaal river, the Hartebeestpoort, and the Oliphant river projects. However, the sum of £583,500 ($2,839,603) has been approved by Parliament as further expenditures for irrigation for the new financial year.

Eliminating the mining industry, the demand for pumping machinery is somewhat restricted. Pumps are, however, used to some extent on farms and small tracts of land for irrigating purposes. The Government has also assisted in this respect by employing a number of its drills to put down wells for farmers at practically the cost price of the work. Wells are usually 6 feet in diameter and 30 feet to the water level. In most cases the water is elevated 6 feet above the ground.

Wells in this country are often fitted with windmill pumps, the use of which appears to be growing more popular.

IMPORTS OF PUMPS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

The following figures show the imports of pumps into the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia during 1915 and 1916:—

	To Union of South Africa.	
Country of Origin.	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	$234,467	$240,730
Australia	1,129	1,318
Austria-Hungary	38	—
France	2,822	588
Germany	1,610	—
Norway	1,586	296
Sweden	19	2,710
Switzerland	64,305	16,633
United States	126,158	136,242
Total	$432,134	$398,517

	To Southern Rhodesia.	
Country of Origin.	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	$ 18,205	$ 25,071
Canada	209	126
Australia	613	—
France	48	—
Germany	.....	19
Sweden	.....	63
Switzerland	622	—
United States	14,258	14,361
South African produce	.....	729
Total	$ 33,955	$ 40,369

The imports of water-boring machinery into the Union of South Africa during 1916 were valued at $991, compared with $13,516 for 1915. These were principally American and British machines. The imports into southern Rhodesia amounted to $23,582 during 1916, of which the United States furnished machinery valued at $21,534.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending March 1, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	185,042	287,933	49,971		522,946
Consolidated Elevator Co.	79,915	150,991	29,449	69,092	329,447
Empire Elevator Co.	322,312	449,548	92,550	123,132	987,542
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	504,159	118,907	53,004		676,070
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	61,504	96,679	19,206	66,008	243,397
G.T. Pacific	531,208	743,649	185,189	178,904	1,638,950
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	443,811	721,250	106,381		1,271,442
Fort William Elevator Co.	48,805	312,761	61,509	41,305	464,380
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	43,189	76,209	10,876		130,274
Northwestern Elevator Co.	96,668	16,889	5,386		118,934
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,519,331	1,076,257	489,941	118,489	3,204,018
D. Horn & Co.	41,877	61,729	6,519	43,021	153,146
Canadian Government Elevator	163,797	122,035	57,289	76,590	419,711
Thunder Bay	452,054	493,543	91,748	20,087	1,057,432
Davidson & Smith	157,330	275,346	59,059		491,735
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	588,952	187,648	37,317	55,804	869,721
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	7,931,822	5,191,365	1,355,394	792,432	15,271,013
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	1,121,972	1,327,765	22,094	17,897	2,489,728
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	188,218	1,048,233	15,776	4,584	1,256,811
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	195,213	823,784	64,429	2,504	1,085,930
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	13,305	136,721	1,423		151,449
Crown Grain Co.	103,633	3,340		1,781	108,754
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,622,341	3,339,843	103,722	26,766	5,092,672
Depot Harbour	637,014				637,014
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	139,690	53,506			193,196
Midland Elevator Co.	242,300	252,341	64,970		559,611
Tiffin, G.T.P.	258,740	106,533	19,647		384,920
Port McNicol	1,378,080	696,583	110,170		2,184,833
Collingwood	53,264				53,264
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	255,054	100,971	40,298		396,323
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	384,750				374,750
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		11,821			11,821
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	398,773	500,570	7,575		906,918
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	283,057	46,722	9,408		339,187
" " No. 2.	269,443	216,987	34,973	1,680	523,083
Montreal Warehousing Co.		1,507			1,507
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	83,691	144,774			228,465
West St. John, N.B.	545,771	231,958	299,232		1,076,961
Halifax, N.S					–
Total Public Elevators	4,929,627	2,364,273	586,273	1,680	7,881,853
Total quantity in store	14,483,790	10,895,481	2,045,389	820,878	28,245,538

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 1, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	16,285	6,178	72,323	94,786
No. 1 Northern	1,368,082	681,709	1,286,473	3,336,264
No. 2 "	744,666	360,749	1,428,488	2,533,903
No. 3 "	908,392	162,454	872,840	1,943,686
No. 4 Wheat	341,155	135,114	705,193	1,181,462
No. 5 "	346,929	92,922	195,221	635,072
No. 6 "	573,233	48,276	17,849	639,358
Other	941,212	134,939	351,240	1,427,391
Totals	5,239,954	1,622,341	4,929,627	11,791,922
Wheat afloat	2,691,868			2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,270	421,962		427,232
No. 2 "	493,095	665,434	831,372	1,989,901
No. 3 "	333,325	495,818	90,679	919,822
Ex. No. 1 Feed	648,876	942,528	308,144	1,899,548
No. 1 Feed	1,262,539	551,734	167,778	1,982,051
No. 2 "	1,191,088	151,576	376,499	1,719,163
Other	1,257,172	110,791	589,801	1,957,764
Totals	5,191,365	3,339,843	2,364,273	10,895,481
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777		16,322	20,099
No. 3 C.W	309,938	35,138	69,590	414,666
No. 4 "	731,777	55,510	117,224	904,511
Feed	103,003	3,474	21,992	128,469
Rejected	146,583	1,146	75,486	223,216
Other	60,316	8,454	285,659	354,429
Totals	1,355,394	103,722	586,273	2,045,389
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	607,427	13,427	1,680	622,534
No. 2 C.W	131,049	8,578		139,627
No. 3 "	31,799	2,032		33,831
Rejected		43		43
Other	22,157	2,686		24,843
Totals	792,432	26,766	1,680	820,878
Corn				
Total quantity in store	15,271,013	5,092,672	7,881,853	28,245,538

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on March 1, 1918, with comparisons for 4 Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
March 1, 1918—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Terminal elevators	5,239,954	7,339,191	12,579,145
Interior terminals	1,622,341	3,470,331	5,092,672
Public elevators in the East	4,929,627	2,952,226	7,881,853
Afloat	2,691,868	.....	2,691,868
Total	14,483,790	13,761,748	28,245,538
March 2, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,134,828	14,316,257	37,450,083
Afloat	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	5,196,188	2,754,737	7,950,925
Public elevators in the East	3,283,992	4,835,403	8,119,395
Total	31,703,253	22,007,728	53,710,981
March 3, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	22,972,696	11,133,505	34,106,201
Grain afloat	1,425,386	974,311	3,399,697
Interior terminal elevators	1,442,518	549,092	1,991,610
Public elevators in the East	5,062,610	3,604,349	8,666,959
Total	31,903,210	16,261,257	48,164,476
March 4, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,496,214	3,539,981	9,036,195
Grain afloat	283,132	.....	283,132
Interior terminals	1,695,870	879,988	2,575,858
Public elevators in the East	2,907,950	2,502,450	5,410,400
Afloat	113,441	.....	113,441
Total	10,496,607	6,922,419	17,419,026
March 5, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,562,681	7,620,142	18,185,823
Grain afloat	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,392,690
Public elevators in the East	3,975,399	2,818,718	6,794,117
Afloat	110,719	.....	110,719
Total	18,735,429	13,748,920	32,484,349

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of February, 1918.	5 Months ended February, 1918.	5 Months ended February, 1917.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	5	1,043	54
One Hard White Fife	.....	.....	.....
One Man. Northern	2,605	54,706	13,464
Two Man. Northern	1,403	21,126	20,962
Three Man. Northern	1,047	12,304	18,932
Number Four	423	4,585	8,404
Number Five	224	2,591	4,239
Number Six	228	1,859	2,866
Feed	54	556	5,405
Smutty	58	469	456
No Grade	139	2,352	12,861
Rejected	151	2,644	2,262
Condemned	6	28	44
No Established Grade	1	41	41
No. 4 Special	.....	6	4,653
No. 5 "	.....	4	3,868
No. 6 "	.....	2	2,345
No. 1 Goose	1	6	5
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	6,445	104,762	160,861
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	7,411,750	120,476,300	115,990,150
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	.....	57	–
Two A. R. W	2	50	12
Three A. R. W	.....	9	68
Four R. W	.....	.....	26
Five Winter	.....	1	4
One White Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	8
Three "	1	3	3
Four "	.....	.....	
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	–
Three "	.....	.....	–
Four White Winter	.....	.....	–
No Grade	.....	.....	–
Rejected	.....	.....	3
Smutty White Winter	.....	.....	–
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	3	120	128
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	3,450	138,000	147,200
Total Wheat — Cars	6,448	104,882	137,350
Total Wheat — Bushels	7,415,200	120,614,300	116,137,350
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W.	.....	.....	4
Number One Canadian Western	3	25	60
" Two "	436	2,199	7,972
" Three "	244	1,435	2,822
Extra Number One Feed	627	3,579	3,608
Number One Feed	601	4,237	1,790
" Two "	371	3,124	2,377
Rejected	132	1,165	520
No Grade	233	2,036	6,344
Condemned	4	14	43
Mixed Grain	47	345	399
Mixed Grain No. 2	.....	.....	1
Total Oats — Cars	2,698	18,150	25,940
Total Oats — Bushels	6,261,100	35,410,050	50,583,000

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of February, 1918.	Six Months ended February, 1918.	Six Months ended February, 1917.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W.		19	38
" Three C.W.	124	1,429	1,420
" Four C.W.	242	2,125	1,820
Rejected	30	491	253
No Grade	29	627	733
Condemned	75	665	1,3384
Smutty			–
Feed			–
Total Barley (Cars)	500	5,356	5,648
Total Barley (Bushels)	650,000	6,962,800	7,342,400
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	277	2,546	2,654
" 2 C. W	57	398	381
" 3 C. W	11	59	157
Rejected	6	18	19
No Grade	18	113	63
Condemned			1
Total Flaxseed (Cars)	369	3,134	3,275
Total Flaxseed (Bushels)	405,900	3,447,400	3,602,500
Rye (Cars)	18	368	136
Rye (Bushels)	18,000	358,000	136,000
Screenings (Cars)	72	558	231
Screenings (Bushels)	72,000	558,000	231,000
Speltz (Cars)			–
Speltz (Bushels)			–
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat (Cars)	6,448	104,882	100,989
Wheat (Bush)	7,415,200	120,614,300	116,137,350
Oats (Cars)	2,698	18,159	25,940
Oats (Bush)	5,261,100	35,410.150	50,583,000
Barley (Cars)	500	5,356	5,648
Barley (Bush)	650,000	6,962,800	7,342,400
Flaxseed (Cars)	369	3,134	3,275
Flaxseed (Bush)	405,900	3,447,400	3,602,500
Rye (Cars)	18	358	136
Rye (Bush)	18,000	358,000	136,000
Screenings (Cars)	72	558	231
Screenings (Bush)	72,000	558,000	231,000
Speltz (Cars)			–
Speltz (Bush)			–
Total grain (Cars)	10,105	132,447	136,219
Total grain (Bush)	13,822,200	167,350,550	178,032,250
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and other points	4,432	73,929	80,510
" " Calgary			–
Canadian Nortnern Railway	4,246	38,308	39,482
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	13	620	1,404
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,414	19,090	14,123
Total	10,105	132,447	136,219

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 28th.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901–2	36,558
1902–3	36,111
1903–4	26,615
1904–5	29,556
1905–6	47,130
1906–7	40,774
1907–8	45,562
1908–9	66,935
1909–10	80,381
1910–11	64,315
1911–12	109,426
1912–13	128,194
1913–14	149,524
1914–15	59,480
1915–16	209,637
1916–17	136,219
1917–18	132,447

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

117. **Agency for soft goods, foodstuffs, hardware, fancy goods and other lines.**—A Johannesburg (South Africa) firm of manufacturers' agents and commercial brokers wishes to arrange to represent Canadian houses, especially after the war, in the above-mentioned lines.

118. **Wire goods.**—A Liverpool firm asks for quotations on ton lots of wire nails, 1½-inch up to 6-inch. Prompt delivery desired.

119. **Agency.**—The Canadian branch of an important English company having branches in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, South India, India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, wishes to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers interested in export trade with a view to developing a general Canadian agency.

120. **Hairpin wire.**—A firm of manufacturers in France wishes to secure supplies of wire for hairpins 11/10 thickness. They would like to have samples sent by parcel post, with particulars regarding prices per 1,000 kilogrammes.

121. **Barytes.**—A Liverpool firm of mine owners and paint manufacturers, who are large consumers of the above, makes inquiry for a Canadian source of supply. Finely ground barytes of good colour desired.

122. **Antimony deposits.**—A Liverpool mines' agent inquires on behalf of a client for antimony mines or deposits to lease or purchase. State fullest details and terms to acquire.

123. **Kieselguhr.**—A Liverpool mines' agent would like to hear from holders of deposits of kieselguhr of a good white colour.

124. **Biscuits.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Georgetown, British Guiana, is inquiring for some good Canadian house manufacturing biscuits, that desires an agent in that colony.

125. **Liquid carbonic gas.**—A firm in Kingstown, St. Vincent, is inquiring for manufacturers in Canada of liquid carbonic gas for use in making ærated waters.

126. **Cultivators.**—A Johannesburg (South Africa) firm is desirous of closing an agency arrangement with any Canadian concern prepared to manufacture the cultivator, particulars and illustrations of which may be seen on pages 400-401 of this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*. This firm is prepared to guarantee the sale of large quantities each year.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. Petrograd, Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. ***Cable Address Dominion, London.***

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 738.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

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MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

36721—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, March 18, 1918. No. 738

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR.

RAW SUGAR SUBJECT TO ORDER CANADA FOOD BOARD BEFORE RELEASE FROM CUSTOMS.

The Canada Food Board having authority to direct the distribution of foodstuffs has ordered that importers of raw sugar consigned to Canada shall obtain a permit from the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, for allocation of the sugar for Canadian trade.

Every importer is therefore required to deliver to the collector of customs the said permit from the Canada Food Board, Ottawa (or from J. R. Bruce, Sugar Division of the Board, at 68 William street, New York), before release of the raw sugar by Customs.

IMPORTATION OF PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT.

By an Order in Council passed on February 11, 1918, subsection (*b*) of section 7, which reads as follows:—

The importation into Canada of the following is prohibited:—

(*b*) All non-canned fruits, plants or portions of plants or vegetable matter from the Hawaiian islands has been amended to read:—

(*b*) All non-canned fruits, plants or portions of plants or vegetable matter from the Hawaiian islands, except pineapples (Ananassa sativa) and bananas (Musa spp), which may be imported provided they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, and that the boxes, crates, bales or other containers shall be marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the original or duplicate copy of the certificate of inspection.

Importers are advised to instruct their shippers fully with regard to the requirements governing the importation of pineapples and bananas from the Hawaiian islands. The importation of all other fresh fruits, plants, etc., is prohibited.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

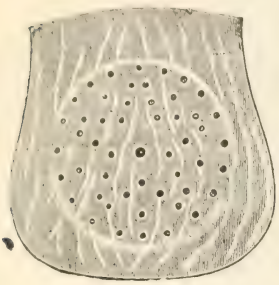
BIRMINGHAM, January 31, 1918.

UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

As several Canadian firms have recently written for information regarding the market for small manufactures of wood, the following illustrations are appended. Prices are very much higher now, and although it is impossible to state

what prices are likely to rule after the war, it is fairly safe to predict a substantial permanent advance on those ruling before the war. Cheapness and neatness of finish are the outstanding features of these articles. Competition with the United States will be keen as they have extensive connections in the United Kingdom with excellent distributive organizations. Nevertheless, it should be possible for Canada to obtain a much larger share of this business than she had before the war. The demand is large, especially for handles and certain kinds of domestic utensils.

It has been thought advisable to include illustrations which show the handles affixed to various tools.



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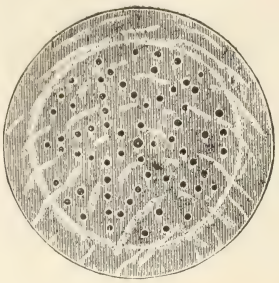

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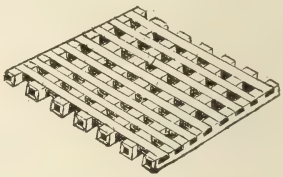

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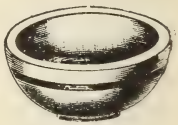

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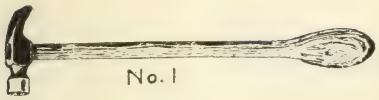
No. 1. Best 3-ply veneer chair seats. No. 2. Best 3-ply round veneer chair seats. No. 3. Wood mats. No. 4. Rolling pin, revolving polished handles, 9½ in., 10½ in. and 11½ in. barrels. No. 5. Screw taps. No. 6. Wood measures, plain. No. 7. Rolling pin. No. 7. Mince bowls (sycamore or willow).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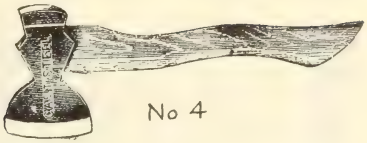
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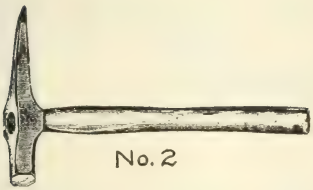
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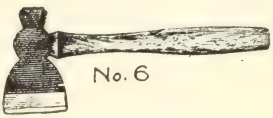
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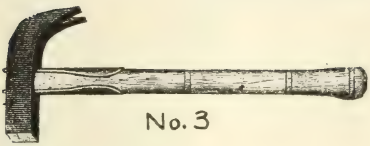
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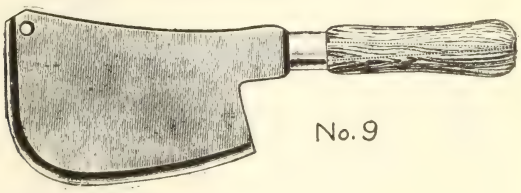
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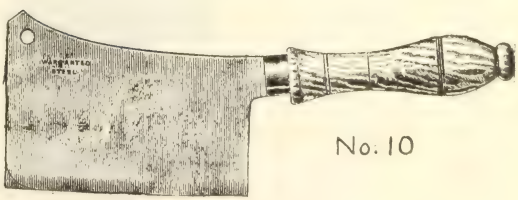
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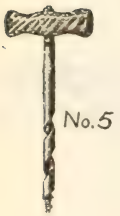
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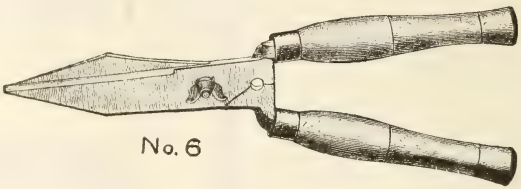
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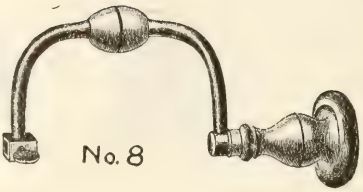
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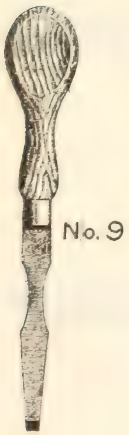
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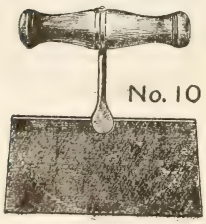
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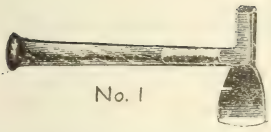
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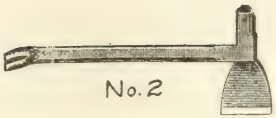
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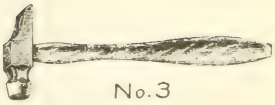
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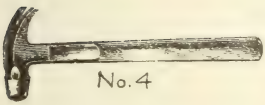
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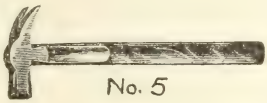
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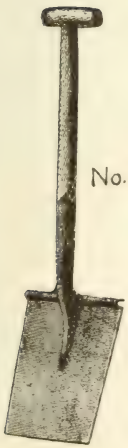
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No. 9

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. Forsyth Smith.*)

GLASGOW, February 2, 1918.

FLAXSEED FOR 1918 SOWING.

The Irish Department of Agriculture have just issued their annual bulletin on the Irish flaxseed situation. The following summary supplements information previously furnished:—

Great difficulty has been found in procuring required supplies for 1918 sowing. The department is making every effort to procure seed of the fibre variety from all available sources, including Canada, Japan, and the Western States of America, as as well as Holland and Russia.

Only 11,500 bags of Russian seed have been secured, all but 1,500 bags being of 1916 crop. There are about 6,000 bags of Dutch seed of 1916 crop, most of it of poor quality. The Government are at present negotiating for the direct purchase of seed of the 1917 Dutch crop. There is no prospect, however, of any substantial quantity being obtained from this source. Such seed, if received, would be sold only to farmers undertaking to sow a proportion of other seed. Eight thousand bags of Canadian seed are in sight. It has not yet been tested; but, assuming that the germination is good, farmers are recommended to use Canadian seed of the fibre variety, as it has given good results in trials by the department. The quantity obtainable from the United States is indefinite, but, in any case, will not be large. Samples have been tested, and judging both from appearance and germination, this seed is quite satisfactory. Of Japanese seed of 1916 and 1917 crops there will be about 7,000 bags available. Some 1916 seed gave very bad results, but some was very fair. As a considerable acreage is being sown this year in England, little English seed will be available for Ireland. A certain South of Ireland seed was the best on the market last year, and though tests of the 1917 crop have not yet been made, if its germination is satisfactory, farmers should have no hesitation in using it.

The total quantity of imported seed will be insufficient to sow the acreage usually under flax in Ireland, and it is, therefore, a matter of vital importance that all flaxseed of a sufficiently good quality saved in Ireland in 1917, should be carefully conserved by the growers, and used by them for sowing purposes.

Farmers are recommended to retain their own seed, as it is very doubtful if imported seed of superior quality will be available. If, however, they wish to dispose of it, the department will purchase it from them, paying up to £6 per bag of 189 pounds for first-grade seed suitable for sowing, properly cleaned and dry. Farmers may sell to one another, but no sales may be made to dealers or merchants, except under license from the department.

Flax Seed from Canada.

An important meeting of spinners, weavers, merchants and others interested in the Irish flax industry has just been held in Belfast, under the chairmanship of the president of the subcommittee for Ireland of the Flax Control Board.

The chairman stated that the Irish linen trade is faced with a crisis unprecedented in its history, owing to the flax shortage due to the failure of the Russian supply. Inducements are being offered to the farmers to make them sow all the seed of the

recognized fibre-producing quality available, but even if the supplies of this seed should come up to the highest hopes, and should the farmers sow every bag of seed that came into the country, they would still be very short of the amount of raw material required, so that, if nothing more were done than to bring in all the seed of recognized fibre varieties available, and have it sown, they would be able to do no more than keep the mills running a day or two a week. Something over and above that was needed. The question was what seed could be got? The committee has ascertained that, in the western provinces of Canada, there was annually a very large acreage under flax. In some years, in the province of Saskatchewan, alone, there were a million acres under flax, sown with seed known as Canadian western seed or Canadian common, and among the Canadian farmers as Riga flax. It had a blue flower, and the name "Riga" sufficiently indicated its original pedigree. Now, in the view of the committee, it was a legitimate risk, as they were so short of fibre, to use the Canadian common, which, under favourable circumstances, produced a fibre plant. The yield may not be as great, or as good as in the case of Dutch or Riga quality, but fibre there certainly was in considerable quantities. The committee had, therefore, bought sufficient Canadian common seed for 10,000 acres, and had already taken land for its cultivation to the extent of 5,000 acres. They were now asking the trade to guarantee the undertaking financially. It is hoped that the Government will guarantee £1,500,000, subject to a trade guarantee of not less than £500,000. This would provide for the cultivation of 70,000 acres. It is proposed that, for the purposes of the guarantee, the trade be divided into three groups (*a*) Spinners, assessed at 6s. 8d. per spindle, (*b*) power loom manufacturers, £3 per loom, (*c*) merchants, bleachers, finishers, etc., 1¼ per cent on the turnover of the last completed war year. It is considered that in view of price probabilities, there is a reasonable prospect of fair profits on the cultivation operations, but any possible loss would be fully offset by the gain through keeping the mills and factories going. It is vital, not only to the industry but to the Empire, that the supply of aeroplane cloth and other linen requisities be maintained. At the worst, the loss to each member of the trade cannot exceed the amount of his guarantee. On the guarantees, the local banks are prepared to finance the enterprise. The Government, also, have intimated that payments under the guarantee would be allowed as a deduction from assessments for income tax and excess profits duty.

The scheme was unanimously endorsed, and it was announced, at the close of the meeting, that guarantees amounting to £270,000 had already been received, including a total of £30,000 from the local banks.

GLASGOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.

The first copy of the Glasgow *Chamber of Commerce Journal* appeared this month. This publication will be of great value to the commercial community as a means of disseminating information on trade developments of all kinds, and the secretary has arranged through this office to send copies to some fifty of the principal Boards of Trade and other organizations of business men in Canada. An arrangement has also been made for the regular publication of all Canadian trade inquiries received at this office. This will very satisfactorily supplement the publicity already being given to these inquiries in the Commercial Reference Library.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The opening of the British Industries Fair in Glasgow has been postponed from February 25 to March 11. The postponement is due to the fact that the new exhibition hall in Glasgow will not be completed in time for the opening date. In the meantime, exhibits are being booked, and other preliminary arrangements carried out, and the prospects are excellent for a successful exhibition.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., December 19, 1917.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the November number of *The South African Journal of Industries,* there is published a report dealing in a comprehensive way with the production of asbestos throughout the world. It will, perhaps, be interesting to the Canadian industry of this mineral to submit some of the particulars governing this article in South Africa:—

South Africa has vast resources of asbestos and produces a greater variety of commercial fibre than any other country. The asbestos industry, established in 1893, has of recent years made astonishing progress, as may be judged by the fact that whereas the 1913 output was worth only about £30,000, that for 1916 was valued at £182,129, and that for the first eight months of 1917 at £203,179. Production during the past two or three months has been at the rate of about 20,000 tons per annum, and the sub-continent at the present time almost certainly ranks as second among the asbestos-producing countries of the world in point of output, and first in point of crude fibre production. The industry appears, moreover, to be capable of almost indefinite expansion, and if the demand for the better grade of asbestos fibre continues to grow at the same rate as it has of late years South Africa may eventually challenge the supremacy of Canada in the value at any rate of her asbestos production.

For purposes of description it will be convenient to distinguish between occurrences of:—

1. Chrysotile asbestos.
2. Tremolite asbestos.
3. Crocidolite asbestos.
4. Iron-amphibole asbestos.

OCCURRENCES OF CHRYSOLITE ASBESTOS.

The most important South African deposits under this heading are those of Southern Rhodesia, which at the present time are producing over 900 tons per month of chrysotile asbestos of excellent quality, the Rhodesian fibre being the only class of chrysotile asbestos that has been able to compete successfully with the best grades of Canadian "crude."

The mineral was first discovered in the Mashaba Mountains, about 26 miles west of Victoria, and the Victoria District until quite recently ranked as the premier producer. Within the last two years, however, extensive and very rich deposits have been opened up in the Belingwe District, and the output of these is at the present time slightly in excess of that of the Victoria District mines. Asbestos is also being worked in the Gwelo District, and finds have recently been reported from the Lomagundi District. The deposits are all in belts of ancient serpentine, and as these are very extensive and as yet but little known it is practically certain that many important occurrences still await discovery.

The asbestos is of the cross-fibre variety, and occurs under precisely the same conditions as the Canadian, in irregular narrow veins ramifying in every direction through the enclosing serpentine, the thickness of the veins varying from a small fraction of an

inch to two inches, and exceptionally three and even four inches. The only exception to the ordinary mode of occurrence appears to be furnished by the Regina Mine in the Victoria district, where the asbestos occurs along a well-defined steeply dipping zone of fissuring, which has been followed to a fairly considerable depth, and at the lowest level reached is just as strong and well marked as at the surface.

The fibre ranges in colour from pale greenish-white, that of the Belingwe district being somewhat longer and also more silky than that of the Victoria district. The quality, however, is excellent throughout, as may be judged by the fact that the most important firm of textile manufacturers in England have now for several years been employing Rhodesian asbestos to the exclusion of Canadian.

The fibre is readily separated from the matrix by cobbing and crushing and screening, most of the larger firms being equipped with mills. As in the Union, however, no attempt is made to save the shorter grades of fibre.

The asbestos districts are healthy, well watered and wooded, and native labour is cheap and plentiful, so that all the essentials for cheap mining are present.

The total production of asbestos in Rhodesia to the end of August, 1917, was 16,922 tons, valued at £302,334.

The available resources of fibre in the occurrences at present worked are enormous, and as there is every likelihood of further deposits being discovered, and the product is of unrivalled quality, the asbestos industry of Rhodesia has without doubt a very bright future before it.

Transvaal—Carolina District.—Of a totally different character are the occurrences of chrysotile asbestos in the Carolina district of the Transvaal. They are situated about fifteen miles east of Carolina on the farms Diepgezet No. 33, Goedverwacht No. 32, and Rietfontein No. 70, in a tract of rugged mountainous country belonging topographically to the Drakensberg.

The asbestos occurs in a bed of serpentised dolomite in the uppermost division of the dolomite formation immediately above a persistent intrusive sheet of diabase with which the deposits are believed to be genetically connected.

The asbestos-bearing dolomite, a massively bedded rock of delicate pale greenish-white colour, is said to be traceable at the surface for a distance of twenty miles, but only carries workable deposits of fibre over part of this distance. The asbestos is found in thin seams in the lower portion of the stratum, the seams running parallel with the bedding planes of the dolomite, which dips to the northeast at an angle of 15 degrees. They sometimes occur singly, but usually one finds two or three seams running parallel to one another and separated by a variable thickness of the country rock. The individual seams range in thickness from a fraction of an inch to eight inches long, thinning and thickening with the utmost irregularity. They are rarely continuous over any considerable distance and frequently die out within a few feet. The seams, as a rule, consist wholly of closely connected parallel fibres extending from wall to wall without break or fault, the fibres being arranged at right angles to the bedding planes. In some instances, however, the fibres are inclined to the bedding. The "lying down" process, as it has been termed, can be seen in various stages and is attributed to minor movements of adjustment in the dolomite subsequent to the formation of the asbestos deposits. Seams of "stony" chrysotile, in which the fibres of that mineral are intergrown with rock matter, are also occasionally met with. The normal fibre is of excellent quality as regards length, flexibility and tensile strength, and commands very high prices, the best grades realizing as much as £70 per ton.

The asbestos zone has been opened up by means of adits and tunnels, which on Diepgezet extend 400 feet into the hillside. The seams become progressively thinner as they are followed inward and appear eventually to pinch out altogether, inasmuch as no asbestos is found at the head of any of the deep valleys running into the hills.

The Diepgezet deposits were worked from 1906 to 1909 and again in 1913 and 1914. Since the beginning of the war all operations have been suspended owing to the internment of a number of those prominently connected with the property. The average thickness of the asbestos worked on the property in 1909 was only .92 inches.

The Goedverwacht deposits are being exploited by the Andes Company, which sometime ago took over all the assets by the Anglo-French Asbestos Company. The asbestos is broken by longwall stoping and separated from the inclosing dolomite by cobbing and sieving, after which it is carefully graded. Fibre over an inch in length constitutes about 60 per cent of the total output, and "fluff" separated from the finer rock particles by sieving, about 15 per cent.

About ten tons graded fibre are produced per month, the average value of the fibre being £50 per ton.

Everything under one-half inch is discarded, and there is in consequence a very considerable accumulation at the mine of dolomite containing recoverable fibre.

The deposits on this and the adjoining farms are very favourably situated for cheap mining and are easily accessible by a fairly good if somewhat circuitous road, the distance by road from Carolina being about 22 miles. In the opinion of those best competent to judge, however, the quantity of workable fibre available is limited owing to the tendency of the veins to become thinner when followed into the hills, and it is anticipated that the mines will be worked out within a comparatively brief period.

Barberton District.—An occurrence of chrysotile asbestos is being opened up on the farm Dalton, close to Kaapmuiden, in the Barberton district. Whether it is workable or not is not as yet known.

Krugersdorp District.—Chrysotile asbestos of good quality was reported some months ago to have been discovered in serpentine, associated with the old granite, to the north of Krugersdorp. No precise information regarding the nature and extent of the deposits is available.

Zululand.—A deposit of chrysotile asbestos on which a good deal of work has at different times been done is situated at Isitilo in Zululand, near Middle drift on the Tugela river. At the present time the mine is closed down. In 1913 it produced 23,271 tons of fibre, valued at £429, and in 1914, 95,408 tons, valued at £1,697. The asbestos was of inferior quality and used mainly for making asbestos cement-slate and for covering steampipes.

Chrysotile asbestos in veins up to three-quarter inch in width is also found near Eshowe, in Zululand, but the occurrence does not appear to be worthy of exploitation.

Protectorate of Southwest Africa.—The writer has seen specimens of chrysotile asbestos of good quality from the hinterland of Swakopmund, but has not succeeded in obtaining any definite information regarding the occurrence.

Occurrences of Tremolite Asbestos, Zululand.

The Buffalo Asbestos Company are working a deposit of tremolite asbestos near Pomeroy, on the Maceheko river in Zululand. The fibre is soft and silky to the touch but of very low tensile strength, and is employed principally for covering boilers and steampipes. It appears to be admirably adapted for making asbestos millboard and for use as a filtering medium for acids and corrosive liquids. There is said to be another occurrence of tremolite asbestos in the neighbourhood of Pomeroy, but no information with regard to it is available.

Occurrences of Crocidolite Asbestos, Griqualand West.

Asbestiform crocidolite of a peculiar lavender-blue colour, commonly known as blue asbestos, has been mined in Griqualand West for well over twenty years.

The mineral has a very wide distribution in the lower portion of the Pretoria series as developed in the Asbestos mountains and their northern continuation, the Kuruman-Honingvlei range, the deposits extending from a point 30 miles south of the Orange river to the Bechuanaland border, a distance of fully 250 miles The width of the

asbestos belt ranges from 4 to 20 miles, and as regards actual areal extent, it undoubtedly constitutes the greatest asbestos-bearing area in the world, the available reserves being for all practical purposes inexhaustible.

The asbestos occurs in thin layers and attenuated lenses conformably interbedded with the hard-banded jaspers and ironstones of the Pretoria series. The fibre, as a rule, is arranged at right angles or inclined at a high angle to the bedding planes. It varies in length from a maximum of about 3 inches to almost microscopic dimensions.

Over a great part of the asbestos country the strata are practically horizontal and the same bed will often appear on successive hills. At Koegas, on the Orange river, however, and also at Westerburg the beds have been folded, the dip being almost vertical. In other localities the strata are contorted, owing, it is presumed, to the removal through solution of the underlying dolomite. Where this is the case, the asbestos layers are sometimes seen to thicken in the arches and troughs, and to disappear altogether in the connecting limbs.

On some properties single seams of asbestos, averaging not more than 1 inch in thickness, are being profitably worked. On others, as for example at Koegas and Westerburg, four or five, and in some cases, nine or ten seams, ranging from one-quarter inch upwards, occur within a zone of from 12 inches to 24 inches. Such a concentration of asbestos, however, is exceptional, and, as a rule, quite local. Thus, Frood mentions exposures in which as many as from twelve to seventeen seams are to be seen on a face of not over 6 feet, whilst 20 feet away the number of seams is reduced to two or three.

Owing to the irregular distribution of the asbestos, both as regards the number of seams found from point to point and the persistence of the individual seams, actual development alone can determine how any particular seam or group of seams is likely to behave.

The fibre from different parts of the asbestos area varies somewhat in character. That of the Kuruman district has a slightly lower specific gravity than that of Koegas and the southern districts, and is also softer and more silky when carded. These differences correspond no doubt with slight differences in chemical composition.

In regard to the average length of the fibre produced on the Griqualand West fields, no data are available, but the proportion of an inch and over in length is variously estimated at from 10 per cent to over 25 per cent.

In the Kuruman district rusty and discoloured fibre are greatly in evidence. The former results from the oxidation of blue asbestos and is practically valueless. The latter, apart from being off-colour, does not appear to differ markedly in physical properties from the normal fibre. Originally there was a great deal of prejudice against it, but this seems to be disappearing. Thus, of a series of samples of crocidolite asbestos recently submitted to Messrs. Hale & Son, London, the "good, clean, short blue" was valued at £25 per ton, and "short to medium discoloured" fibre of the same grade at £22 per ton.

Mining and Dressing Operations.—While the greater part of the output of the Griqualand West fields was originally obtained by quarrying, at the present time quite a number of occurrences are being profitably worked by underground methods, the most important of these being the Koegas and Westerburg mines, belonging to the Cape Asbestos Company, and those at Naauwpoort, in the Hay district and at Wonderwerk and Bretby, in the Kurman district.

The mining of the asbestos, whether by open-cast or underground methods, is simple and comparatively inexpensive, though the following up of the thin and impersistent seams necessarily entails a good deal of dead work.

The fibre is readily separated from the enclosing shale and jasper by cobbing with light hammers, and this is the principal method of dressing resorted to. At Koegas a plant consisting of a pair of corrugated rolls arranged to run at different speeds

and some sieving trommels has been installed, but all that is attempted is a rough cleaning of the short and inferior fibre.

As a rule everything under three-eights of an inch is discarded. It is customary to separate the fibre into the following grades:—

D, over 2 inches; C, from 1¼ to 2 inches; B, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; A, from ⅜ to ¾ inch; S, ⅜ of an inch and under.

Grade S is rarely recovered, and of grade D very little is produced.

The value of the different grades varies according to the length and quality of the fibre from £65 per ton to £5 per ton.

The declared average value of the asbestos produced on the Griqualand West fields in 1916 was £17 11s. 5d., and, according to Frood, the fibre realizes an average of about £25 per ton landed in England.

The cleaned and graded fibre is packed into bags which are filled so as to contain about 112 pounds.

The asbestos production of Griqualand West amounted in 1915 to 2,082·9 tons, valued at £33,166; in 1916 to 4,227·8 tons, valued at £74,293; and during the first six months of 1917 to 1,603 tons, the decrease being due to the difficulty in obtaining shipping space for the fibre.

The available supplies of blue asbestos are, as already stated, practically inexhaustible, and now the merits of the mineral have become more generally recognized a very long and prosperous career may with confidence be predicted for the fields. The winning of the fibre, as we have seen, is very simple, and the asbestos mines appear to be very favourably situated as regards the supply and efficiency of the available native labour. The only adverse factor is the lack of transport facilities. The producing properties are seldom less than 100 miles from rail and the roads of the worst description.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

While small quantities of local fiberized asbestos have for years past been used in Rhodesia, on the Rand, and in Griqualand West and Natal for covering boilers and steam pipes, very little has up to the present been done in the way of utilizing South African asbestos in home manufactures.

There are as a matter of fact only two asbestos manufacturing establishments in the country, one which employs short asbestos fibre in the manufacture of a patent flooring composition, and another concern which has a complete modern plant for the manufacture of asbestos-cement slates and tiles at Wentworth, just outside Durban. Zululand chrysotile asbestos was originally used, but at the present time medium-grade blue asbestos from the Kuruman District, costing £12 per ton, is being employed with very good results."

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. W. Ross.)

SHANGHAI, January 19, 1918.

EGG PRODUCTS FROM CHINA.

A matter of considerable importance to those engaged in the large and important export trade in egg products from China is the following. The chemists attached to the Pure Food Investigation Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, in searching for boracic acid or other chemicals in shipments of dried egg yolk and albumen from China, discovered that a definite quantity of zinc oxide was present in each lot examined. The result was that large shipments of those rather expensive commodities were condemned, and an order issued that egg yolk or albumen which contained an excess of 1 grain of zinc oxide to 10,000 grains of product, would be refused

entry into the United States. This order coming very suddenly caused great consternation among shippers, for the trade is extensive and active, and considerable quantities were either in storage in United States ports or on the way.

Why Zinc is Present.

As recent shipments did not differ in any respect from those of many years past, the question arose as to the presence of zinc in the dried products. Investigation has discovered that it is due to the action of ammonia on the zinc pans in which the drying process is carried on. It appears that in the process of evaporation a certain quantity of powdered ammonia is employed to prevent coagulation, and it is the action of this ammonia on the pans which accounts for the presence of zinc oxide in the product. This has existed in all shipments for years past, and as pointed out by a Shanghai chemist who is familiar with the trade and method of evaporation, does not exceed 0·01 per cent. The matter is still under consideration, and is causing considerable anxiety among manufacturers and shippers, for to be compelled to change the method of evaporation which has been employed for many years would mean a complete revolution of the process, and new equipment in all the factories would be required.

The Trade in Egg Products.

The trade in egg products from China has been exceedingly active during the past two years, and at the present time those products are in great demand both in the United States and Great Britain, where eggs are not only difficult to obtain but very dear, consequently China, with a plentiful supply of fresh eggs at low cost, has been drawn upon to an extent never before experienced, to furnish the demand in these countries and thus in a measure to keep the cost of living down. Evaporated eggs in the form of powdered albumen and yolk, either separate or together, are much in use by bakers and confectioners, being well suited in this form to take the place of fresh eggs, now so very difficult to obtain.

The following table will show the extent of this business, which increased by over 100 per cent in 1916, beyond the figures of 1913, the last year of pre-war trade. At that time the Germans were very active—particularly at Tsingtao—but notwithstanding the latter's total elimination from all business activities in China, and with high freights and other disabilities due to the war, the trade in Chinese egg products never before reached to the figures of 1916-17.

Exports of Egg Albumen and Yolk.

Year.	Piculs.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Value. Canadian.
1913	155,973	2,943,956	2,060,769
1914	125,202	2,555,622	1,788,935
1915	190,967	4,864,925	3,405,447
1916	288,346	7,702,403	5,391,682

Picul 1=133⅓ pounds. Piculs 15 = 1 ton.
Hk. tael 1 approximately 70 cents Canadian currency in 1916.

Principal Countries of Export.

The countries to which shipments were chiefly made in 1916:—

	Piculs.
Great Britain	211,334
France	20,155
Italy	6,249
Japan	7,114
United States	40,427
Canada	965
All other countries	2,102
Total	288,346 or 19,223 short tons.

It will be seen from the above that 75 per cent of the total exports went to Great Britain, and that Canada imported about 60 tons.

New Method of Preserving Eggs.

It has been reported that fresh eggs can be preserved in hermetically sealed tins in the same manner as fruit and vegetables. The eggs in their natural state in shell are placed in tins which are subjected to a certain degree of heat and then sealed. In this form the eggs are said to keep for an indefinite length of time. One would suppose, however, that eggs preserved in this way would be at least partially cooked, and thus be unsuitable for other cooking purposes; but as fresh boiled eggs they might be very suitable as food by warming again or cooking a little more. The matter is worthy of further experiment, for in this way Chinese eggs might meet with a large demand in other countries.

CHINESE HOGS' BRISTLES.

The export trade in hogs' bristles from China is an important business, and in 1916 represented in value Hk. taels 5,534,684, which at an exchange of 70 cents in gold, amounted to $3,874,278 Canadian currency.

The best and largest Chinese bristles come from the North, and from Mongolia and Siberia. The swine of those districts are either of a different breed from those in South China or, being reared in a colder climate, they develop a rougher and heavier coat of hair, and coarser and more spine-like bristles. The westernmost province of Szechuen also furnishes a considerable proportion of the supply. Black bristles chiefly predominate, but there is also a fair quantity of white.

Preparation for Shipment.

Hogs' bristles, like many of the other native products of China, are gathered up by small dealers throughout the country, and when a sufficient quantity is collected to make a shipment, they are sent to the larger ports such as Tientsin, Hankow, or Shanghai, for shipment to foreign countries. A certain amount of separation of the different lengths is done by the small dealers, but the final sorting and arranging of the bristles into bundles before shipping is done at the larger ports. The sorting is a slow and tedious process; the most that can be done by an ordinary workman is about one-half pound per day. The bristles are assorted in lengths from 2½ inches to 6 inches, and tied in bundles, about the size of a man's wrist. Shippers quote prices by the picul (picul 1 = 133⅓ pounds), according to lengths and quality.

CHINESE BEANS.

Constant inquiries are coming to this office asking for information in regard to Chinese beans for tinning purposes, such as pork and beans. It is to be pointed out that Chinese and Manchurian beans are not suitable for this purpose. So far the experiments which have been made with the soya bean have not been successful, for when prepared in the usual way they are found to be quite unpalatable. A considerable trade was done last year in Burma beans from Rangoon, but it was found that those beans are also unfitted for the purpose of tinning, as they contain an excess of hydrocyanic acid, and so are unsuitable for human food, and dangerous to health. Beans similar to the ordinary white ones of the United States and Canada are produced in Japan, but the quantity for export would seem to be limited, for as a crop they are not largely cultivated in that country. It has been stated by a Japanese paper that samples of the soya bean, including the white, red and black varieties, were recently sent to Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator of the United States Government by M. Furuya & Co., through the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club. The beans are largely used as food in China, Japan, Korea, and the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Hoover's attention was also called to the fact that the beans can be steamed and dried and made into cereal. They may also be ground to form a body for any

wheat flour, which can be utilized in wheat cakes, bread, muffins, etc. It is stated that soya bean meal will do everything that corn meal will do.

From the above it is very possible that bean products may yet be obtained to supplement the food situation, and that experiments may discover some means of overcoming their unpleasant taste to the foreign consumer. The fact that Chinese beans are employed as human food by the people of Eastern countries, however, does not necessarily mean that they would be acceptable to the palates of Europeans, and in fact soya beans in their natural state are much used as human food even by the Chinese, but they can be made into bean-curds and macaroni, in which form they are much employed.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, January 29, 1918.

SUGGESTED SUSPENSION OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Considerable attention is now being devoted in Australia to proposals for the expansion of the live-stock industry in place of wheat growing.

The position in regard to the wheat crops is, admittedly, serious and hence the agricultural outlook is receiving very particular attention from the Federal and State Governments as well as from farmers' organizations and individual producers.

Independent of the 1917-18 harvest, wheat from previous seasons valued at £21,600,000 is now stacked at ocean ports in Australia. The British Government purchased and paid for Australian wheat valued at £26,600,000 but of this only about £5,000,000 worth has (through lack of tonnage) been shipped. The sale was made at 4s. 9d. ($1.16) per bushel f.o.b. ship. From January 1, 1918, the Imperial Government will bear any loss occurring through natural deterioration in addition to storage charges.

A considerable quantity of the 1915-16 crop is still on hand; practically the whole of the 1916-17 harvest remains unshipped and now the 1917-18 crop is being garnered.

It is emphasized that belligerent and neutral nations will make prodigious efforts to grow as much cereals and root crops as possible, and would endeavour to secure any further supplies from countries like North America where four trips could be made to one from Australia, or from the Argentine where two voyages could be made to one from Australia. Hence, until normal freights are resumed, the profitable production of wheat in Australia appears open to serious question.

To meet this situation, it is proposed that Australian agricultural products should, as far as possible, be exported in the most concentrated form with a view of saving freight. In normal years, oversea freight absorbed one-sixth of the wheat values. If for the same rate of freight produce of much greater value could be exported, the Australian producer must be benefited.

Therefore, it is suggested that grain of all kinds should be transformed into cattle, sheep and swine. Prices for these are already high, and many farmers are fattening young stock in anticipation of even higher values. It is claimed that now is the time for Australian farmers to alter their methods of production, as the world needs animal food more urgently than other foods, especially as flocks and herds cannot be increased with the rapidity of cereals and root crops.

Large areas of wheat-growing lands in Australia could, in all probability, be more profitably used for growing hay, oats and barley. The present price of meat of all kinds should make it more profitable to grow feed, whereas to continue growing wheat and fruit might result in enormous loss.

Under prevailing conditions, it is claimed by experts that Australia has planted sufficient fruit trees for the requirements of the population and for any export trade likely to be obtained for years to come besides which over-production might easily ruin the majority of the fruit growers.

Meatless days are in vogue in all the belligerent countries of Europe and also in Canada and the United States which causes the prediction that high prices will continue even after the war for then there will be no restrictions on consumption.

Further, a crop of cereals is a matter of one season but several years are required for the raising of animal stock to maturity, and the fighting countries have few young animals to breed from.

There is less ocean freight now available than when the British Government bought the 1916-17 Australian wheat harvest, and the tonnage situation has grown much graver in the interval.

It is therefore not surprising that representative men, and the various state departments of agriculture, are advocating the advisability of curtailing the area under wheat cultivation and endeavouring to increase the number of live stock. It is felt that some scheme of organization is necessary if the primary industries of Australia are to remain in a sound position.

ADVANCE OF £15,750,000 ON WHEAT CROP OF 1917-18.

From January 21 the farmers of Australia began to receive from the Commonwealth Government a sum of about £15,750,000 as an advance of 3s. (73 cents) a bushel against the 1917-18 wheat harvest.

This amount represents the first instalment of the guaranteed price of 4s. (97 cents) a bushel for fair average quality wheat. The Imperial Government has not taken over this guarantee as—with the large quantities already held—some caution as to additional commitments was not unnatural.

The production of wheat in the Commonwealth in recent seasons is given in the following schedule:—

Season of—	Bushels.
1915-16	179,065,000
1916-17	150,651,601
1917-18	105,000,000

(The figures for 1917-18 are estimated.)

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

As comment has been made, in the newspapers at ports of discharge, relative to shipments of Australian wheat and flour to Pacific Coast ports of North America, apparently no breach of confidence can be attributed to this office in verifying the disclosures.

Relatively, the quantity of flour exported to North America has so far been small in comparison with wheat.

Obviously, the trade has been restricted by lack of tonnage but, after the recent appeal of the British Food Controller to Canada and the United States for more wheat and other food products for the Allies, it is within the bounds of conjecture that more Australian wheat may find its way to Pacific Coast ports to replace foodstuffs shipped from the Atlantic seaboard to Europe.

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, December 29, 1917.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The growing importance of Argentina's export trade in butter has been referred to in former reports for the purpose of drawing attention to the Republic as a possible market for Canadian-made butter boxes. This year's butter output is larger than ever before, although at one time, it seemed as though lack of ocean transport facilities would momentarily put a stop to exports. In May, 1917, 34,000 cases of butter were lying in the customs warehouses awaiting shipment. Since then this accumulation has not only been despatched, but a cable has recently been received from London announcing that the British Government has decided to purchase the entire Argentine output of butter for the year 1917-18, at a level price of 170s. per cwt. f.o.b. Buenos Aires. In the London market Argentine butter is not so well considered as Danish but it is thought to be equal to Australian in quality.

Butter exports for the first ten months of the present year amount to 273,000 cases of twenty-five kilogrammes each, and the total for the year will probably reach 330,000 cases. Total exports for the four preceding years are given as follows: 1913, 135,352 cases; 1914, 124,855 cases; 1915, 189,206 cases; 1916, 216,780 cases.

Locally made cheese is now being sent to Europe, United States, and even to Canada, two shipments having been despatched to the order of a Montreal firm during the present year. Three years ago only seven tons of cheese were exported; last year (1916) 227 tons were shipped, and exports for the first nine months of the current year amount to 1,974 tons. Local consumption of dairy produce appears to be on a par with former years, so that the increased exports referred to represent increased production.

A perusal of the figures cited might lead one to believe that Argentina is about to become a dairy country and consequently a consumer of churns and dairy appliances, but this is not the case. Dairying as an adjunct to farming is not carried on in this Republic and until conditions of land tenure alter little progress may be looked for in this direction. Homesteads, as the word is understood in Canada, do not exist. The bulk of the land is worked by immigrant Italian and Spanish labour, in small and large lots of from 30 to 600 acres, the main idea of the colonist or chacarero (small agriculturist) being to get the most he can out of the soil in the shortest time possible, with a view to returning to his native country. Land tenure laws do not encourage the tenant to make any improvements and he frequently inhabits a rough shack not fit to be called a house or a home. Butter, milk and cheese is more easily obtainable in the cities than in the country districts, because it is nearly all factory made.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

Agricultural, pastoral and rural conditions generally in Argentina are so different to those ruling in Canada and Europe that it is not an easy matter for one not resident on the soil to properly appreciate what is going on. Some few years ago Mr. Herbert Gibson, a highly respected member of the British community and a member of a well known family of Scottish settlers in Argentina, published a small pamphlet treating of the causes of the land and agricultural crisis which was then in its most acute stage. The writer is generally considered to be quite competent to handle the

subjects dealt with in his brochure, "The Land we Live on." Treating of the question of land settlement, he says: "Within the economy of soil cultivation there is room for two alternatives only. Either the landowner must himself farm his land, or he must lease it with sufficient fixity of tenure and farming equipment to secure to his tenant the prospect of being able to pay a fair rent. Agriculture in this country has very largely failed through an attempt to drive a middle course between these two alternatives. The landowner, usually one possessing a large area and hitherto a pastoralist, has seen, or has thought he saw, a larger profit to be earned by turning his soil to agriculture. Instead of putting it to the test by turning agriculturist, he has paid his intelligence the sorry compliment of believing that an illiterate foreigner, thrown up on our shores maybe a year since, could earn this large profit if he were let loose on the prairie without further capital or assistance than the right to plough the soil, in exchange for a share of the harvest, to be delivered threshed and bagged to his landlord. The benefits the landlord has derived from this, in a great majority of cases, have been to collect a smaller rent than he could have earned if he had depastured or farmed the land himself; and to receive back at the end of three or four years his pasture land converted into a garden of weeds. The process is termed 'improving the land by the plough.' Not long since, properties in the market were advertised as especially attractive, if they were 'all under agriculture.'

"The agriculturist, if we are to call him one, is let loose on a 500-acre patch of the prairie. In so many cases that one is entitled to generalize, he sets out on borrowed land with borrowed implements to scratch the soil for three, four or five years, and sow wheat on it. If he is asked whether he sows winter or spring wheat, he does not know. If he is asked how many tons of straw he harvests, he neither knows nor cares. If he is asked what calcium carbonate and nitrate are, he thinks they are sheep dips, but is not quite sure. If he is questioned on rotation, he waves his hands to the rolling Russian thistle that gathers like a snowdrift against every obstacle. His house is, at best, an enlarged sardine tin. He has neither barn, byre, nor pig stye. He has no enclosures for cattle, sheep or poultry. He has no garden. He has not a single tree to shelter him from the sun. With land suited for every form of live stock and field farming he is enslaved to the deadly monotony of wheat growing.

"Until this agricultural arab whom we call a colonist is replaced by an occupant with permanent or sufficiently long fixity of tenure; until the area he farms is commensurate to his capital and potential thrift; until he has adequate barns, byres, styes, water sweet and cheap, a garden and a homestead; and until he is possessed of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, he will remain as economically lean and weak as the muzzled ox."

Sarmiento, President of the Republic from 1868 to 1874, pronounced a dictum which has since become famous, "poblar es gobernar"—literally, "to populate is to govern"—meaning that the first duty of government is to foment land settlement. Up till now the holding of huge estates by a comparatively small number of individuals has given rise to the system of renting which has produced such poor results for the national economy, but a process of subdivision is rapidly going on. During the ten years ending 1914, 250,000,000 acres of land, equivalent to one-third of the total area of the Republic, were bought and sold. Land speculation has been an important factor in the breaking up of large estates in the past, and the Argentine laws of inheritance, which provide for an almost equal division of property amongst the surviving issue, are also steadily contributing towards the same results.

An approximate idea regarding the size of Argentine estates is afforded by the official record of rural property sales classified according to area. The figures given relate to sales effected during the year 1914. Areas are given in hectares, a hectare being equal to about 2¼ acres:—

Size of Properties in Hectares.	Number of Sales, 1914.	Areas Affected.
From— 1 to 25	4,371	41,164
26 to 50	1,519	53,348
51 to 100	1,307	100,924
101 to 150	616	76,691
151 to 200	473	84,521
200 to 250	244	54,234
250 to 300	200	55,409
301 to 400	274	96,579
401 to 500	158	72,054
501 to 1,000	360	250,178
1,000 and over	783	4,782,408
Total	10,305	5,672,510

Nearly four-fifths of the properties changing hands during the year were therefore more than 2,500 acres in extent. The average price of all the land sold is approximately $20 gold per hectare; many of the larger estates not being suitable for immediate cultivation. A normal price for fair agricultural or pastoral land in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Rios or Cordoba, would be somewhere between $80 and $150 gold per hectare.

When the Republic contains fewer large estates and more smaller ones, more landowners and fewer itinerant land leasers, more advanced methods of agriculture will be more generally employed and more attention will be given to the subsidiary rural industries, hog raising, dairying, fruit farming, apiculture, etc., but to-day the soil is utilized for the wholesale production of wheat and beef to the almost complete exclusion of anything else.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR JANUARY.

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Month, Ten Months and Twelve Months ending January, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	Month of January.			Ten Months ending January.			Twelve Months ending January.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	27,503,949	39,855,400	34,257,484	225,454,435	370,646,468	460,976,855	271,162,943	434,524,762	552,038,593
Free goods	22,666,516	32,467,674	26,419,930	168,639,353	304,318,080	362,082,846	199,255,139	354,129,359	441,387,463
Total imports (mdse.)	50,170,465	72,323,074	60,677,414	394,093,788	674,964,548	823,059,701	470,418,082	788,654,121	993,426,056
*Coin and bullion	11,716,848	2,928,278	526,869	31,618,851	25,922,701	10,774,845	32,354,562	28,564,052	12,933,264
Total imports	61,887,313	75,251,352	61,204,283	425,712,639	700,887,249	833,834,546	502,772 644	817,218.173	1,006,359,320
Duty collected	9,962,556	12,762,621	10,542,645	81,267,856	119,141,346	136,339,468	96,745,269	141,802,243	164,821,352
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	4,654,815	6,836,464	5,528,992	53,688,992	76,562,024	61,027,608	62,960,628	83,462,893	76,082,491
The fisheries	2,437,715	2,784,824	3,390,587	18,541,413	20,860,380	24,900,767	22,407,687	24,696,944	28,929,640
The forest	3,243,360	3,695,352	3,110,324	45,428,289	49,833,800	45,622,438	51,211,820	55,676,911	51,695,847
Animal produce	10,203,827	11,745,761	15,918,079	88,763,256	105,332,667	152,271,401	99,056,115	119,451,687	174,734,202
Agricultural products	15,402,976	22,550,924	26,390,294	217,909,912	340,002,369	501,728,297	237,964,468	371,753,651	535,139,629
Manufactures	47,015,283	50,814,082	41,383,115	166,414,552	368,655,496	564,256,545	190,997,981	444,275,942	673,000,725
Miscellaneous	773,208	678,852	494,893	4,518,818	5,489,336	4,004,128	4,666,732	7,763,450	4,868,346
Total Canadian produce	84,731,184	99,106,259	96,216,284	595,265,232	960,736,072	1,353,811,184	669,265,431	1,107,081,478	1,544,450,880
Foreign produce	1,715,862	3,445,807	3,529,900	35,691,657	20,470,769	38,874,724	39,702,697	22,468,544	46,239,287
Total exports (mdse.)	85,447,046	102,552,066	99,746,184	630,956,889	981,206,841	1,392,685,908	708,968,128	1,129,550,022	1,590,690,167
*Coin and bullion	112,736	143,489	231,838	103,263,870	196,190,607	2,972,822	127,587,439	196,499,169	3,329,263
Total exports	85,559,782	102,695,555	99,978,022	734,220,759	1,117,397,448	1,395,658,730	836,555,567	1,326,049,191	1,594,019,430
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise	135,617,511	174,875,140	160,423,598	1,025,050,677	1,656,171,389	2,215,745,609	1,179,386,210	1,918,429,522	2,584,116,223
Coin and bullion	11,829,584	3,071,767	758,707	134,882,721	222,113,308	13,747,667	159,942,001	225,063,221	16,262,527
Total trade	147,447,095	177,946,907	161,182,305	1,159,933,398	1,878,284,697	2,229,493,276	1,339,328,211	2,143,267,364	2,600,378,750

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending January, were: imports, 1916, $32,354,562; 1917, $28,564,052; 1918, $12,933,264; and exports, 1916, $127,587,439; 1917, $196,499,169; 1918, $3,329,263. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

INQUIRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR EVAPORATED MILK.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

Birmingham, January 31, 1918.

During the week an inquiry has been received for 500 cases of evaporated milk. It appears that while stocks from the United States have been fairly plentiful there must have been but little Canadian milk on the market for some time. British milk has been very scarce this winter and, although the quantity available will naturally increase from April to September, there is a general impression that much will have to be imported next winter. The firm making the above inquiry is prepared to negotiate for November purchases if delivery can be made. But importers are very doubtful about receiving guarantees of delivery under the circumstances. (See Trade Inquiry No. 140 in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin.*)

IMPORTATION OF MOTOR-CARS INTO AUSTRALIA.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

Melbourne, February 1, 1918.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs has decided to allow the admission of motor-cars (i.e., bodies and chassis, complete) ordered prior to August 10, 1917, to be shipped from factory on or before March 31, 1918.

The time in the original proclamation was fixed for December 31, 1917, but as it was found that the cars were coming forward so slowly—no doubt on account of the freight difficulty—it became necessary to concede some further extension of time to the importers.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended February 22, 1918, have been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio St., Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation:—

February 14, ss. *Wacouta,* 100 drums.
" 20, ss. *Tanamo,* 310 drums.
" 20, ss. *Morro Castle,* 116 drums.

A very light demand has continued prevailing for fish in drums and as the importance of the receipts has not fallen off a decline in prices has been the result of this situation. We quote codfish at 13 cents per pound, haddock at 13 cents, and hake at 12 cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation:—

February 18, ss. *Excelsior*, 600 cases, from New Orleans.
" 20, ss. *Tanamo*, 2,700 cases from Boston.

The demand for codfish in cases has been active during the week and, although these arrivals are too heavy, the prices continue unchanged. We quote at $16 to $18 per case for that from the United States and Canada.

HERRING.

A lot of 500 boxes arrived this week and we continue quoting the price of $2.25 per large box of bloaters.

GOUDA CHEESE.

Some animation is noted in the demand for this article, but the price remains just the same as last week and we quote from 35 to 53 cents per pound for that from the United States, which is the only sort available.

POTATOES.

Importation:—

3,310 bags and 1,200 barrels from New Orleans.
3,190 " 6,894 " " Boston.
810 " from New York.
232 " " Key West, Fla.

These arrivals are too heavy, but as the demand is active, holders can sustain the prices and we continue quoting at $7.50 per barrel and at 4¼ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s. ⅛ per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

TENDERS FOR AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ELEVATORS.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, February 1, 1918.

As the result of special inquiries it has been ascertained that tenders will shortly be called by the Railway Department of the state of Victoria for large supplies of material in connection with the construction of wheat silos.

These silos, or grain storage houses, which will eventually be used in connection with the elevator system to be installed on the Government railways, are to be ready for the crop to be harvested about December, 1918.

The tenders will likely be announced early this month and when available copies will be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the information of Canadian manufacturers.

At this date it cannot be determined when the tenders will be closed, but the material will probably be required in about six months—say in June-July, 1918, in Melbourne.

Delivery will be the determining factor in these tenders. As the mail closes, it has been ascertained that the approximate quantities likely to be required are as follows:—

Fabricated Steel—

About 300 tons of fabricated steel in galleries—angles $2\frac{1}{3}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches; 3 by 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 2 by 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Reinforcing Steel—Plain Square Bars in Foundations—

About 900 tons will be required in sizes $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

About 600 tons will be required $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square.

Reinforcing Steel—Bars for Bin Walls—

About 1,200 tons, sizes $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and 1 inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron—26-gauge—

Approximately 300 long tons made up as: 700 squares of 5-foot sheets; 885 squares of 6-foot sheets; 5,060 squares of 8-foot sheets; also 22 tons of 24-gauge, 8-foot sheets, for water-tanks; also 3 tons plain galvanized iron, 24-gauge for tank bottoms.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST FROM CHILE.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in Chile under date of January 20, 1918:—

TELEGRAMS IN CYPHER.

The Minister of the Interior has issued the following decree:—

"Considering the guarantee of public safety at home and abroad, and as a means of giving facilities to commerce, it is necessary that the Government should have control of the telegraph service:—

"Article 1. Persons wishing to communicate telegraphically through the offices of State or private companies in an agreed language or cypher, shall use only the following codes: A.B.C. 5th edition, Scott's 10th edition, Western Union, Lieber's, Bentley's Complete Phrase, Meyer's 39th edition, Broomhall's rubber edition, Riverside 5th edition, A.Z. Code or such other as may be subsequently authorized.

"The sender of code messages must indicate at the time the code he is using.

"Article 2. Telegrams of banking institutions are exempt but must carry the seal of the bank.

"Article 3. Any person may use a private code provided a copy is previously deposited with the General Management of Telegraphs, with the names of the persons who desire to use it.

"Article 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any sender of telegrams in code may be required to deposit a translation of the message, if for reasons of public safety either at home or abroad the Government may deem necessary.

"Article 5. No telegraphic communication may be transmitted, either in plain language, or cypher, which contains notice of the situation, movements, or operation of warships, or merchant vessels belonging to belligerent nations.

"Agents of shipping companies or commercial houses may transmit messages referring to their own steamers.

"Article 6. Diplomatic messages may be transmitted and received in code or agreed language, without restriction, within the principle of reciprocity.

"Article 7. In virtue of the conditions of clause 9 of the article of the Hague Convention, the foregoing dispositions apply to all telegraphic establishments in the Republic, be they public or private.

"Article 8. The foregoing dispositions do not apply to official communications.

"Article 9. This decree annuls the Supreme decrees Nos. 6,364 of December 30, 1914, and 213 of January 25, 1915."

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The first of a series of important irrigation works has been concluded and provisionally received by the Government.

The Mauco canal, which has taken a year and nine months to construct, has its origin in the river Aconcagua, carries three cubic metres of water per second, which after travelling 72 kilometres of canal, irrigates 12,500 acres of land.

In the construction, several important works have had to be executed, including four tunnels 740 metres, 620 metres, 470 metres, and 215 metres in length respectively. A syphon and five aqueducts, all of reinforced concrete. The Government has now authorized the lengthening of the canal another eight kilometres.

BRIDGES.

A scheme has been prepared for the construction of a road bridge over the river Cautin at Temuco, estimated to cost $300,000.

Designs are also being prepared for the construction of a road bridge over the river Itata, in front of the Nipas station on the railway from Tomé to Confluencia, which is estimated to cost about half a million pesos.

FREE IMPORTATION OF WOOL, HAIR AND RAM HIDES.

A law has been passed allowing the importation of wool, hair and raw hides, free of duty, by the various passes of the Andes in the provinces of Nuble, Bio Bio, Malleco, Cautin, and Valdivia. The law also absolves all traders from the necessity of presenting consular invoices for these goods, which are hereby declared duty free in the Customs regulations.

Tin.—A Chilian syndicate is investigating an important deposit of tin ore discovered in Copacabana on the Argentine frontier.

Flour.—Owing to sales effected with Peru and Colombia, a slight rise is apparent in price amounting to a peso per quintal. Sales have been made at $14 currency per quintal of 100 pounds.

Wheat (white) is remaining firm. Transactions are reported at $13.50 to $14 currency per 72 kilogrammes, without sacks. In the south transactions are reported at $14.50 and $15 per 100 kilogrammes.

Candeal wheat.—Prices are rising, owing to a report that the blight is attacking the Aconcagua district. Quotations are 15.50 to 16 pesos currency per 73·60 kilogrammes.

Beans.—Owing to absence of orders from the United States, prices have a tendency to drop. Quotations are $55 to $70 currency per 92 kilogrammes.

Lentils.—The latest transactions have been at $74 per 92 kilogrammes in Valparaiso. Buyers are holding aloof in expectation of a drop.

The currency exchange has averaged 13¾d.

Expectations of the Coming Harvest.

The last harvest was estimated at 6,554,748 metrical quintals.

The next harvest is estimated to exceed this by 1,154,079 metrical quintals, as follows:—

From Tacna to Aconcagua, 18,885 hectares have been sown to wheat, which is estimated to produce 279,867 metrical quintals; Valparaiso to O'Higgins, 41,985 hectares, to produce 755,730 metrical quintals; Maule and Arauco, 250,730 hectares, to produce 2,256,456 metrical quintals; Bio Bio to Chiloé, 259,307 hectares, to produce 3,111,684 metrical quintals.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

Australia.

IMPORTS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN BRANDED TINS PROHIBITED.

In his report of February 1, 1918, Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, writes as follows:—

By proclamation, the importation into Australia of kerosene, petrol, benzine and other products of petroleum in tins which bear brands or marks stamped or adhering on or to the sides or bottoms of the tins is prohibited unless the consent, in writing, of the Minister for Trade and Customs has first been obtained. The object of this embargo is, obviously, that (through the shortage in supplies of tin plates) the containers can be used again for packing such products as fruit pulp, etc., both for domestic trade and export.

Brazil.

DUTY-FREE ADMISSION OF MATERIAL FOR MEAT-FREEZING ESTABLISHMENTS.

(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

The Brazilian *Diario Oficial* for the 9th October last contains a decree (No. 3347), dated the 3rd October, which provides that material, machinery, accessories and utensils destined for the construction and working of refrigerating factories which shall be established for the preparation and exportation of frozen or preserved meat, shall be exempt from customs duties, including registration charges (*expediente*) for a period of five years as from the 30th June, 1917.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

New Zealand.

(From Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Auckland.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, WELLINGTON, January 23, 1918.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Hon. the Minister of Customs has decided to interpret the Customs Duties Act in relation to the undermentioned articles as follows:—

NOTE.—"Not otherwise enumerated -' appears as n.o.e.; "other kinds" as o.k.; "articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion" as a. & m.s. Articles marked thus † are revised decisions.

Record.	Goods.	Classification under Tariff, and Item No.	Rate of Duty.	
			General Tariff.	Preferential Surtax on Foreign Goods.
	A. & m.s., viz.:—			
3/368	Aluminium tips for use in the manufacture of bullets.	As a. & m.s. (482).....	Free.	
†13/17/3	Felt and felted textile, in the piece or in discs, declared for the manufacture or repair of pianos.			
14/3/3	Glasses, convex, for repair of motor-car head-lamps.			
†3/102/2	Steel, bevelled, for the manufacture of planer-knives.			
†14/21	Bottles, plain cast glass, not cut or ground, and without stoppers, even though graduated in ounces and suitable for use for sterilizing milk or as infants' feeding-bottles.	As bottles, empty, plain glass (319.)	Free.	
4/143	Cardamon seeds, ground.....	As drugs n.o.e. (74).....	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
4/143	Cardamon seeds, unground.....	As drugs, crude (seeds) (272)	Free.	
2/67/4	Chains for flexible shafts of horse-clipping machine, imported separately.	As chains, iron, plain (371)	Free.	10 per cent.
†2/49/7	Machines for aerating liquids, viz.:— Carbonating-cylinder- or mixing tanks (including tanks on hand rockers with inlet and safety valves, also tanks with hand-paddle attachments or forced-spray attachments.)	As machines for aerating liquids (167)	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
2/191	Machines, embossing, viz.:— "Emboso" machines, for giving embossed effect to printing.	As embossing-machines (166)	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
11/32/19	Motor vehicles, fittings, for, viz.:— Seat-covers, hood covers, and luggage-bags, peculiarly suited for the equipment of motor cars.	As parts of motor vehicles (194A)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
11/32/20	Tire-economizer appliances ("I.X.L.")	As parts of motor vehicles (194A)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
†15/17	Veneered cardboard.....	As veneers (201).....	20 per cent.	10 per cent.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Builders' Machinery and Appliances in Argentina.

(British and Latin-American Trade Gazette.)

Although building has practically come to an end in the larger cities of the Argentine since the commencement of the war, the continuance of which has rendered it impossible to obtain supplies of construction material, there is no question that immediately normal conditions are restored there will be a large accession of new buildings, and the restoration of existing structures. The Argentines resident in large cities have a perfect mania for building. This is strangely in contrast with the proclivities of the camp-dwellers, who seem willing to put up with almost any kind of dwelling, so long as it keeps out the wind and weather.

To afford some idea of the opportunities in Buenos Aires alone open to manufactures of builders' machinery and appliances, it may be mentioned that there are over 300 different streets in the city, and these, if extended in a straight line, would measure in length over 600 miles. New thoroughfares are being surveyed, and, in some cases, laid out, and only await the return of peace to the world, to witness the erection of more avenues of those stately buildings for which Buenos Aires is famous among South American countries. The most notable street in the city, in everyone's opinion, is the beautiful avenida de Mayo. This splendid boulevard is over one mile in length, and about 120 feet in width; it extends from the plaza de Mayo to the Capitol, or Palacio de Congreso. Down the middle of the thoroughfare, in a double row, are suspended, upon artistic iron poles, the arc-lights which illumine the city most brilliantly. On each side, near the kerb of the 20-foot sidewalk, are planted rows of trees extending the entire length. The main feature of this avenida—its only competitor is the magnificent thoroughfare in Rio de Janeiro known as the avenida Central—is the uniformity in height and fine architecture of the buildings which line it. There are no "sky-scrapers" as in New York and in some (fortunately only a few) parts of London. No buildings are over six or eight storys high, and all are of fine and modern style with artistic frontages.

The rapidity with which buildings are run up and completed in the South American cities—this does not mean that they are in any way "jerry-built"—necessitates the employment of all the builders' latest appliances and machinery. More especially, the use of concrete has obliged our contractors to adopt power-driven mixers, as well as mechanical navvies of all kinds in the excavations that are being carried out, even at this time, in the central localities of the larger cities, in order that full advantage may be taken of the area of ground (the cost of which is extremely high), and in order to facilitate the speedy removal of the excavated earth and the loading of it into the carts that bear it away from the site. Thus, there is a demand for mechanical concrete mixers. Many of the Buenos Aires street-paving companies, having seen the satisfactory results of employing mechanical concrete mixers in the large contracts given out by the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company, and the Buenos Aires Western Railway Company (both being in connection with long, deep tunnels made under the city roads), have adopted this kind of machine for the mixing of asphalt. The municipality of Buenos Aires has already two asphalt factories, and is now in the market for machines of this description.

British manufacturers seeking to introduce into the Argentine new machinery of almost any kind must be prepared for many rebuffs, for with all their enterprise and energy Argentine builders are not lovers of experiments. They would rather see a new machine tried at someone else's expense, and they will often go against their

own judgment rather than incur the outlay of some thousands of pesos upon a new apparatus, the capabilities of which have not been sufficiently established. Very many of the large contractors are Italians, and it is known that they are a highly conservative people, chary in the extreme of trying new inventions. Once convince them, however, that they can really save money or time—which means money to them—and they can easily be booked as purchasers.

The city of Buenos Aires is by no means the only favourable Argentine market at present offering for manufacturers of builders' machinery. The second port in the Republic, Rosario, is a city of over 180,000 people, and here in a few months' time great activity will be noticeable in connection with wide extensions of, and improvements in, the port works. Situate some 214 miles from Buenos Aires by river, Rosario is a rapidly-growing place and calls for practically everything in the engineering and allied trade lines used by its greater sister and rival city. Then, there are the hardly less-important towns of Cordoba, with 100,000 inhabitants; La Plata, with 99,800; Tucuman, 78,000; Bahia Blanca, 73,000; Mendoza, 60,000; Santa Fé, 49,000; Salta, 40,000; Parana, 35,800; Corrientes, 30,000; San Juan, 15,700; and San Luis, 14,500.

The beautiful city of La Plata, originally intended to be the seat of the Federal Government but afterwards abandoned in favour of Buenos Aires, after long years of official neglect is once more coming into its own. Already considerable additions are being made to its streets and large public buildings, and there can be but little question that, so soon as the world in general returns to the normal, there will be still further activity in the building lines of this handsome Argentine marine city. Previous to 1882, when the province of Buenos Aires was constituted a federal state, the town of La Plata was little more than a fishing village. To-day it contains a fine museum, an observatory, a large white edifice known as "Government House," the provincial treasury, a public library, many theatres, the usual large number of churches to be found in all Latin-American cities, and many miles of handsome streets. In the last few years the building has reached an average of 1,200 new houses per annum. It is as a shipping port that La Plata is gradually rising from its one-time lethargic sleep. The harbour is an excellent one—far better, indeed, than that of Buenos Aires—and in view of the congestion of shipping at the last-named port, there is every reason to believe that La Plata will become the place of call for many of the ocean-going steamers from Europe and the South American ports.

In conclusion, a few words may be said in favour of Bahia Blanca, likewise a place of rapidly-growing importance, and which already ranks with Rosario in its volume of oversea trade. Situated some 534 miles down the coast from Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca (which is on the railway systems of both the Buenos Aires Great Southern railway and the Buenos Aires Pacific railway), has a harbour with 28 feet of water, and is connected with the interior by no fewer than four tracks of railway, thus affording a convenient outlet for a large section of highly productive country. It is the grain port *par excellence* of the Argentine Republic, and there are enormous grain elevators already in existence with a capacity of 26,000 tons, with the latest contrivances in the form of loading and unloading facilities. The city of Bahia Blanca has really three ports, and, with dry docks, fortifications, etc., etc., forms the home of the Argentine navy. British manufacturers of engineering and building supplies could hardly do better than devote their serious attention to these ports—Rosario, La Plata and Bahia Blanca—as a field for their enterprise.

The British Cream Separator Market.

(Consul Ross E. Haladay, Manchester, England, United States Commerce Reports.)

Manchester and the surrounding district is primarily a manufacturing centre. In the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, however, there are large areas devoted to dairy farming. There is a fair and increasing demand here for all types of hand-operated separators up to 35 gallons capacity. Steam turbine separators are also operated in the few milk factories established in the district. The cream separators on sale in Manchester are imported from France, and they are also largely manufactured in the United Kingdom. So far as can be ascertained, American-made cream separators are not on the market. Prices are much higher at present than in normal times.

One obstacle to the sale of foreign machinery is the difficulty at times to secure certain parts necessary. American manufacturers should make such arrangements that the purchaser can always be assured that stocks of spare machine parts are held in this country. It is only by such methods that it will be possible to compete with the English market.

CENTRAL AGENCY IN LONDON.

In order to introduce a specialty it would no doubt be necessary to grant an exclusive agency to some well-established firm in this country handling dairy supplies, and probably such an agency had better be located in London. One advantage to be obtained by adopting this latter suggestion would be that it would centralize the business. Stocks of machines and spare parts should be always on hand, and the agent should have power to appoint reliable sub-agents in all of the farming districts in the United Kingdom. Agents' terms in this country vary considerably.

DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING SUPPLIES.

(Consul Rufus Fleming, Edinburgh, Scotland, United States Commerce Reports.)

In the abnormal state of industrial and commercial affairs resulting from the war, some British manufacturers of cream separators stopped manufacturing this line of goods and have been using their plants on Government work. Importers of a few American types of cream separators have found that the restrictions on imports made it so difficult to obtain any further supplies that they have temporarily given up this class of machinery. The delay in getting import licenses, the high ocean freight rates, and the present cost of marketing have tended to centralize the cream-separator trade in the hands of two or three British firms, who are doing a fairly large business at prices about 75 per cent above the pre-war level. The ocean freight on machinery from New York to Edinburgh is now approximately $1.50 per cubic foot. The dock or shore dues on heavy machinery are 30 cents and on light machines 75 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. Stevedores' rates for discharging machinery are 48 cents per ton; delivery of same to quay or harbour sheds, 67 cents per ton. In each case where required, crane rates are to be added, as follows: For lifts under 5 tons, 76 cents per hour; 5 to 10 tons, 57 cents per ton; 10 to 30 tons, $1.58 per ton; 30 to 45 tons, $1.92 per ton; 45 to 70 tons $2.88 per ton; and above 70 tons, $3.85 per ton.

These charges are 60 per cent above the 1914 rates. On machinery coming to Edinburgh from the United States via the west coast of Scotland the railway freight rate from Glasgow is $2.64 per ton.

It is probable that on the restoration of peace the Scottish field for trade in this class of machinery will be worth cultivating.

Agricultural Machinery for Spain.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

His Majesty's Consul at Malaga, in a recent report, cites the opinion of the manager of a joint stock company in that place to the effect that manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United Kingdom who are desirous of exporting their goods should, whenever there is an opportunity for so doing, form an association and appoint agents or representatives in Malaga whose business it would be to travel the agricultural districts and study the customs and requirements of the Andalusian and North African farmers. At the same time they should, by means of descriptive leaflets and exhibitions, endeavour to create a demand for British goods. Extensive propaganda on these lines, coupled with the interest that importers of agricultural machinery would take in the matter, would be productive in a short while of the very best results to the manufacturers.

To expect Spanish firms to purchase a large number of agricultural implements, while at the same time requiring payment on a cash basis, f.o.b. British ports, and other similar terms of sale, renders business out of the question.

The question of the supply of agricultural machinery and implements suitable for Andalusian soil is a complicated one; hand implements used in ordinary every-day work in the field or garden require special attention, in consequence of the peculiar angle at which the Spanish agriculturalist holds his when working. Spaniards in Andalusia work in a stooping position instead of in the nearly upright position preferred by labourers in most countries.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending March 8, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	191,321	273,061	49,841		514,223
Consolidated Elevator Co.	87,721	146,875	28,728	73,043	336,367
Empire Elevator Co	235,797	476,338	106,158	125,944	944,237
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	527,188	112,514	54,283		693,985
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	63,316	87,676	20,437	51,499	222,928
G.T. Pacific	503,302	751,326	185,551	174,878	1,615,057
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	433,658	763,191	99,794		1,296,643
Fort William Elevator Co.	54,257	321,514	69,723	37,151	482,645
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	58,984	78,247	10,876		148,107
Northwestern Elevator Co.	95,364	7,929	5,386		108,679
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,526,303	1,123,737	495,701	121,439	3,267,180
D. Horn & Co.	35,182	51,999	6,519	39,087	132,707
Canadian Government Elevator	159,832	114,520	45,324	67,109	386,785
Thunder Bay	406,786	524,067	103,400	20,581	1,054,834
Davidson & Smith	175,105	279,796	63,883		518,784
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	2,691,868				2,691,868
Grain afloat	640,177	199,760	42,025	73,676	955,638
Total Terminal Elevators	7,886,161	5,312,550	1,386,629	784,407	15,369,747
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	1,377,008	1,543,902	39,745	14,543	2,975,198
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	248,709	1,199,723	17,468	7,929	1,473,829
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	183,008	842,154	67,372	2,504	1,095,038
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	11,751	126,946	2,725		141,422
Crown Grain Co.	114,510	3,873		2,082	120,465
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,934,986	3,716,598	127,310	27,058	5,805,952
Depot Harbour	149,036				149,036
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	86,900	41,457			128,357
Midland Elevator Co.	1,930	214,441	44,763		261,134
Tiffin, G.T.P.	222,363	104,733	13,327		340,423
Port McNicol	1,343,678	1,027,187	110,170		2,481,035
Collingwood		22,467			22,467
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	201,752	96,640	37,548		335,940
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	341,018				341,018
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		17,604			17,604
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	275,251	436,095	7,575		718,921
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	172,049	41,722	9,408		223,179
" " No. 2.	172,632	201,206	33,502	1,763	409,103
Montreal Warehousing Co.		1,507			1,507
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	76,864	149,433			226,297
West St. John, N.B.	791,201	211,651	164,348		1,167,200
Halifax, N.S.					–
Total Public Elevators	3,834,674	2,566,143	420,641	1,763	6,823,221
Total quantity in store	13,663,821	11,595,291	1,934,580	813,228	27,998,920

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East, for the Week ended March 8, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat				
No. 1 Hard	14,302	6,178	69,189	89,669
No. 1 Northern	1,407,812	850,040	820,012	3,077,864
No. 2 "	740,877	436,870	1,160,194	2,337,941
No. 3 "	915,961	164,083	689,310	1,769,354
No. 4 Wheat	256,223	152,692	659,026	1,067,941
No. 5 "	307,765	109,076	200,427	617,268
No. 6 "	616,307	62,994	14,753	694,054
Other	935,046	153,053	221,763	1,309,862
Totals	5,194,293	1,934,986	3,834,674	10,963,953
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	2,337	5,113	.....	7,450
No. 2 "	462,705	1,049,341	990,272	2,502,318
No. 3 "	357,926	442,663	87,730	888,319
Ex. No. 1 Feed	694,484	1,161,652	318,871	2,175,007
No. 1 Feed	1,315,806	632,299	530,096	2,478,201
No. 2 "	1,218,989	273,963	137,895	1,630,847
Other	1,260,303	151,567	501,279	1,913,149
Totals	5,312,550	3,716,598	2,566,143	11,595,291
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	8,747	12,524
No. 3 C.W	313,523	44,931	12,122	370,576
No. 4 "	782,607	59,618	68,644	910,869
Feed	78,257	9,066	21,706	109,029
Rejected	146,071	2,517	67,596	216,184
Other	62,394	11,178	241,826	315,398
Totals	1,386,629	127,310	420,641	1,934,580
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	594,476	14,011	1,763	610,250
No. 2 C.W	137,942	8,074	.....	146,016
No. 3 "	29,533	2,033	.....	31,566
Rejected	.....	676	.....	676
Other	22,456	2,264	.....	24,720
Totals	784,407	27,058	1,763	813,228
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total quantity in store	15,369,747	5,805,952	6,823,221	27,998,920

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat, on March 8, 1918, with comparisons for 4 Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
March 8, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,194,293	7,483,586	12,677,879
Interior terminals	1,934,986	3,870,966	5,805,952
Public elevators in the East	3,834,674	2,988,547	6,023,221
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	13,665,821	14,333,099	27,998,920
March 9, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,116,589	13,954,218	37,070,807
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	5,263,578	2,798,045	8,061,623
Public elevators in the East	3,315,006	4,769,838	8,084,844
Total	31,784,418	21,623,432	53,407,850
March 10, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	24,025,102	11,287,846	35,312,948
Afloat terminals	2,425,386	974,311	3,399,697
Interior terminals	3,895,281	1,067,972	4,963,253
Public elevators in the East	4,654,528	3,402,203	8,056,731
Total	35,000,297	16,732,332	51,732,629
March 11, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,994,311	3,810,824	9,805,135
Afloat terminals	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	1,513,336	1,858,187	2,371,523
Public elevators in the East	2,575,380	2,209,018	4,784,398
Afloat	113,441		113,441
Total	10,479,600	7,878,029	17,357,629
March 12, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	10,950,594	7,896,590	18,847,184
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Public elevators in the East	3,964,690	2,541,770	6,506,460
Afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	19,109,633	13,748,420	32,858,053

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Six Months ended February 28, 1918.

		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total	Mixed Grains.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
Receipts								
September, 1917		12,062,025	414,147	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917		31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,925,431	2,366,760
November, 1917		35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,089,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917		15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
January, 1918		4,761,709	2,332,742	683,182	360,342	18,034	8,156,009	2,260,630
February, 1918		2,445,140	1,409,556	547,343	240,237	9,786	4,652,062	1,676,665
Total, 6 months		102,568,983	16,992,092	5,322,090	2,857,780	183,429	127,924,382	15,722,348
Shipments.								
September, 1917	Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710	.....	7,130,604	51,690
	Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236	.....	1,546,556	3,565,272
October, 1917	Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214	.....	34,825,742	146,020
	Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174	.....	2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917	Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,098,570	856,472	.....	37,267,812	99,040
	Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	404,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917	Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	.....
	Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924	.....	1,833,381	1,357,620
January, 1918	Lake.	546,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	546,012	.....
	Rail.	3,411,017	810,300	333,743	228,285	.....	4,783,345	830,810
February, 1918	Lake.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rail.	3,319,868	590,312	57,210	240,193	2,955	4,210,538	393,600
Total, 6 months	Lake.	89,709,977	7,727,694	2,307,911	1,807,313	63,585	101,616,480	296,750
	Rail.	9,296,292	6,650,093	1,081,011	589,652	6,325	17,623,373	8,957,102

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms and specifications have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Postmaster-General's Department, Brisbane, Queensland. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 17290).

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, BRISBANE.

Tenders addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, Queensland, are as follows:—

Schedule.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
No. 436.	May 8, 1918—	1 motor ringing armature.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	1,200 pairs copper blocks, in pairs.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	5,000 earth clips, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	10,000 fuse clips, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	45 induction coils, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	10 coin attachments, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	180 foiled paper condensers.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	75 control locks and keys for telephone.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	800 cords, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	12 pairs cow gongs, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	3 howlers, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	1 drum interrupter, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	59 microphones, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	305 micro-telephones, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	150 aluminium mouthpieces.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	300 black mouthpieces.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	50 dozen hexagon head nuts.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	36 head pattern receivers.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	250 ebonite sleeves.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	25 intermediate magneto switches.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	400 tumbler switches.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	25 gross punching terminals.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	15 telephone transformers.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	36 dozen brass washers, as specified.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	17 Gross paper washers.
No. 436.	" 8, 1918—	100 spur wheels, for generator.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	18 calculagraphs, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	400 moistureproof cords, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	140 strips jacks, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	25 operators' keys, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	50 plunger type keys.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	12 pilot lamps.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	2,250 lugs for cords, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	3,362 plugs, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	113 relays, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	450 calculagraphs, blue ribbons.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	250 brass sockets, as specified.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	12 sockets for pilot lamps.
No. 437.	" 8, 1918—	950 terminal strips.
No. 438.	" 8, 1918—	16,600 fuses, as specified.
No. 438.	" 8, 1918—	21,600 mica for protectors, 10 mils thickness.
No. 438.	" 8, 1918—	120 strips protectors.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	1 self-recording ammeter, as specified.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	3 moving coil type ammeters, as specified.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	1 standard fixed capacity condenser.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	80 portable detectors, as specified.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	1 galvanometer, as specified.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	2 constant pressure meggers.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	2 low range meggers.
No. 439.	" 8, 1918—	1 universal shunt, as specified.

TENDERS INVITED.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
No. 439.	May 8, 1918—	3 moving coil type voltmeters, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	60 Argus type arresters, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	10 artificial lines, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	3 combined 7¼ M.F. condenser and rheostat as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	6 condensers, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	6 single current keys, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	6 relays, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	2 resistance coils, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	12 sounders, 900 ohms, as specified.
No. 440.	" 8, 1918—	6 double-pole switches, as specified.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

127. **Enamelled ware.**—A St. John's, Newfoundland, firm asks to be put in touch with wholesale dealers in Canada of enamelled ware. Jobber's prices should be quoted.

128. **Agency.**—A commission agent in Georgetown, British Guiana, wishes to arrange for the representation of Canadian manufacturers in British Guiana. He is at present in Canada but will leave for British Guiana in a few weeks.

129. **Grain.**—A firm in Barcelona, Spain, wishes to effect a connection with an experienced Canadian shipper of grain with a view to business after the war.

130. **Dried codfish.**—A London, England, company with connections in Spain, Portugal and South America, desires to be placed in correspondence with Canadian exporters of dried codfish, of which they state they can handle large supplies.

131. **Sulphide of sodium.**—A London, England, firm wishes to purchase sulphide of sodium in 40-ton lots for direct shipment to New Zealand and invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

132. **Wood-pulp, asbestos and chemicals.**—A Turin (Italy), firm would be interested in opening up negotiations with Canadian exporters of wood-pulp, asbestos and chemical products.

133. **Dried fish, grain, greases and fertilizers, etc.**—A firm in Rome would like to hear from Canadian companies who would be interested in shipping to Italy dried fish, grain, greases, fertilizers and raw materials for soap manufacture.

134. **Machinery.**—An industrial engineering representative in Genoa (Italy), would be glad to enter into commercial relations with Canadian manufacturers of machinery.

135. **Lubricants, mineral ores, emery wheels, technical specialties and patented articles.**—An importer in Milan with important connections desires to hear from Canadian houses interested in exporting to Italy the foregoing articles.

136. **Office furniture and fittings.**—A firm in Genoa would be glad to have offers from Canadian houses who are disposed to export to Italy, either now or after the war, office furniture and furnishings. This firm will buy on its own account as a representative or on a commission basis.

137. **Paper.**—A house in Genoa which has been familiar with the paper trade in Italy for about twenty years would like to hear from Canadian firms manufacturing any kind of paper.

138. **Lead pencils.**—A London, England, agent who claims an old-established connection among buyers, wishes to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of lead pencils.

139. **Frozen cattle offal and cigarettes.**—A London importer wishes to purchase large quantities of frozen cattle offal, packed in boxes of 50 pounds net, and also cigarettes both hand and machine-made, in cases of 10,000 and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

140. **Evaporated milk.**—A Northampton, England, firm is open to make arrangements for October deliveries of evaporated milk.

141. **Hardware.**—A Wolverhampton, England, firm would like to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of hardware either for the present or for after-the-war trade.

142. **Railway sleepers.**—A Birmingham firm wishes to hear from exporters of railway sleepers. Can purchase now if shipping available, but desirous of making arrangements for the future.

143. **Sailing vessels.**—An export merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, wishes to secure in Canada a small sailing vessel of from 250 to 350 tons.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Soluble oils and finishing oils, dextrines, etc.—A Glasgow (Scotland), firm of manufacturers desires to get in touch with Canadian buyers of alizarine oils, soluble and finishing oils, soaps of all kinds, certain colours, gums, printing starch mixtures and commodities for both calico printing and finishing purposes. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2935.)

Munitions machinery.—A firm in the English Midlands manufacturing a patent high-speed power-driving machine for munitions and other industries wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers interested. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2951.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

*PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 15 cents.*)
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

*PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)
With British and Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

*PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. (*Price, 5 cents.*)
Bounties.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage tables.

*PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS. (*Price, 25 cents.*)

*PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

*PART VII.—TRADE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (*Price, 35 cents.*)

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics. (*Free.*)
*Trade and Commerce. (*Price, 20 cents.*)

Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin. (*Free.*)
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada. (*Free.*)

Directory of Foreign Importers. (*Free.*)

Canada and the British West Indies. (*Free.*)

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Canada Year-Book.** (*Price, $1.00.*)

***Census Returns.** (*Price of volumes vary.*)

***Criminal Statistics.** (*Price, 25 cents.*)

Grain Inspection in Canada. (*Free.*)

List of Licensed Elevators. (*Free.*)

* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. Petrograd, Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 739.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

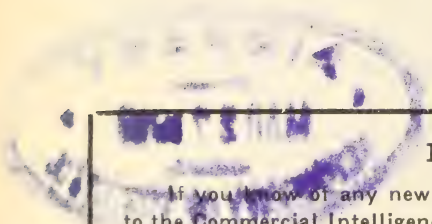
37178—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.



New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, March 25, 1918. No. 739

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

SATURDAY, the 9th day of March, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and all other powers vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada except under license issued by the Minister of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board, viz.:—

Abrasives and all materials entering into their manufacture.
Ammonium sulphate.
Calcium carbide.
Electrodes.
Machinery.
Bones and other materials entering into the manufacture of fertilizers.
Chemical wood-pulp, mechanical wood-pulp, newsprint paper.
Iron or steel, comprising wire rods, wire, plain or galvanized, or otherwise coated, sheets, plates, bars.

PRIVILEGES TO UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS.

An Order in Council in regard to United States fishing vessels was passed on the 8th March, 1918, containing provisions as set forth below.

The Minister of the Naval Service recommends, under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 2, of the Statutes of 1914, that during the war, United States fishing vessels, in addition to their treaty rights and privileges, shall be permitted to enter any port in Canada, without the requirement of a license, or the payment of fees not charged to Canadian fishing vessels, for any of the following purposes:—

(*a*) The purchase of bait, ice, nets, lines, coal, oil, provisions and all other supplies and outfits used by fishing vessels whether the same are of a like character to those named in this section or not;

(*b*) Repairing fishing implements;

(*c*) Dressing and salting their catches on board ship;

(*d*) The shipping of crews;

(*e*) The transhipment of their catches;

(*f*) The sale thereof locally on payment of the duty.

The minister further recommends that the fees paid on licenses already taken out for the present calendar year be remitted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, ENGLAND, January 18, 1918.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1917.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for 1917 attains the huge sum of £1,660,117,639, which is a record in the history of the country and an increase of £107,764,262 over the figures of 1916, which were themselves unprecedented.

The 1917 returns (unrevised) are composed as follows, and while, for the reason that the past year's accounts are compiled upon a different basis from its predecessor, direct comparison is impossible, it is interesting to reproduce similar details both in respect to 1916 and to 1913—the pre-war year:—

	1913.	1916.	1917.
Imports	£ 768,734,739	£ 948,506,492	£1,065,256,407
Exports	525,245,289	506,279,707	525,308,991
Re-exports	109,575,037	97,566,178	69,552,241
Total	£1,403,555,065	£1,552,352,377	£1,660,117,639

It is certain, however, that the trade of 1917 actually shows a considerable decrease in quantities in comparison with the previous year.

In the first place there was a heavy advance in the prices of almost every kind of commodity, which according to the records of wholesale prices compiled by several official and private authorities, are estimated to average almost 30 per cent. In addition to this it is officially stated that "these accounts include from the 1st July to the end of the year, so far as particulars are available at the time of compilation, merchandise imported and exported in public as well as in private ownership except exports for the use of His Majesty's forces on active service," figures in respect to which were not included in the 1916 returns because shortly after the outbreak of war it was announced that these particular items were excluded from the published figures.

Imports.

As the increased value of the 1917 imports is £116,749,915 (about 12 per cent), and of this no less than £92,000,000, as will be seen upon reference to the details of monthly trade given hereafter, occurred in the last six months—i.e., the full period when Government imports are included in these accounts—a pretty definite idea of the extent of the shrinkage is afforded.

Under these circumstances it is extremely difficult to analyze the statistics from any point of view which involves comparison with the past, and presumably for this reason there is a general absence of the elaborate reviews which financial and economic authorities customarily publish.

Upon the whole, however, the trade of the year must be considered satisfactory in view of decreased tonnage, resulting partly from Government requirements and partly from submarine losses, Government control of shipping and trade, and the introduction of legislation early in the year which prohibited the importation into the United Kingdom of a long list of commodities and greatly restricting that of others with the avowed object of reducing all but necessary imports; and the maintenance of this very large volume of trade is a further tribute to the prowess of the British Navy.

It is true, and this point is referred to by several critics, that on the face there was a very large increase in the excess of imports over exports commonly designated as the "adverse balance;" but while this feature is unfortunate, and possibly to some extent disquieting from the point of view of the future, it has been the avowed

intention to maintain the importation of supplies of food and other necessities, and also of munitions and other campaign supplies which are of vital importance for the successful prosecution of the war, and these two objects have so far been accomplished.

It must be borne in mind that, as Lord Rhonnda has only recently publicly stated, in ordinary times two-thirds of the food consumed in the United Kingdom is imported from abroad, and as will be seen from the detailed summary of imports reproduced later on, approximately £50,000,000 of the year's increase in imports is represented by grain, flour and meat.

In the same way the phenomenal advance in the price of cotton is responsible for over £25,000,000 of the enlarged valuation (£48,500,000) of imported raw materials, of which wool also covers over £12,000,000; while the total expansion of £37,000,000 in manufactured goods, is exceeded by the £48,000,000 increase in the item "miscellaneous," an omnibus description which is understood to relate mainly to war materials.

Trade Month by Month.

It is useful for other reasons besides that quoted above to trace the course of foreign trade throughout the year as indicated by the monthly figures which are reproduced, the exports be it explained including both British products and re-exports of foreign and colonial goods:—

1917.	Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
January	£ 90,563,311	£55,291,857	£35,271,454
February	70,947,901	46,279,240	24,668,661
March	81,114,045	51,680,638	29,433,407
April	84,585,218	44,288,755	39,296,463
May	87,620,456	49,773,633	37,846,823
June	86,068,342	50,079,744	35,988,598
July	90,182,430	54,422,119	35,760,311
August	100,567,416	54,337,457	46,229,959
September	86,299,668	46,402,604	39,897,064
October	94,260,963	54,853,269	39,407,694
November	109,789,023	47,131,815	62,657,208
December	84,796,512	40,320,101	44,476,411
			£470,934,053

Excess of Imports over Exports.

It will be observed that these monthly figures are supplemented by the total of the excess of imports over exports, from which it will be seen that this surplus for the twelve months aggregated no less than £470,934,053. This is a considerable increase over the £344,660,607 of 1916 which excited the apprehension of economic critics, although if the 1916 accounts had included the same items it is certain that the excess would have been largely swollen, and in 1914 when conditions were already affected by the war the "adverse balance" totalled what now appears to be the modest figure of £170,000,000.

Export Trade.

Regarding the small decrease of about £9,000,000 in the value of the aggregate export trade, it should be pointed out that this result is entirely due to a falling off of £28,000,000 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial goods, because the exports of British products actually totalled a little over £19,000,000 more than in 1916, and the exports of British manufactured goods increased by over £28,000,000.

This must be considered gratifying in view of the extraordinary demands made by not only the home market but by many of the Allied countries upon the industrial productive power of the country.

Details of Imports and Exports.

Although it should be remembered that the worth of the figures for purposes of comparison is deprived of much of its value, it has been thought interesting to repro-

duce summaries, as adopted by the Board of Trade, of the value of imports, exports and re-exports for the years 1913 and 1916, as well as for the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1917:—

(a) *Imports, Value c.i.f.*

	1913.	1916.	1917.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
A. Grain and flour	£ 85,494,628	£133,253,132	£174,893,463
B. Meat, including animals for food	56,726,411	94,050,999	102,472,453
C. Other food and drink	81,265,355	.....	—
(1) Non-dutiable	58,683,367	93,980,052	96,775,000
(2) Dutiable	.....	90,518,133	77,268,098
D. Tobacco	8,032,562	7,364,308	3,902,949
Total Class 1.	£290,202,323	£419,166,624	£455,311,963
2. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—			
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	36,700	7,978	6,419
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel.	7,433,219	25,815,936	27,450,412
C. Other metallic ores	10,197,330		
D. Wood and timber	33,788,884	40,163,994	25,647,231
E. Cotton	70,570,547	84,729,677	110,590,634
F. Wool	37,736,434	39,730,623	51,964,602
G. Other textile materials	19,751,135	23,840,128	28,032,405
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	41,576,680	63,356,728	76,076,239
I. Hides, and undressed skins.	15,067,176	13,784,590	18,388,923
J. Paper-making materials.	5,815,803	8,134,508	10,357,195
K. Miscellaneous	39,848,536	337,227,578	36,859,959
Total Class II.	£281,822,444	£336,791,740	£385,374,019
3. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—			
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	15,231,633	11,214,097	10,802,941
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	32,102,226	39,048,339	43,624,599
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments.	7,378,360	5,702,664	4,986,434
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	1,587,294	1,652,853	1,334,719
E. Machinery	7,282,971	7,988,039	8,863,313
F. Ships (new)	34,164	14,425	125
G. Manufactures of wood and timber, including furniture.	3,583,187	1,927,137	1,326,242
H. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—			
1. Cotton	12,249,846	8,309,363	3,862,050
2. Wool	10,490,446	922,701	251,804
3. Silk	15,115,381	13,148,986	11,421,312
4. Other materials	9,129,173	11,202,998	8,132,108
I. Apparel	5,979,673	2,730,567	1,358,081
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	12,905,515	28,622,052	28,040,438
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves but excluding boots and shoes)	13,430,762	16,168,901	11,107,430
L. Earthenware and glass	4,546,267	3,053,005	655,338
M. Paper	7,674,419	8,327,405	4,190,312
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	8,357,424	5,993,860	7,380,207
O. Miscellaneous	26,523,624	23,146,956	71,147,061
Total Class III.	£193,602,375	£189,194,348	£218,484,514
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	£ 3,107,597	£ 3,353,780	£ 6,085,911
Grand total	£768,734,739	£948,506,492	£1,065,256,407

(b) *Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Value f.o.b.*

	1913.	1916.	1917.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
A. Grain and flour	£ 3,561,831	£ 2,774,694	£ 875,041
B. Meat, including animals for food	1,238,907	1,241,817	268,754
C. Other food and drink	24,410,732	20,712,880	11,935,781
D. Tobacco	3,376,472	4,765,777	3,297,479
Total Class 1	£32,587,942	£29,495,168	£16,377,055
2. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—			
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	£53,659,660	£50,670,604	£51,341,487
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	410,570	300,779	111,678
C. Other metallic ores	139,283	19,709	20,964
D. Wood and timber	340,745	308,704	196,746
E. Cotton	.....	.....	—
F. Wool	4,623,468	3,682,037	3,376,972
G. Other textile materials	434,420	576,076	266,506
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	4,468,104	4,600,110	8,038,612
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,886,305	1,528,470	1,319,072
J. Paper-making materials	958,435	538,928	491,632
K. Miscellaneous	2,993,002	2,119,681	1,904,091
Total Class II	£69,904,992	£64,345,098	£67,367,430
3. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—	1913.	1916.	1917.
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	£ 54,291,768	£ 56,673,705	£ 44,848,760
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	13,279,060	12,720,016	10,295,168
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	7,972,380	6,446,522	4,746,705
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	5,836,273	4,084,013	2,952,687
E. Machinery	37,012,635	20,217,598	19,426,307
F. Ships (new)	11,026,530	1,290,585	1,086,207
G. Manufactures of wood and timber including furniture	2,041,640	1,276,979	862,801
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—			
1. Cotton	127,161,838	118,307,992	146,007,772
2. Wool	37,676,687	46,905,649	52,563,845
3. Silk	2,157,530	2,406,118	2,019,341
4. Other materials	14,827,973	15,817,943	16,947,579
I. Apparel	16,424,329	16,941,093	15,767,013
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	21,974,386	27,565,087	23,667,485
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves but excluding boots and shoes)	5,648,276	4,897,503	4,952,075
L. Earthenware and glass	5,213,221	3,917,946	3,897,293
M. Paper	3,679,195	5,195,187	3,193,014
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc	11,365,888	8,033,238	6,840,733
O. Miscellaneous	34,228,749	40,700,582	61,521,655
Total of Class 3	£411,368,358	£393,397,751	£421,596,440
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	£ 11,383,997	£ 19,041,690	£ 19,968,066
Grand total	£525,245,289	£506,279,707	£525,308,991

(c) *Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Value f.o.b.*

	1913.	1916.	1917.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
A. Grain and flour	£ 1,655,789	£ 3,339,400	£ 953,215
B. Meat, including animals for food	2,130,042	1,930,666	412,597
C. Other food and drink—			
(1) Non-dutiable	5,630,150	6,289,187	3,215,490
(2) Dutiable	6,261,706	8,869,070	2,678,903
D. Tobacco	264,878	649,123	236,762
Total Class I.	£15,942,565	£21,077,446	£7,496,967
2. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—			
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	3,134	33	—
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	9,249	516	1,135
C. Other metallic ores	563,423	400,213	610,306
D. Wood and timber	833,002	588,204	191,001
E. Cotton	9,142,914	9,825,478	7,713,374
F. Wool	13,574,290	3,811,702	3,432,843
G. Other textile materials	5,279,094	4,334,827	3,060,762
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	5,669,657	5,999,069	4,944,115
I. Hides and undressed skins	8,410,865	5,145,619	3,805,313
J. Paper-making materials	297,917	21,632	2,214
K. Miscellaneous	20,254,222	19,009,346	19,489,645
Total Class II.	£64,037,767	£49,136,639	£43,250,708
3. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—			
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	£ 320,597	£ 880,322	£ 503,971
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	8,307,950	4,987,624	4,822,200
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	1,540,579	702,150	485,381
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	138,918	151,952	189,587
E. Machinery	1,306,514	515,479	360,793
F. Ships (new)	5,331	121	—
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	588,917	253,999	209,237
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—			
(1) Cotton	2,237,848	1,223,775	825,816
(2) Wool	1,282,554	395,374	209,671
(3) Silk	1,768,277	2,695,339	1,619,341
(4) Other materials	2,377,298	2,466,555	1,707,471
I. Apparel	841,814	327,453	150,993
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	1,640,939	5,396,829	3,229,805
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,295,378	2,951,445	1,678,539
L. Earthenware and glass	196,063	151,203	69,066
M. Paper	275,931	211,955	78,869
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, carts, etc.	941,724	1,315,622	535,425
O. Miscellaneous	3,191,006	2,621,039	2,050,892
Total Class III.	£29,457,638	£27,248,236	£18,727,057
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	£137,067	£103,857	£77,509
Grand total	£109,575,037	£97,566,178	£69,552,241

Absence of usual Figures of Imports from Canada.

Early in 1917 the Board of Trade decided to suspend the publication of the monthly imports of cereals and other foodstuffs which give, in addition to quantities and values, particulars of countries of origin, and this action is continued in the December accounts which ordinarily contain the totals for the whole year although necessarily unrevised.

Whether it is intended to publish the statistics for 1917 at midsummer when the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom is usually issued which contains details of all imports including revised totals of the foodstuffs, etc., already announced in January, no information is forthcoming so far.

Under the circumstances, however, it is impossible to reproduce now the tables relative to Canadian wheat, bacon, eggs, etc., which it has been customary to report at this time. It is, however, understood from the trade that the importation of Canadian grain and provisions, etc., has been well maintained under adverse conditions, and that quantities differed but little from those of the previous year.

(NOTE.—In the next issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* will be published the remainder of this report dealing with prices in Great Britain in 1917).

GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, January 31, 1918.

MARKET FOR ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES.

At the present time there is a brisk demand for manufactures of asbestos in this district, but according to replies to specifications recently cabled by this office to Canada, the obstacle to the transaction of business is dearth of shipping space. However, if it is impossible to ship under the circumstances, efforts should be made to ascertain the requirements of the British market in preparation for after-war trade. As is well known, the production of raw asbestos in Canada has increased rapidly during recent years, but manufactures of the same have made but tardy progress. Some twelve months ago a range of German samples of manufactured asbestos was forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce. An excellent trade in these commodities was transacted by Germany with the United Kingdom prior to 1914. Firms interested can be introduced to importers in Birmingham with whom preliminaries might be discussed in preparation for future trade.

CONDITION OF TIMBER TRADE IN 1917.

Several of the leading timber importers in the United Kingdom have issued their annual reviews of the timber trade in 1917, and these are quoted in the *Times Annual Financial and Commercial Review*. The following appears among others:—

"The past year was the most momentous in the annals of the timber trade, fraught with difficulty and anxiety for those engaged. Additional space allocated to Government requirements necessarily led to considerable curtailment in tonnage for timber carrying, and the arrivals were mostly on Government account. The year opened with moderate stocks, which, with restricted imports, proved quite inadequate, and in private hands were reduced to the point of exhaustion. The position would have been

even more serious were it not for the fact that the home trade was exploited and developed to an enormous extent, thus easing the situation. Under proclamation, on February 23, all imports of wood and timber were prohibited, except under license; this, with the fixing of maximum prices for soft woods, together with scarcity of tonnage, extreme ocean freights, and high war risk premiums, made contracting for forward delivery almost impracticable, and reduced to a minimum.

"In April an order was issued by the Army Council with the object of conserving stocks of imported soft woods of 250 standards and upwards. Certain required sizes were taken over, the balance being released and dealt with subject to certain restrictions. At this time a concession affecting Scandinavian woods per neutral vessels was made, viz: Permitting importation under license providing foodstuffs, etc., were not displaced; also an elastic scale of prices introduced, enabling importers to sell at cost prices, plus 10 per cent, where they did not exceed by 33⅓ per cent those current during the last week of January, 1917, for wood of similar quality and description in the same locality. During May, the timber department was transferred from the War Office to the Board of Trade, and in July the latter department extended the above concession to timber from North America, but, unfortunately, the relaxation did not help the situation nor relieve the shortage. In October the sale and purchase of teak, etc., came under the ban, necessitating the procuring of a license or permit before sending into consumption. The outcome of restrictions and serious dislocation of trade culminated in the calling of a meeting under the auspices of the timber trade federation of the United Kingdom, held in London on October 17 last, largely attended and thoroughly representative of the members of the timber trade. Resolutions were proposed and adopted by large majorities protesting against Government action and asking for more freedom, whilst at the same time assuring the Government of its whole-hearted desire to co-operate in measures for bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

"Exorbitant values ruled throughout the year, extraordinary high figures being reached for woods not affected by Government limitation of prices. The business outlook for the coming season is discouraging, the position is problematical, and requires careful consideration and extreme caution."

ITALY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

MILAN, February 7, 1918.

PORT OF GENOA IN 1917.

There has just been published by the Director of the Statistical Office of the Port of Genoa a summary of the movements of the port during the twelve months of 1917. The following gives a digest of the report:—

Number of Vessels.

The number of vessels arriving during the year amounted to 3,006 or 1,332 less than in 1916; the number of vessels outward bound amounted to 3,066 or 1,331 less than in the preceding year, the total movement therefore amounting to 6,072 vessels or 2,663 less than in 1916.

Net Tonnage.

The net tonage of the vessels which arrived during the year amounted to 4,674,303 tons or 850,234 tons less than in 1916. The tonnage of the outgoing vessels amounted to 4,742,763 tons or 830,366 tons less than in the twelve months of 1916. The total inward and outward tonnage amounted to 9,417,066 tons or 1,680,600 tons less than in 1916.

Vessels Arriving in Port for Orders.

In addition to the foregoing arrivals there must also be added the number of vessels arriving in port for orders but leaving again for other destinations. These amounted to 430 in 1917 with a net tonnage of 967,487 tons, and probably carrying a cargo of approximately 200,000 tons from Genoa to other ports.

Goods Discharged and taken on Board.

The goods discharged at Genoa during the year amounted to 5,053,753 tons, while the cargo taken on board reached 380,651 tons, or a total movement of 5,434,404 tons. Comparing these figures with those of 1916 there is a decrease of 1,811,401 tons in the goods unloaded, and a decrease of 427,446 tons in the cargo outward bound. The total commercial movement of the port therefore (not taking into account those goods which arrived but were sent out again for other destinations), is 2,238,847 tons below that of 1916.

Coal.

Of the cargo arriving coal amounted to 1,586,453 tons which was less by 20,382 tons than in 1916, when the arrival of coal amounted to 1,606,835 tons. The coal taken on board for bunkers amounted to 73,990 tons or 98,890 tons less than in 1916.

Great Britain supplied 1,334,907 tons of coal, which was less by 1,175,349 tons than the amount contributed in 1916; the United States 211,863 tons or 464,479 tons less than the preceding year, while the national coal arriving amounted to 37,565 tons or 26,200 tons more than in 1916. Coal from other ports reached 7,471 tons or an increase of 5,793 tons over the preceding year. Vessels flying the Italian flag brought 351,603 tons; the English flag 1,040,297 tons; the Norwegian flag 69,685 tons; the Greek flag 73,904 tons; the Danish flag 6,134 tons; the American flag 24,486 tons; other flags 19,344 tons.

Railway Cars Employed.

The total number of railway cars employed at the port during the year amounted to 335,591 (or 108,450 less than in 1916). These railway wagons had a tonnage of 4,441,853, that is 1,461,549 tons less than in 1916 were taken by rail from the port.

Grain Arrivals.

The cereals which arrived during the year amounted to 772,261 tons (or 113,448 tons less than in 1916), divided as follows: Wheat 360,457 tons or 182,313 tons less than in 1916; maize 97,743 tons or 51,290 tons more than in 1916; oats 148,346 tons or 86,775 tons less than in 1916; other cereals 165,715 tons or 104,350 tons more than in 1916.

Cotton.

The arrivals of cotton fell off 63,800 tons and amounted to 154,605 tons for 1917.

Other Merchandise.

The following table will show the arrival of other commodities at the port of Genoa during the year with the increase or decrease over 1916.

Articles	1917. Tons.	Decrease from or Increase over 1916. Tons.
Jute	24,192	— 13,803
Wool	31,115	— 23,325
Silk	3,846	+ 671
Cocoons	132	— 433
Raw hides	16,070	— 8,408
Metals manufactured and semi-manufactured	696,392	+609,089
Salt	80,106	— 24,915
Phosphates	38,578	— 60,066
Chemical products	86,279	+ 27,702
Soda	24,919	+ 544
Paraffin	18,095	+ 1,078
Petroleum	6,113	+ 2
Lumber for construction	27,177	— 26,161
Wood-pulp	22,393	— 28,890
Vegetal coal	12,073	— 12,720
Seeds, wood, bark, for dyeing and tanning	9,380	— 42,327
Rubber	5,411	— 611
Asbestos	3,325	— 5,864
Oil seeds	21,391	— 62,616
Frozen meat and refrigeratory food products	67,669	+ 1,882
Dried and salted fish	36,964	+ 11,593
Domestic wines	28,862	— 14,372
Foreign wines	9,855	— 6,969
Edible oils	20,609	— 19,721
Other alimentary products	29,275	+ 18,556
Coffee	47,114	— 24,637
Cocoa	7,767	— 2,024
Sugar	46,852	— 62,314
Cattle	3,067	— 1,291

Other products arriving at the port whose detailed amounts are prohibited to be published, e.g. scrap iron and steel, cast-iron, lead, tin, zinc, copper, metallic minerals, unmanufactured iron and steel, machines and their parts, nitrates, tallows and fats, mineral and lubricating oils, etc., amounted to 1,100,820 tons or 257,147 less than in 1916.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., January 11, 1918.

IRON AND STEEL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the December number of the *South African Journal of Industries* there is a very lengthy review of the position and prospects of this industry in South Africa. The paper is by Messrs. H. Bohle, M.V.D.E., M.I.E.E., and C. D. van der Merwe, B.A., Ph.D.

The following paragraphs are only a very few which should prove of interest to the iron and steel industry in Canada:—

"History has shown that the progress of a state stands almost in direct proportion to its iron and steel industries. There is no doubt whatever that the power of Great Britain rests to a large extent upon its iron and steel works, and that the United States would not have a population of over a hundred millions if it had to import its iron and steel goods. We feel sure that in the future development of South Africa iron and steel will play an important part.

"At present very little has been done in the way of manufacturing steel in this country, and no pig-iron whatever is produced. Steel works have been erected at Vereeniging, in the Transvaal, where standards for fencing and light rails are manufactured, but the total output does not reach 2,000 tons per month, and very large sections cannot be produced. Only scrap material is employed at the present day. Steel shoes and dies are made for stamp mills in an electric furnace at Johannesburg. The output of this furnace may ultimately reach 75 tons per month. At present it is about 60 tons. It means that this furnace can supply about 10 per cent of the yearly requirements of shoes and dies on the Rand. The cost of the imported article before the war was about £18 10s.; to-day the figure stands at £35. The locally-made article is sold at £27 10s. per ton, and then on the basis of quality. If the material lasts longer than the imported goods the full value is paid.

"At these figures the furnace is able to pay its way and to make a little profit as well. This is quite remarkable, and is chiefly due to the untiring work of Professors Buchanan and Stanley, who designed and supervised the erection of the plant and look after the working of it. Careful carbon analysis is made of every cast, and about once a month a complete analysis is undertaken. The whole equipment, which includes electric plant, furnace and pre-heating oven, building, etc., cost only about £5,000, a very low figure indeed, and rendered possible by the utilization of old electrical plant ready to hand. It had, however, to be partly rewound.

"The furnace, which is of the induction type, takes a charge of about 2,000 pounds and yields a cast of about 1,700 pounds. There are usually three casts a day. The furnace uses roughly 1,000 units per ton of metal produced.

"It will be seen that the furnace is a very small one, but that good results are nevertheless obtained. There is little doubt that the cost of production could be materially reduced with a plant several times larger and with more up-to-date methods of handling the material. At present the method of filling the moulds is rather crude. We feel sure that with a large modern plant all the shoes and dies wanted in this country could be manufactured locally at a competing cost even in normal times.

"What applies to shoes and dies holds also for many other steel goods. The popularity of the steel furnace is steadily on the increase. The output of electric steel in the United States has increased from 55 tons in 1908 to 175,000 tons in 1916. In the current year the output will probably exceed 300,000 tons. The United States Steel Corporation is building a furnace with an output of 4,000 tons per week. In Sweden there are ten furnaces with an output of 130,000 tons of pig-iron per annum. In 1916 Germany produced 225,000 tons of electric steel. The total number of furnaces in use at the present day is about 550, against 303 in 1915.

"The great advantage of the electric furnace lies in the fact that the temperature can so easily be controlled and that the product is not contaminated by waste gases, and, where the induction furnace is employed, not even by carbon.

"The importance of iron and steel goods in South Africa will be seen from the following tables:—

Table 21.—Iron and Steel Goods Imported by the Mines in 1913.

Articles—	Tons.	Value.
Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets	2,394	£ 57,309
Iron castings	4,248	102,863
Pig-iron	500	4,900
Iron, bar and angle	4,819	79,504
Rails, crossings and sleepers	....	250,908
Steel, hand and rock drills	5,633	162 729
Shoes and dies	7,500	135,516
Total		£793,729

Table 22.—Total Imports during 1913 of Iron and Steel Goods.

Articles—	Value.
Iron and steel, raw or partly manufactured	£ 946,275
Hardware and cutlery and n.o.d.	1,704,241
Fencing material	593,542
Machinery, except locomotives	2,842,597
Railway and tramway material	308,110
Total	£6,394,765

"It will be many years before all these articles can or will be made in South Africa, but we believe that a good deal could be done in this country if the matter were taken in hand properly. Especially in the way of agricultural and mining machinery, and in appliances for water boring, much more might be done than is accomplished at present. The agricultural machinery cost £200,000 overseas; mining machinery over £829,615; water-boring appliances, £37,353; and apparatus not otherwise described (n.o.d.) including parts, £937,599. The landed cost of all this machinery is at least two and one-half million pounds.

"Professor Stanley, in a paper prepared for the South African Association for the Advancement of Science in 1917, suggested that the articles given in the accompanying table ought to be made locally:—

Table 23.—Articles which might be made in South Africa.

Articles—	Value.
Agricultural machinery	£ 50,000
Mining and water boring	200,000
Machine parts	100,000
Fencing material	60,000
Hardware, axles, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, etc.	120,000
Rails and sleepers	100,000
Raw and partly manufactured	400,000
Total	£1,030,000

"One or two large blast furnaces could furnish all the pig-iron wanted in this country. Most would be converted into steel in the basic open hearth furnaces. A further portion would be treated in electric furnaces for refined steel, mining drills, machine tools, shoes and dies, etc.

"It must again be pointed out that the necessary raw materials are available, but that too little is known about their composition and quantities. In the Pretoria district there is a seam of siliceous iron ore from four to twenty feet thick and many miles long. One ridge south of Pretoria, which can be mined by open cuts and adits, is estimated to contain four million tons of ore assaying 45 per cent in iron or more.

"There is also a persistent bed of "clay-band ore," which outcrops for several miles, about two feet thick.

"Iron ores are also found in the district of Maritzburg; this ore being low in silica (5 to 10 per cent) and assaying 45 to 60 per cent of iron according to Dr. Hatch. Prospectors say that the seam is 2 to 5 feet thick and 30 miles long. The ore is rather rich in phosphorus (0·2 to 0·5 per cent).

"As regards the flux, non-siliceous limestone seems to be scarce in South Africa. The limestone found at Taungs and Potgieters Rust should, however, be found suitable. It might also be found possible to use dolomite, which in some cases is low in silica.

"For the production of iron, coke is used all over the world in preponderating quantities as mentioned above. South African coal, except some in Natal, is not suitable for coking. Hence Natal is the only province where we find a coking industry. The by-products, however, are allowed to go to waste. There are many steel and iron

works which use no better coke than that obtained in Natal, but at present the local coke is very expensive on account of the small amount produced and the running to waste of the by-products. Further investigations are also wanted as regards coals found in other parts of the country, in order to find out their stability for coking purposes.

"The iron industry is not, however, solely dependent upon coke. The best brands of iron are produced with charcoal, and there should be plenty and to spare of this commodity in this country. Mr. Sim, in his paper on the wattle industry, says that 200,000 tons of wattle timber are burnt to waste per annum. This quantity would produce 80,000 tons of charcoal plus many by-products. One ton of charcoal produces roughly one ton of pig-iron. Charcoal iron always commands the highest prices."

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., January 29, 1918.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Preliminary figures indicate that the mining output for the year 1917 will probably reach that recorded for the previous year which was £10,975,000 and the third highest record in the history of the state. Operations were very seriously affected by the great industrial upheaval of a few months since. However, the high prices ruling for the various industrial metals have given a marked impetus to the industry, and in view of all the circumstances the year's record of work done must be considered very satisfactory.

The aggregate value of the mineral products of this state now exceeds £283,000,000, of which coal has contributed £86,000,000, silver-lead, £79,000,000, and gold £62,000,000.

The value of the copper exported from New South Wales for the first six months of the year exhibits an increase of £594,451 when compared with a similar period of 1916.

Large works are now being erected at Port Kembla, 60 miles from Sydney, for the manufacture of copper wire and other goods of the same metal. Had it not been for the delay in the arrival of machinery, the works would now have been in operation but, as the machinery has now arrived, it is anticipated that a few months will see the establishment of this new and extensive industry.

MANUFACTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL IN AUSTRALIA.

Experiments were recently made in Sydney, at the instance of the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry, as to the possibility of producing alcohol at a low cost from some natural products. It has long been known that many of the native plants would yield a percentage of the commodity but not in payable form. A Sydney chemist has, however, experimented with the Zamia palm, or, as it is popularly known, the Burrawong palm. This palm grows in great profusion along the sea coast of New South Wales. The scientific name is *macrozamia spiralis* and it is classed amongst the cycads. The fronds of the palm are stiff and spikey and travel out from the top of the trunk, which attains a maximum height of 5 feet. In the season large dark green cones are produced, which at maturity burst and disgorge clusters of red

coated nuts. The fronds are very decorative and so far this is the only use they have been put to. The Zamia palm grows in the very poorest sandy soil which is almost useless for any other purpose.

The Zamia palm contains 25 per cent of starch, 25 per cent of fibre, and 50 per cent of water. The starch is converted into sugar by a simple method, 2 per cent of bran, or rye, or malt (green), is taken and soaked in cold water from three to five hours. The root is ground to fine powder, and boiled to bring about gelatinisation. Then the temperature is reduced to 140 deg. Fahr., and the cold solution from the bran, rye, or green malt, is added. Within half an hour the starch is converted into sugar. The solution is then cooled to 90 deg. Fahr., when there is added a pure culture of yeast, and that effects fermentation in less than 48 hours. The whole mass is put into a simple still and yields alcohol to the extent of 45 gallons per ton of material. The chemist who discovered the process is consulting chemist to the largest brewery in Australia and states that allowing between 10 and 15 shillings per ton for wages in collecting the roots, the raw material would cost about 4½ pence per gallon of proof spirit, or 9 pence for absolute alcohol.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The following statistics, which are the latest available, will give some idea of the insurance business transacted in the state:—

	Amount Insured.	Annual Premiums.
Ordinary life	£49,548,800	£1,465,340
Industrial life	5,009,431	318,306
Fire	.....	973,314
Marine	.....	350,001
Accident, employers liability	.....	170,676
Other	.....	175,236
Total		£3,452,790

Since the above statistics were compiled, the Employers Liability Act has been amended, and on account of the increased liability of employers, there has been a consequent large increase in the amount of premiums paid.

SUGAR CROP OF AUSTRALIA.

The crop estimates from the state of Queensland (the principal sugar producing state of the Commonwealth) show that the total amount of cane that will pass through the rollers will be about 2,900,000 tons. Allowing 8½ tons of cane to manufacture one ton of raw sugar, this would produce 346,000 tons, by far the largest quantity ever handled in Queensland. Valued at £21 per ton the total value would be £7,266,000. The largest total previously produced was 242,837 tons in the year 1913.

It is estimated that the combined production of sugar in Queensland and New South Wales will result in the production of 100,000 tons sugar over the requirements of the Commonwealth.

CHINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, January 19, 1918.

CUSTOMS TARIFF REVISION.

It was intimated some time ago in reports from this office that a revision of the Chinese Customs tariff was soon to be discussed. It is now to be stated that the Commissioners appointed by the different nations as well as by the Chinese Government are now in session. The personnel of the representatives of the foreign countries mostly consist of the Consuls of the various powers who are stationed in Shanghai, together with certain Commercial Attachés resident in China. It is premature to make any statement regarding the scope of the work pertaining to the Commission. This will be announced in due course.

INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914 there were in the river at Shanghai nine enemy steamers, German and Austrian, representing an aggregate tonnage of 29,984 gross. Those nine steamers were at that time promptly interned, and remained so until September, 1917, when China also entered the war. The matter of the disposal of the ships in order that they might again be put in commission, and to furnish tonnage urgently required, has been the subject of long discussion between the Chinese Government and the other Allies. The matter was finally settled towards the close of the year. The nine commandeered ships which comprise the *China, Bohemia, Silesia, Albenga, Deike Rickmers, Kathe, Helene, Triumf* and *Sexta* have been leased by China to the British Government for the use of the Allies, and will be distributed as follows:—

America—ss. *China* and *Silesia.**
Japan—ss. *Bohemia, Albenga* and *Triumf.*
Italy—ss. *Deike Rickmers.*
France, ss. *Kathe.*
Great Britain, ss. *Sexta* and *Helene.*

Four of the larger vessels have undergone repairs, and will be put in commission at once. The others are of smaller tonnage, and will be employed in local service.

* These two vessels will be employed on the American Pacific coast.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, January 31, 1918.

PAPER AND WOOD-PULP.

As regards mechanical pulp, this keeps unchanged and prices continue firm. Future business wholly depends on the tonnage question.

The market for chemical pulp has been rather more quiet during the last weeks, but the prices are well maintained.

Two of the larger Norwegian pulp mills, the Hafslund sulphite mill and the Bamle cellulose mill, have recommenced work lately after standing idle for five and six months, respectively. The latter mill has, during the standstill, been modernized and new appliances have been added for the extraction of by-products, such as turpentine and resin.

GREAT DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC CABLES AND WIRES OF ALL KINDS AFTER THE WAR.

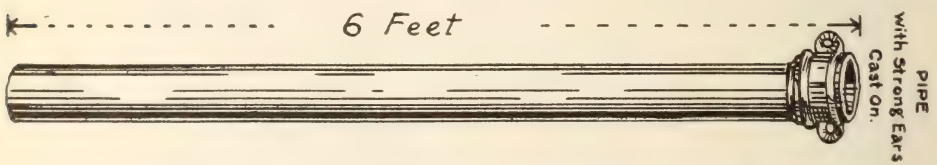
Norway possesses an enormous amount of power in her waterfalls, which have so far only been utilized to a comparatively small extent for power and lighting purposes. Now during the war, when coal has been difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, and the price has risen to about ten times the cost before the war (which enormous rise for the greater part must be accounted for by the high transport expenses), the aim has been to become independent of coal by utilizing the water-power to its utmost extent. After investigation, it has been found that there will be available fifteen million horse-power when the different water-powers are developed, and it is the intention to centralize this power so it may be transmitted to all parts of the country. The work will be commenced as soon as possible. For this purpose there will be a great demand for all kinds of electric cables and wires, and the Canadian makers of these articles ought to direct their attention to the possibilities of this market after the war is over.

INQUIRY FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR CAST-IRON PIPES.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of an inquiry from London, England, for cast-iron soil and rainwater pipes, illustrations and specifications as follows:—

Cast-iron Rainwater Pipes with Sockets and Ears.
Length, Six Feet over all, including Socket.

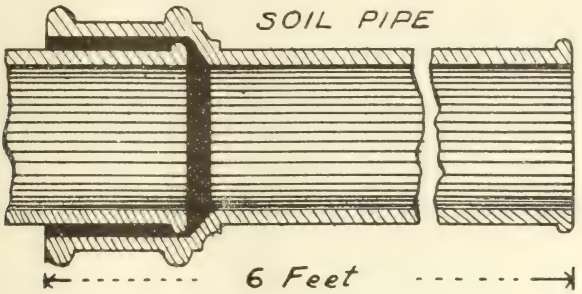
Size—	2-in.	2½-in.	3-in.	4-in.	5-in.	6-in.	in diameter measured in and out.
Weight—	16	20	23	32	42	52	pounds approximate weight per pipe.



Rainwater pipe.

Cast-iron Soil Pipes with Sockets and Ears.
Length, Six Feet over all, including Socket.

4-in. full inside diameter by $\frac{3}{16}$-in by $\frac{7}{32}$-in. by $\frac{1}{4}$-in. in size.
46 lbs. 54 lbs. 60 lbs. approximate weight.



Any interested Canadian manufacturer can obtain the address of the firm making the above inquiry upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer Trade Inquiry No. 154.)

DEMAND FOR STEEL IN CHINA.

The following memorandum regarding the demand in China for steel used in ship construction has been forwarded by Mr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, under date of January 22, 1918:—

Shipbuilding in China is almost at a standstill at the present time on account of the scarcity of steel. There are three dock and engineering works in Shanghai (see *Weekly Bulletin* No. 704 of July 23, 1917), all of which have docking facilities, and are equipped to turn out ocean-going steamers up to 6,000 or more tons capacity. Skilled labour is also here in abundance, and contracts for ships are being freely offered by different governments and private interests, but unfortunately steel cannot be obtained and the yards are almost idle.

The following are the specifications of the classes of steel required by the different shipyards at Shanghai, and for which the management of each are in the market and open to negotiate with interested parties.

Ship's Plates and Angles.

Steel plates.—Thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to barely $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Length, 12 feet to width 4 feet.

Steel ship plates.—Thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Length, 16 feet to width 4 feet. Length, 24 feet to width 6 feet.

Steel boiler plates.—Thickness, up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Length, varying from length 30 feet by width 10 feet.

Morison's patent furnaces for Scotch boilers are also in demand, and round steel rivets and the usual shipbuilding accessories are required.

Bulb angles.—From 6 inches by 3 inches to 9 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches up to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick.

Plain angles.—From 2 inches by 2 inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick to 6 inches by 4 inches up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

It would be very desirable if possible to supply the above, tested to Lloyd's requirements by Lloyd's surveyors at place of production. This may eventually become necessary in order to compete with European manufacturers; at the present time supplies from the United States are not so tested and are therefore considered not to be up to standard.

Concrete Construction.

The universal adoption of concrete construction in public works, bridges, jetties, subways, etc., and in public and other buildings has created a demand for mild steel bars for reinforcing purposes, which has at times been difficult to fill within the past year. This demand must increase in all markets, and as China does not as yet produce anything of the kind, its requirements must all be obtained from other manufacturing countries.

Angles, Bars, Beams and Channels.

The following are the specifications for angles, mild steel bars, beams, T's and channels mostly in demand for the China market:—

Angles.

$\frac{3}{4}$″ x $\frac{3}{4}$″ x $\frac{1}{8}$″ x 25′	1″ x 1″ x $\frac{1}{8}$″ x 25′
$1\frac{1}{4}$″ x $1\frac{1}{4}$″ x $\frac{5}{32}$″ x 30′	$1\frac{1}{2}$″ x $1\frac{1}{2}$″ x $\frac{3}{16}$″ x 30′
$1\frac{3}{4}$″ x $1\frac{3}{4}$″ x $\frac{1}{4}$″ x 30′	2″ x 2″ x $\frac{1}{4}$″ x 30′
$2\frac{1}{4}$″ x $2\frac{1}{4}$″ x $\frac{5}{16}$″ x 30′	$2\frac{1}{2}$″ x $2\frac{1}{2}$″ x $\frac{5}{16}$″ x 30′
3″ x 3″ x $\frac{3}{8}$″ x 30′	$3\frac{1}{2}$″ x $3\frac{1}{2}$″ x $\frac{7}{16}$″ x 30′
4″ x 4″ x $\frac{1}{2}$″ x 30′	$4\frac{1}{2}$″ x $4\frac{1}{2}$″ x $\frac{9}{16}$″ x 30′
5″ x 5″ x $\frac{5}{8}$″ x 30′	$5\frac{1}{2}$″ x $5\frac{1}{2}$″ x $\frac{11}{16}$″ x 30′
6″ x 6″ x $\frac{3}{4}$″ x 30′	

Mild Steel Bars.

Flat	$\frac{1}{2}$″	wide to	3″	$\frac{1}{8}$″	thick 16 to 25′
"	$\frac{1}{2}$″	"	6″	$\frac{1}{4}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	$\frac{5}{8}$″	"	6″	$\frac{3}{8}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	$\frac{3}{4}$″	"	6″	$\frac{1}{2}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	1″	"	6″	$\frac{5}{8}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	$1\frac{1}{4}$″	"	6″	$\frac{3}{4}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	$1\frac{1}{2}$″	"	6″	$\frac{7}{8}$″	" 16 to 25′
"	$1\frac{1}{2}$″	"	6″	1″	" 16 to 25′
Round	$\frac{3}{16}$″ to 6″				16 to 25′
Square	$\frac{3}{8}$″ to 4″				16 to 25′

Small sizes shipped in bundles of about 1 cwt.
Nailrods, inch $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{32}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{7}{32}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.
Short bundles each 6′ long. Weight 56 pounds. One bundle.

Beams, T's, Channels.

$1\frac{1}{2}$″ x 3″ x 30′	2″ x 4″ x 30′	$2\frac{1}{2}$″ x 5″ x 30′
3″ x 6″ x 30′	$3\frac{1}{2}$″ x 7″ x 30′	4″ x 8″ x 30′
$4\frac{1}{2}$″ x 9″ x 30′	5″ x 10″ x 30′	$5\frac{1}{2}$″ x 11″ x 30′
6″ x 12″ x 30′	7″ x 14″ x 40′	8″ x 16″ x 40′
9″ x 18″ x 40′	10″ x 20″ x 40′	

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR FEBRUARY.

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Month, Eleven Months and Twelve Months ending February, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	Month of February.			Eleven Months ending February.			Twelve Months ending February.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	29,097,441	36,490,288	30,705,474	254,551,876	407,136,756	491,682,329	278,303,387	441,917,609	546,253,779
Free goods	22,557,527	31,540,181	21,500,974	191,196,880	335,858,261	383,583,820	207,856,753	363,112,013	431,348,256
Total imports (mdse.)	51,654,968	68,030,469	52,206,448	445,748,756	742,995,017	875,266,149	486,160,140	805,629,622	977,602,035
*Coin and bullion	2,109,968	525,469	901,766	33,728,819	26,448,170	11,676,611	34,175,614	26,979,553	13,309,561
Total imports	53,764,936	68,555,938	53,108,214	479,477,575	769,443,187	886,942,760	520,335,754	832,009,175	990,911,596
Duty collected	10,489,586	11,409,494	9,449,747	91,757,442	130,550,840	145,789,215	100,315,295	142,722,151	162,861,605
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	4,896,026	5,074,172	5,960,721	58,585,018	75,636,196	66,988,329	64,582,028	83,641,039	76,969,040
The fisheries	1,782,071	1,655,615	4,336,162	20,323,484	22,515,995	29,236,929	22,389,048	24,570,488	31,610,187
The forest	2,595,420	2,459,024	2,354,446	48,023,709	52,292,824	47,976,884	51,464,650	55,540,515	51,591,269
Animal produce	5,492,339	7,652,860	10,918,931	94,255,595	112,985,527	163,190,332	99,731,844	121,612,208	178,000,273
Agricultural products	13,898,856	11,449,080	28,089,659	231,808,768	351,451,449	529,817,956	244,246,913	369,303,875	551,780,208
Manufactures	28,606,680	39,504,694	34,346,308	195,021,232	408,160,190	598,602,853	210,622,022	455,173,956	667,842,339
Miscellaneous	659,776	428,938	355,390	5,178,594	5,918,274	4,359,518	5,278,817	7,532,612	4,794,798
Total Canadian produce	57,931,168	68,224,383	86,361,617	653,196,400	1,028,960,455	1,440,172,801	698,315,322	1,117,374,693	1,562,588,114
Foreign produce	831,865	3,254,865	3,403,291	36,523,522	23,725,634	42,278,015	39,293,938	24,891,544	46,387,713
Total exports (mdse.)	58,763,033	71,479,248	89,764,908	689,719,922	1,052,686,089	1,482,450,816	737,609,260	1,142,266,237	1,608,975,827
*Coin and bullion	116,288	127,514	358,485	103,380,158	196,318,121	3,331,307	125,173,639	196,510,395	3,560,234
Total exports	58,879,321	71,606,762	90,123,393	793,100,080	1,249,004,210	1,485,782,123	862,782,899	1,338,776,632	1,612,536,061
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise	110,418,001	139,509,717	141,971,356	1,135,468,678	1,795,681,106	2,357,716,965	1,223,769,400	1,947,295,859	2,586,577,862
Coin and bullion	2,226,256	652,983	1,260,251	137,108,977	222,766,291	15,007,918	159,349,253	223,489,948	16,869,795
Total trade	112,644,257	140,162,700	143,231,607	1,272,577,655	2,018,447,397	2,372,724,883	1,383,118,653	2,170,785,807	2,603,447,657

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending February, were: imports, 1916, $34,175,614; 1917, $26,979,553; 1918, $13,309,561; and exports, 1916, $125,173,639; 1917, $196,510,395; 1918, $3,560,234. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

JANUARY EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

The geographical distribution of American exports in January and the seven months ended with January has just been announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. A comparison with similar periods of the previous year shows that trade with Europe has been decreasing somewhat, especially with the neutrals, but that business with South America and Asia has been growing in value. The complete statistics are shown below:—

	Month of January—		7 Months ended with January—	
Grand divisions—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Europe	$334,113,527	$444,299,836	$2,171,538,416	$2,550,182,760
North America	85,996,330	90,209,314	701,287,128	605,150,317
South America	21,963,644	20,279,820	198,591,366	143,940,627
Asia	43,765,068	44,098,575	198,591,366	143,940,627
Oceania	13,906,139	10,312,245	77,322,117	67,500,369
Africa	5,537,650	4,124,792	35,750,848	35,599,193
Total	$505,282,358	$613,324,582	$3,447,983,781	$3,615,345,140
Principal countries—				
Belgium	$ 7,185,105	$ 9,957,397	$ 13,150,685	$ 30,664,556
Denmark	405,376	5,475,516	4,495,879	33,905,679
France	105,984,692	88,935,360	506,368,833	560,225,668
Germany	.....	.....	.....	2,196,174
Greece	25,433	653,978	1,801,110	14,654,137
Italy	41,931,359	28,428,129	283,716,868	211,631,614
Netherlands	479,570	14,776,742	43,665,786	76,599,025
Norway	1,310,157	7,933,928	17,364,727	43,142,577
Russia in Europe	2,996,909	51,547,660	115,914,096	277,720,162
Spain	1,083,265	9,115,830	49,824,769	42,362,354
Sweden	4,392	5,674,171	2,780,798	33,055,986
United Kingdom	167,082,977	216,982,574	1,106,606,851	1,200,757,942
Canada	50,346,242	58,924,315	429,445,532	395,570,896
Central America	3,934,634	4,504,799	28,241,827	29,323,680
Mexico	7,580,456	5,168,064	69,399,326	34,492,394
Cuba	18,629,850	15,341,899	130,984,164	110,234,146
Argentina	5,816,577	5,810,475	72,619,921	47,336,111
Brazil	6,372,105	4,949,888	42,051,664	31,175,729
Chile	5,043,422	3,273,306	38,498,194	23,742,267
China	4,066,562	2,788,820	23,908,451	19,752,135
British East Indies	3,127,954	3,943,220	26,818,599	21,977,546
Japan	32,242,149	15,148,776	147,751,526	74,751,068
Russia in Asia	197,778	17,023,029	34,358,175	72,314,725
Australia and New Zealand	9,115,615	7,504,470	49,010,920	52,508,569
Philippine Islands	4,549,964	2,702,515	26,988,013	14,209,703
British Africa	4,729,637	2,674,850	28,853,724	20,492,495

CABLES FOR MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA) TRAMWAYS.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, February 1, 1918.

The Melbourne Tramway Board operates in the city and inner suburbs about 46 miles of double (cable) track, covering annually a mileage of 12,000,000 miles and carrying, approximately, 89,000,000 passengers.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining wire cable from overseas owing to the steel rope works being so largely engaged in military and naval supplies, and the limited shipping space now available is also a disturbing factor.

As a consequence ropes are now being used far beyond their normal life limit, and stoppages for repairs are much more frequent than formerly. While supplies are coming forward intermittently, there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. This uncertainty of supplies from the customary sources, and the consequent possibility of the partial or total cessation of the service is giving much anxiety to the Tramway Board.

The cables used on the extensive tramway system in Melbourne have been supplied by two wire rope companies over a period of some twenty-five years. The makers have carefully studied the particular requirements of the system, and have even sent their experts to study the conditions of actual working and the application of steam power to the cables.

In consideration of the magnitude of the requirements, the makers were—in their earlier transactions—content to wait for payment according to the results attained, or until the quality of their ropes was demonstrated in the trials. Frequently on one section the ropes of rival manufacturers ran side by side, which was obviously an incentive for each maker to supply the very best quality. In view of the long experience of the makers and the satisfactory cables supplied they will undoubtedly obtain future orders if they are in a position to make shipment. However, there is no certainty of the continuation of the necessary supplies.

While there is the undoubted risk to the system of obtaining supplies of cable from firms with less experience in this particular class of work, it is believed that definite proposals from Canadian wire rope makers—in a position to meet the requirements—would receive the favourable consideration of the tramway officials.

Description of the Cables.

The circumference of the cables used by the Melbourne tramway system is four inches of six strands of seven wires. The quality is of the best crucible steel and has a breaking strain of sixty-eight tons per square inch. The internal core is of hemp, hard twisted and well lubricated when the rope is being laid up. This internal lubrication is a very important feature of the cable. The length of the lay of rope is ten and one half inches and is made up in "Lang's Lay"; that is the strands are laid up in the same direction as the wires are laid up in the strands. The cables are all in one length, without splices, from seventeen thousand to thirty thousand feet. For export they are coiled into the ship in a huge coil twenty feet in length and twelve feet in width in a similar shaped oval trough made of angle iron and well packed and covered with tarred Herrian and other bagging to keep out water and dampness. On discharge at Melbourne, the cable is uncoiled in the ship's hold and placed upon a number of heavy wagons for removal to the required power stations.

NEW JAPANESE SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract from Japan Advertiser, forwarded by Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, United States Commerce Reports.

Announcement is made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that it has definitely decided to open a new service to South America. With three steamers, each of 6,000 tons gross, the service will be operated every two months, making six round trips a year. Among the principal ports of call are Yokohama, Kobé, Singapore, Durban, Cape Town, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires.

As previously reported, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha signed contracts with the Brazilian Emigration Company early last year for the annual transportation of 5,000 Japanese emigrants to Brazil, to work on coffee plantations there for four years; but on account of the prosperous war conditions in industrial enterprises in Japan, the

emigrants were not available in sufficient numbers, and the Brazilian Emigration Company was unable to obtain as many as desired last year. The result was that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha did not send the steamers to South America as originally planned.

PREVIOUS SERVICE NOT REGULAR.

The Brazilian Emigration Company now believe it will be able to raise 5,000 emigrants to send to Brazil this year, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has definitely decided to open a direct and regular service to South America, to be maintained with three steamers. With the inauguration of this line Japan's trade with South America is expected to increase. Carrying emigrants and general merchandise to South America, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been operating a service in that direction for the last six years, but not regularly. Hitherto the steamers have been returning home by way of New York and San Francisco, but on the return hereafter they will call at the same ports that they visit on the outward trips, in order to assist trade relations between South America and Japan.

The steamers commissioned on the new service will be thoroughly refitted before being placed on the line, so that they may carry the maximum number of emigrants.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended March 1, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

February 21, ss. *San Jose,* 115 drums.
" 27, ss. *Mexico,* 137 drums.
" 28, ss. *Esparta,* 57 drums.

There is no change to report on the quotations prevailing for fish in drums, but as more animation has been in evidence this week, better prices are predicted. We quote codfish at 13, haddock at 13 and hake at 12 cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

February 21, ss. *San Jose,* 1,875 cases, from Boston.
" 25, ss. *Almirante,* 764 cases from New York.
" 27, ss. *Mexico,* 20 cases from New York.
" 28, ss. *Esparta,* 955 cases from Boston.

The active demand which was in evidence for codfish in cases has not fallen off, and in spite of the fact that the present supplies on hand are too heavy holders have succeeded in bettering the prices. We can quote at $16.50 to $18.50 per case for that from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The arrivals during the week amounted to 162 boxes and we continue quoting at $2.25 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The situation for this article continues unchanged. The only sort available is a similar cheese produced in the United States and we can quote it at 35 to 55 cents per pound.

POTATOES.

Importation—

3,085 bags and 4,184 barrels from New Orleans.
7,048 " " 5,843 " " Boston.
3,047 " from Baltimore, Md.
285 " " New York.

The result of the active demand which has been prevailing for potatoes is the fact that holders have sustained the prices, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals just alluded to, and we can quote at $7.50 per barrel and at 4½ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, s/d. at par.
London, s/d., $4.79 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN CHILE.

The following notes on commercial conditions in South America have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date February 1, 1918:—

HARBOUR WORKS.

The new harbour works of the port of San Antonio are expected to be concluded in April next, when the opening ceremony will take place in the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic, attended by his cabinet ministers and the members of the National Congress.

Certain minor supplementary works still remain to be completed.

COAL.

The local production of coal in Chile up to and including the year 1910 amounted to a total value of $313,743,900 gold of 18d., which, adding the subsequent four years to and including 1914, makes a total of $405,419,174 gold.

The total amount of coal produced is 32,000,000 tons.

The gross production in 1914 was 1,086,946 tons, net or coal sold amounting to 944,629,946 tons.

The exportation of Chilean coal in 1905 was 227,800 tons, the value of which was $3,189,200 gold of 18d. In 1914 it was 266,972, valued at $5,339,440.

The importation of foreign coal in 1905 was 793,927 tons, valued at $11,114,978. In 1914, 1,080,946 tons, valued at $21,738,920 gold of 18d. It will thus be seen that the importation of foreign coal has been steadily increasing. Moreover the prices have also increased from $14 to $20 gold per ton.

In 1914 and the early part of 1915, owing to the paralysis of the nitrate *oficinas*, and the mercantile marine on the coast, the mines were obliged to reduce their output, but when once the nitrate business was reopened there commnced an unprecedented period of activity added to an exorbitant rise in prices.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Market for Electrical Goods in Spain.

(*Vice Consul Harris N. Cookingham, Barcelona, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Most of the cities in this region of Spain have facilities for electrical illumination. Of these the municipalities of Barcelona, with a population officially estimated at some 587,000, and Zaragoza, with an estimated population of some 111,000, may be cited as typical. The province of Barcelona has, officially, about 1,142,000 inhabitants, with a purchasing power probably greater, relatively, than other sections of Spain.

In the city of Barcelona the electric currents are both direct and alternating; the direct current has a voltage of 110-220, 150-300. Any amperage may be supplied but the only voltage available for the alternating current is 220. the out-of-door wires are almost invariably hung on poles rather than laid in the ground; often they are grouped in cables for suspension over the housetops. In the interior of buildings the light wires are generally visible, attached to the walls and ceilings by porcelain fasteners or buttons; for it is the usual custom for householders and apartment dwellers to install their own electric-lighting wires and arrangements, carrying away with them when they move all these fixtures, as well as bulbs and lamps.

CHARACTER OF LIGHTING FIXTURES VARY—LIST OF PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS.

The lighting installations vary considerably in accordance with the requirements of the buildings. As the Spanish are generally fond of light, the illumination is frequently brilliant and the lighting fixtures correspondingly elaborate. Generally the lights are suspended from the ceilings by brass or other metal fixtures, occasionally on wall brackets like candelabra. In more modest homes and offices the lights are often hung by lamp cord.

As Barcelona is the chief commercial port of Spain, it is the natural distributing point for a large section of the Kingdom, shipping to near and distant provinces its imports of foreign manufactures. Accordingly, here are located the principal Spanish wholesale dealers in electric goods.

In correspondence with the names given the Spanish language should be used when possible.

It would be well at the start to offer prospective customers in Spain the easiest terms of sale practicable, which ought to compare favourably with those granted under normal conditions by European manufacturers, who have in the past often given credits of from sixty to ninety days, or cash thirty days after receipt of merchandise. It is true, however, now when competition has lessened, that exporters can be less lenient in their terms, but in view of future business this is hardly expedient.

Iron and Steel Production in Japan.

The following memorandum showing the estimated production of iron and steel production in Japan, 1917-23, has been forwarded by Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama:—

ESTIMATE OF FUTURE PRODUCTION IN JAPAN, MANCHURIA AND COREA.

The figures for the latest estimate of production of iron and steel in the above-named countries for the years 1917-23, are as follows:—

	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.	Steel Material. Tons.
1917	479,448	778,010	551,788
1918	745,000	1,165,000	820,000
1919	1,150,000	1,650,000	1,180,000
1920	1,310,000	1,850,000	1,300,000
1921	1,410,000	2,030,000	1,190,000
1922	1,460,000	2,110,000	1,560,000
1923	1,500,000	2,140,000	1,580,000

Brazil—A Vast Export Field.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

According to our consular representative at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie), local conditions and requirements must be carefully ascertained and complied with, as failure to meet buyers in this respect generally results in an entire loss of the prospective customers' business. A reputation of unwillingness to meet customers' reasonable wishes, either as to the articles required or as to terms of payment or delivery, is quite sufficient to jeopardise future prospects, and the effects may be very far reaching.

One of the most important conditions of successful trading with Brail is a thorough acquaintance with the Brazilian customs tariff. It is often possible to avoid paying heavy duties by devoting careful attention to weight and other details, such, for instance, as the addition of paint, which frequently (*e.g.*, in the cases of iron, steel, etc.) brings an article under a class paying double the duty charged on an unpainted article. These remarks apply also to packing, instances being known where laces and feathers have been packed in voluminous folds of paper, which were made to pay at the same rate as the goods they contained.

Care must also be taken to state correctly in the invoices the gross weight of packages (i.e., the total gross weight), the gross weight of merchandise (i.e., the weight of merchandise with the covers, such as drums, bags, cases, cardboard boxes, etc., as mentioned in the tariff), and the real net weight (i.e., the weight of the merchandise only, exclusive of all packing and covers).

Catalogues and price lists should invariably be printed in Portuguese. It is considered almost a slight for catalogues in Spanish to be sent to Brazil, except from Spain or Spanish-speaking countries. French or English would, indeed, be preferable. Importers appreciate travellers who can speak Portuguese.

A consular advice from Parahyba do Norte states that, as regards local requirements, goods imported from the United Kingdom are generally well made up and marked, and that he could not suggest any improvements in these respects. More attention, however, should be paid to packing, and catalogues might certainly be improved. United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of doing business in the Parahyba district should study the requirements of the country more closely than has been done in the past. Generally, cheap goods are preferred, or have been up to the present.

The British manufacturer who would seek to know something of the Brazilian

markets must leave the beaten track of the coastal towns—says a *Times* correspondent—and penetrate into the far interior, where he will be pleasurably astonished at the vast openings that exist, and which literally cry to him aloud to be filled.

As to the requirements of Brazil generally, these are exceedingly diverse. In one market alone—that of mining machinery—there are boundless opportunities for the British manufacturer. Mining is, however, but one phase, and one phase only, of the republic's industry. Agriculture, which forms so large a share of the people's occupations, demands increasing supplies of implements and machinery; the many large towns are purchasers of electric lighting machinery, pumping plants, steel rails for tramways and mines, iron and steel manufactures, motors and stationary engines, tubes, structural material, tools, cement, and sewing machines. Windmills, refrigerators, huge quantities of barbed and plain fencing wire, lubricating oils, and innumerable other articles of a similar nature are constantly in request.

Neither should the great sugar-producing industry be overlooked, with its demands for the latest type of crushing plant and distilling apparatus, while a further opening in the engineering line is to be found in connection with the many irrigation plants and installations of pumping works that are being installed, in addition to the equipment of numerous plants, large and small, to make use of the hydro-electric power available.

The most important of all Brazil's manufacturing industries is, however, that of cotton textile. The principal cities and towns in which textile machinery is needed are those of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Petripolis, Sorocaba, Maranhao, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

Opening for Small Electric Plants in Jamaica.

(*Consul Charles L. Latham, Kingston, United States Commerce Reports*).

There is a good opening in Jamaica for small electric plants furnishing light for isolated country houses and power for doing the ordinary operations on the farm, such as grinding, pumping water, making butter, etc. Owing to the lack of development of water power here, electric current is available only in the larger centres, and there is a good demand throughout the island for individual plants at a moderate price. There is one outfit on the market at present which retails at about $400 and is capable of carrying 20 to 30 18-candlepower lights at 32 volts.

The outfit should consist of a kerosene engine and a dynamo mounted on the same shaft, preferably, and a bank of storage batteries. The operation should be as simple and as nearly automatic as possible. Only oil-burning engines should be considered, as gasoline is altogether too expensive at the present time. Attention should be given to the method of packing and shipping so that the outfit can be set up by an ordinary mechanic.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending March 15, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	191,849	252,204	49,207		493,260
Consolidated Elevator Co.	75,084	139,979	32,100	77,976	325,139
Empire Elevator Co	189,370	481,330	104,743	106,132	881,575
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	502,702	108,027	48,062		658,791
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	56,107	64,804	19,724	54,940	195,575
G.T. Pacific	185,153	780,814	194,162	179,489	1,639,618
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	402,454	792,701	111,841		1,306,996
Fort William Elevator Co.	63,684	315,257	79,719	38,276	496,936
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	40,669	70,009	12,629		123,307
Northwestern Elevator Co.	91,566	8,095	9,589		109,250
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,558,782	11,228,216	521,180	137,317	3,445,495
D. Horn & Co.	21,123	30,806	3,496	39,087	94,512
Canadian Government Elevator	154,444	107,389	42,402	57,676	361,911
Thunder Bay	429,290	530,011	115,279	21,395	1,095,975
Davidson & Smith.	186,702	283,493	63,883		534,078
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	697,134	228,739	47,566	86,224	1,059,663
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	7,837,981	5,421,874	1,455,582	798,512	15,513,949
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	1,268,707	1,614,856	46,731	14,505	2,944,799
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	302,572	1,227,473	18,405	9,073	1,557,523
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	160,303	851,095	71,659	2,504	1,085,561
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,214	135,405	2,725		148,344
Crown Grain Co.	126,754	4,821		2,398	133,973
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,868,550	3,833,650	139,520	28,480	5,870,260
Depot Harbour	16,086				16,086
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	86,777	41,457	9,000		137,234
Midland Elevator Co.	1,930	214,441	44,763		261,134
Tiffin, G.T.P	241,768	57,283	10,027		309,078
Port McNicol	1,714,620	575,578	92,729		2,382,927
Collingwood	18,667				18,667
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	156,290	81,240	36,173		273,703
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	295,147				295,147
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		14,862			14,862
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	251,951	433,895	7,575		693,421
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	94,782	41,722	8,658		145,162
" " No. 2.	184,640	168,486	46,193	6,400	405,719
Montreal Warehousing Co.		1,507			1,507
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	87,524	150,555			238,079
West St. John, N.B.	271,485	290,690	115,384		677,559
Halifax, N.S	405,430				405,430
Total Public Elevators	3,827,097	2,071,716	370,502	6,400	6,275,715
Total quantity in store	13,533,628	11,327,240	1,965,604	833,382	27,659,864

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East, for the Week ended March 15, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat Grades—				
No. 1 Hard	14,303	6,178	66,057	86,538
No. 1 Northern	1,460,802	743,059	957,271	3,161,132
No. 2 "	792,988	402,429	981,142	2,176,559
No. 3 "	834,289	178,202	706,333	1,718,824
No. 4 Wheat	238,080	173,126	679,045	1,090,251
No. 5 "	250,737	126,946	112,502	560,185
No. 6 "	631,545	69,329	18,196	719,070
Other	923,369	169,281	236,551	1,329,201
Totals	5,146,113	1,868,550	3,827,097	10,841,760
	2,691,868			2,691,868
Oats Grades—				
No. 1 C. W	2,258	5,113		7,371
No. 2 "	435,158	1,021,065	910,267	2,366,490
No. 3 "	364,608	473,474	57,953	896,035
Ex. No. 1 Feed	739,830	1,226,975	121,594	2,088,399
No. 1 Feed	1,391,183	650,652	314,580	2,356,415
No. 2 "	1,246,332	292,350	103,787	1,642,469
Other	1,242,505	164,021	563,535	1,970,061
Totals	5,421,874	3,833,650	2,071,716	11,327,240
Barley Grades—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	49,671	8,747	62,193
No. 3 C.W	331,158	70,271	12,122	416,551
No. 4 "	830,651	9,066	82,201	921,918
Feed	73,400	2,517	33,109	99,026
Rejected	155,188	7,995	77,937	241,120
Other	58,408		166,386	222,794
Totals	1,455,582	139,520	370,502	1,965,604
Flax Grades—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	598,351	12,771	6,400	617,522
No. 2 C.W	146,625	10,031		156,656
No. 3 "	31,820	2,737		34,557
Rejected		44		44
Other	21,716	2,897		24,613
Totals	798,512	28,480	6,400	833,392
Corn				
Total quantity in store	15,513,949	5,870,200	6,275,715	27,659,864

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on March 15, 1918, with comparisons for 4 Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
March 15, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	5,146,113	7,675,963	12,022,081
Interior terminals	1,068,550	4,001,650	5,870,200
Public elevators in the East	3,627,097	2,443,618	6,275,715
Afloat	2,691,868	....	2,691,868
Total	13,533,628	14,126,236	27,659,864
March 16, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,362,133	13,604,454	3,6966,587
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	5,135,061	2,758,566	7,893,627
Public elevators in the East	3,099,315	3,902,925	6,993,310
Total	31,676,824	20,367,276	52,044,100
March 17, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	24,142,569	11,837,829	35,980,398
Afloat terminals	2,447,386	974,311	3,421,697
Interior terminals	4,903,437	1,347,915	6,251,352
Public elevators in the East	4,305,217	3,303,635	7,608,852
Total	35,798,609	17,463,690	53,262,299
March 18, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	6,640,585	4,011,270	10,651,855
Afloat terminals	283,132	726,153	783,132
Interior terminals	1,389,433	2,182,814	2,115,586
Public elevators in the East	2,424,457	....	4,607,271
Afloat	113,441	....	113,441
Total	10,851,048	6,920,317	17,771,285
March 18, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	11,418,382	8,537,189	19,955,571
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,066	7,393,690
Interior terminals	2,918,469	2,412,892	5,331,361
Public elevators in the East	110,719	....	710,719
Total	18,531,200	14,260,141	32,791,341

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms, specifications and drawings have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Victorian Railways, Melbourne, and the Water Supply Department, Brisbane, Queensland. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer File No. 20603 for Victorian Railway tenders and File No. 20936 for Water Supply Department tenders.)

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, MELBOURNE.

No.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
31,416.	May 22, 1918—380	Impedance bonds (for power signalling) as specified.

WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Tenders addressed to the Under Secretary, the Treasury, Brisbane, Queensland, close on July 15, 1918.

The particulars are as follows:—

1. Supply, delivery and erection of complete boiler-house equipment for an electric power-house in connection with the Inkerman irrigation area, near Townsville, North Queensland.

2. Supply, delivery and erection of steam-driven turbo-alternators to be installed for the Inkerman irrigation area, near Townsville, North Queensland.

Chile.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(From Mr. George Mallett, Valparaiso, Chile.)

The Department of State Railways invites tenders for the supply of the following articles:—

Iron piping, couplers, bends, elbows, tees, unions, for black and galvanized copper piping, solders, etc., double nut unions, iron chain, steel ferrules, steel drills, etc., round and flat headed steel and brass screws, leather and composition beltings, "O Kadee" valves and spares.

Tenders to be opened April 12, 1918.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

144. **Agency for tinned fish, provisions, etc.**—A London, England, firm of importers and exporters, which has been in business for some thirty years and has a considerable connection among wholesale grocers, desires a suitable agency for Canadian tinned fish, provisions, etc.

145. **Skins, furs and leather.**—A London correspondent wishes to enter into negotiations for the agency of Canadian exporters of skins, furs and leather.

146. **Fish.**—The London agents of an Italian firm make inquiry for names of Canadian exporters of fish desiring to do business with Italy.

147. **Builders' supplies.**—A London firm of joinery and moulding manufacturers wishes to undertake the representation of a Canadian manufacturer of building requisites or similar lines.

148. **Honey.**—A correspondent in Lancashire, England, stated to have a large market for Canadian honey, would like to get into touch with collectors and packers in the Dominion.

149. **Provision agency.**—A commission merchant in Bordeaux, France, who has had eighteen years of practical business experience, wishes to arrange to represent

Canadian provision houses in France. He would like to handle canned salmon and lobsters and other canned and dried fish, dried vegetables, butter, cheese, etc., either for present business or after the war.

150. **Agency.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Johannesburg, South Africa, wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers.

151. **Paper.**—An Australian commercial agent wishes to get into touch with Canadian paper manufacturers either to sell on commission or to buy direct. He particularly asks for brown wrapping papers on reels or flat and cap papers. Would be glad to handle other lines.

152. **Canned salmon, fruits, vegetables, etc.**—A Dublin importer and merchant is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian packers of canned salmon, fruits, vegetables, etc., which he wishes to purchase for distribution in Ireland.

153. **Saccharin.**—A London firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of saccharin, from which he wishes to purchase supplies.

154. **Cast-iron pipes.**—A London, England, dealer in iron and steel products and cast-iron pipes of all kinds asks to be put into touch immediately with Canadian manufacturers of cast-iron rainwater and soil pipes. For specifications and illustrations see pages 484-485 of this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin.*

155. **Marbleized slate mantles.**—An old-established firm in St. John's, Newfoundland, asks for the names of Canadian manufacturers of marbleized slate mantles or marbleized slate.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

*PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE. (*Price, 70 cents.*)
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

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* May be had at the prices indicated upon application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.
Publications marked *Free* may be had by those interested on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

38178—4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Alexandrivskaia, ploshch 9. Petrograd, Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 740.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

37583—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, April 1, 1918. No. 740

WAR MEASURES—PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

MEMO. 2187-B.

Whereas the War Committee of the Cabinet, after review of the existing conditions due to the war, is of the opinion that it is urgently necessary to concentrate to the fullest extent the energy and resources of Canada upon work of national importance in the present emergency;

Whereas in consequence of such necessity and in the interest of national economy certain regulations were made and enacted as follows:—

By Order in Council of November 2, 1917 (P.C. 3116) it was forbidden to use grain, or any substanace that can be used for food, for the distillation of potable liquors in Canada, on and after the first day of December, 1917;

By Order in Council of the 27th of November, 1917 (P.C. 3203) the quantity of malt manufactured in Canada, and the quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt in Canada, were limited to the quantity of malt manufactured and barley used for the manufacture of malt during the year ended the 31st of March, 1916, except under a license to increase such quantities of malt or barley to be issued by the Minister of Inland Revenue;

By Orders in Council of the 22nd of December, 1917 (P.C. 3473), of the 26th of December, 1917 (P.C. 3484), of the 19th of January, 1918 (P.C. 134), of the 26th of January, 1918 (P.C. 224), the importation of liquors containing more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirits was prohibited on or after the 24th of December, 1917, save under license for certain permitted purposes, unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before the 24th of December, 1917, and actually shipped on or before the 31st of January, 1918;

Whereas laws have been passed in every province of Canada prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, and such laws are now in force save in the province of Quebec, where the prohibitory law is to go into force on May 1, 1919, and in order to make such legislation more effective it is desirable to enact regulations supplementing these provincial laws;

Whereas on the said 22nd day of December, 1917, the Prime Minister announced that the transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal would be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918, and that the manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada would be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry;

And whereas the War Committee, in order to give full effect to such declaration of policy, and in order still further to prevent waste, to promote thrift, to conserve resources, and thus to increase national efficiency, is of the opinion that regulations should be enacted prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in Canada, and forbidding the transportation of such liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of such liquor is by law prohibited and the sale of such liquor for delivery in any such part of Canada, and the delivery in any such part of Canada of liquor sold in any other part of Canada.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the provisions of The War

Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following recommendations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulations.

1. In these regulations:

(*a*) "Person" includes any body, corporate and politic.

(*b*) "Province" means any province of Canada and also includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

(*c*) "Prohibited area" means any province, territory, municipality, district, county, or other area wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is under or by any law, federal or provincial, prohibited.

(*d*) "Licensee" means a person authorized by the law of a province to sell within that province intoxicating liquor for use within that province.

(*e*) "Manufacturer" means a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue of Canada to manufacture intoxicating liquor for sacramental, industrial, mechanical, artistic, scientific or medicinal purposes.

(*f*) "Intoxicating liquor" means and includes any liquor or beverage which contains more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirits.

2. No person shall make or manufacture intoxicating liquor or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured within the Dominion of Canada after the first day of April, 1918: Provided that in case the sale of intoxicating liquor of any class for beverage purposes is permitted in any province, this regulation shall not apply to the manufacture of such intoxicating liquor in such province until the thirty-first day of December, 1918: Provided further, that the provisions of the above recited Orders in Council of November 2, 1917 (P.C. 3116) and November 27, 1917 (P.C. 3203) shall continue to apply to any such manufacture.

3. Nothing in these regulations shall prevent a manufacturer from making or manufacturing intoxicating liquor for sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes, in accordance with the terms of his license.

4. No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall send, take, transport into, or deliver in any prohibited area any intoxicating liquor or cause any intoxicating liquor to be so sent, transported or delivered.

5. No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall either directly or indirectly sell or contract or agree to sell any intoxicating liquor which is in, or which is to be delivered within any prohibited area.

6. Nothing in these regulations contained shall prevent a licensee or manufacturer from selling, sending, taking or transporting intoxicating liquor to a licensee in any prohibited area, or prevent a common carrier by water, or by railway, from transporting or carrying intoxicating liquor from any licensee or manufacturer to a licensee in a prohibited area, or prevent any intoxicating liquor from being so carried through a prohibited area, nor prevent a licensee in a prohibited area, from selling and delivering intoxicating liquor, for sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes, in accordance with the terms of his license.

7. If in any prohibited area there should be no licensee authorized to receive and sell intoxicating liquor for sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes, the Governor in Council may authorize one or more persons in such prohibited area to receive and sell intoxicating liquors for such purposes, and any person so authorized shall be deemed a licensee within the meaning of these regulations.

8. The carriage of intoxicating liquor from a licensee or manufacturer to a licensee in a prohibited area, and carriage through any prohibited area shall be only by means of a common carrier by water or by railway, and not otherwise.

9. During the time any intoxicating liquor is being transported or carried into or through a prohibited area as aforesaid, no person shall open, or break, or allow to

be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing it or drink or use, or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom.

10. The burden of proving the right to make or manufacture intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured, or to send, carry, or deliver intoxicating liquor or cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, carried or delivered into or in a prohibited area, shall be on the person accused.

11. Every person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty for the first offence of not less than $200, and not more than $1,000, and in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for not less than three, nor more than six months, and for a second offence to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve months.

12. If it is proved upon oath before any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the power of authority of two or more justices of the peace, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any intoxicating liquor is being taken, transported or carried in violation of these regulations, or is in any premises or place, and that such intoxicating liquor has been manufactured or dealt with contrary to the provisions of these regulations, such officer may grant a warrant to search premises, or place, including any Government railway, vehicle or steamship, for such intoxicating liquor, and if the same or any part thereof is there found, to seize and bring the same before him; and when any person is convicted of any offence against any of the provisions of these regulations, the officer or officers so convicting shall adjudge and order, in addition to any other penalty, that the intoxicating liquor in respect of which the offence was committed, and which has been seized under a search warrant as aforesaid, and all kegs, barrels, cases, boxes, bottles, packages, and other receptacles of any kind whatsoever, found containing the same, be forfeited to the Crown, and such order shall thereupon be carried out by the constable or peace officer who executed the said search warrant or by such other person as may be thereunto authorized by the officer or officers who have made such conviction.

13. These regulations shall be construed as supplementary to the prohibitory laws now in force or that may be hereafter in force in any province or territory, and shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, and for twelve months thereafter.

Memo. 2188-B.

Referring to Memo. 2187-B in the above matter, further regulations have been made by Order in Council of the 22nd March, 1918, as hereinafter set forth.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulations amending the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1918, P.C. 589, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly.

Regulations.

1. Paragraph (*c*) of Regulation 1 of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of March, 1918 (P.C. 589), is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"and shall include any such area wherein the sale of native wines is permitted."

2. Regulation 4 of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of March, 1918 (P.C. 589), is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that any intoxicating liquor actually shipped before the first day of April, 1918, may be delivered in such prohibition area by a common carrier within such period of time as is required for such delivery under the ordinary and usual conditions governing the business of such common carrier, but not later than the first day of May, A.D. 1918."

IMPORTATION OF TOMATO SOUPS INTO CANADA.

With reference to the notice on page 295, *Weekly Bulletin* No. 735, respecting the detention of importation of tomato soups into Canada pending analysis, it is hereby notified that samples of imported tomato soups are no longer required by the officers of the Department of Inland Revenue. Collectors of customs have already been advised that in future it will not be necessary to forward such samples to the nearest Collector of Inland Revenue.

This notice therefore cancels that published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 735.

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXPORTATION OF TIN AND TERNEPLATE.

The United States War Trade Board has published new rulings governing the exportation of tin plate and terneplate. Under these new regulations licenses may be granted to manufacturers of tin plate and terneplate or to persons other than a manufacturer, provided the purchase of the plate has been made directly from a manufacturer prior to November 12, 1917, and also provided such purchase has been made to fulfill a contract or firm order from a purchaser abroad placed with a firm in the United States, a copy of which must be annexed to the application. Export licenses for tin plate or terneplate may be granted only for shipment to Canada, South and Central American countries, including Mexico and the West Indies, China, and Japan, and only when the plate is to be used either:—

(1) To manufacture containers for edibles for human consumption by the people of the nations at war with Germany or her allies; or

(2) To manufacture oil cans, provided that the plate has been ordered from the mill on or before August 27, 1917. In this case there shall be no distinction made between purchases from manufacturers and purchases from others; or

(3) When the plate is to be shipped to any of the above-mentioned countries, except Canada, it is to be used for purposes which shall contribute directly to the successful prosecution of the war; or

(4) When the plate is destined for Canada it is to be used for purposes for which tin plate or terneplate is now permitted to be used in the United States.

In all cases the application should be accompanied by an affidavit verifying all the statements in the application. Evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board to the effect that the tin plate or terneplate to be exported will be used for one or more of the purposes above stated must also be submitted with the application, together with a guaranty, executed by the consignee or the actual recipient of the goods at destination, to the effect that the plate will be used only for the purpose set forth in the application. This guaranty may be executed either by a duly authorized representative in this country of the foreign consignee or recipient, or it may be filed by such consignee or recipient with the American consul nearest to the destination.

Export licenses will not be required for filled tin containers, containers lined with tin, or for tin-foil used as a wrapper on or as containers of licensed goods.

Other Articles Regulated.

Licenses may be granted for the exportation, except to European and African countries, of tin lanterns, tin lamp founts, tinned rivets, tinned wire, printers' type, tin kitchen utensils, tin tableware not silver plated, tin sundries, tin toys, and tin specialties, solder, and Babbitt metal.

If satisfactory evidence is presented to the War Trade Board that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute directly to the successful prosecution of the war, licenses may be granted for phosphorized tin, white metal, and other tin alloys, and empty tin containers.

Licenses may be granted for tin-foil, collapsible tin tubes, and bottle caps, including tin-foil tissue, tin-foil sheets, tin-foil and paper sheets, composition foil, and pure tin-foil, provided the goods were ordered, completely manufactured, and ready for shipment prior to November 12, 1917. Licenses may also be granted for these commodities regardless of when ordered and manufactured if satisfactory evidence is presented to the board that the goods will be used in a way to directly contribute to the successful prosecution of the war.

No licenses will be granted for tin scrap, except that licenses may be granted for crushed oil cans for shipment from the Pacific coast to Japan when satisfactory evidence is presented that the cans have been received from Japan.

No export licenses will be granted for tin, pig tin, metallic tin, block tin, metallic-tin pipe, except for such shipments as pass through the United States from England, in bond, for re-exportation to other countries.

No extension or renewal will be granted of any license issued on or before February 15, 1918, for the exportation of tin plate or terneplate, and in all such cases where exportation cannot be made during the validity of a license, new applications must be filed in the regular way.

ARGENTINA.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. B. S. Webb.*)

Buenos Aires, January 14, 1918.

ARGENTINE WHEAT PURCHASE CONVENTION CONCLUDED.

The representatives of the English and French Governments have to-day signed an agreement with the Argentine Government under the terms of which the Argentine Government undertakes to finance Allied cereal purchases up to the value of $200,000,000 gold. The purchasers agree to purchase and export before November 1, 1918, 2,500,000 tons of cereals at minimum prices of $5.30 Canadian per 100 kilos for wheat, $2.97 per 100 kilos for oats and $6.37 per 100 kilos for linseed. The British and French Governments will not be obliged to purchase cereals when the market prices f.o.b. exceed $6.37 for wheat, $2.97 for oats and $6.37 for linseed. The text of the convention is published by the Legations as follows:—

"*Convention Between Great Britain, the Argentine Republic and France for the Purchase of Cereals.*"

The Governments of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India; of the Argentine Republic and of the French Republic, have authorized the Undersigned to wit: H. E. Sir Reginald Thomas Tower, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires; H. E. Doctor Honorio Pueyrredon, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic and His Excellency Monsieur Henri Jullemier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Buenos Aires, to conclude the following convention:—

Article 1.—The British and French Governments shall buy in the Argentine Republic the surplus of wheat and other cereals to an approximate amount of two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) tons, undertaking to export the same before November 1, 1918. The British and French Governments will pay a minimum price of twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) paper currency for every hundred (100) kilos of wheat, seven dollars ($7) paper currency for every hundred (100) kilos of oats and fifteen dollars ($15) paper currency for every hundred (100) kilos of linseed, all of good quality f.o.b.

Article 2.—The British and French Governments shall not be bound to buy the said cereals when their market price exceeds fifteen dollars ($15) paper currency the hundred (100) kilos of wheat, seven dollars ($7) paper currency the hundred (100) kilos of oats and fifteen dollars ($15) paper currency the hundred (100) kilos of linseed f.o.b.

Article 3.—The Argentine Government shall open a credit in favour of the British Government up to the sum of one hundred million dollars (100,000,000) Argentine gold or its equivalent in paper currency, and a similar credit for a similar amount to the French Government.

The amounts drawn under these credits shall carry interest at five (5) per cent per annum.

Article 4.—The Argentine Government may draw against the British and French Governments for direct operations in exchange to the equivalent of the amounts drawn under the above-mentioned credits when the rate of exchange on England does not exceed fifty (50) pence and that on Paris five francs sixty centimes (f.s. 5.60).

The Argentine Government will not utilize the credits in London and Paris in sterling and francs to make direct or indirect remittances to the United States of America. The balance shall be covered in gold by the British and French Governments within a period of twenty-four (24) months from the signature of this convention unless a postponement of such payment be made by mutual agreement.

The British and French Government shall deposit in the respective Argentine Legations the acknowledgments of the amounts drawn under the above-mentioned credits.

Article 5.—The credits opened shall be utilized for the purchase of Argentine cereals and may also be used for the acquisition of other produce of the country.

Article 6.—This convention is ad referendum as regards the Argentine Government which will ask the Congress for the necessary sanction.

Article 7.—The sanction of Congress having been obtained as provided in the preceding article the credits opened at Buenos Aires by the Argentine Government shall be immediately available for British and French Governments.

In witness whereof we, duly authorized by our respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present convention in triplicate at Buenos Aires this fourteenth day of January, 1918.

(Seal) Reginald Tower.
(Seal) H. Pueyrredon.
(Seal) H. Jullemier.

This convention has been submitted to Congress attached to the following:—

Project of Law, to the Senate and Deputies, etc.

Article 1.—The Executive Power is authorized to open a credit with the Governments of France and Great Britain in accordance with the terms and conditions of the convention agreed upon between them for the purchase of the available balance of the harvest of wheat and other cereals.

Article 2.—For the purpose of the foregoing article the Executive Power can obtain the necessary funds from the Bank of the Nation and other local credit institutes, any legal dispositions governing the working of the Bank of the Nation contrary

to the realization of the beforementioned convention being hereby annuled for the purposes of this particular operation.

Article 3.—The Executive Power shall decide upon the means of giving effect to this law and the regulations, etc.

In the Message to Congress which accompanies this law and serves as a preamble to it, H.E. the President says:—

"It being one of the primary duties of the Executive Power to contribute, to the full extent of its faculties and its means, to the stimulus of the national labour in all its activities and developments, it has directed its action in the sense of assuring the greatest possible efficacy in results. In previous years, there existed, in addition to the natural misfortunes which diminished production, its defenceless situation, which permitted of the acquisition of the harvests at prices relatively absurd in relation to their value in Europe, thus prejudicing the legitimate results of the common effort, seeing that joint action was displayed neither privately nor in the exercise of the tutelary function of the state. The Executive Power, after having initiated a far-sighted policy of political economy, and after having contributed in manifest form to intensify agricultural labour, could not leave its results unprotected, particularly in the hours of exceptional difficulty which the world is to-day experiencing. As a first measure of protection, it decided to maintain the prohibition to export which it decreed in 1917, placing thus the new acquisitions under its control in order to assure to the present harvest a market in the best possible conditions, as is demonstrated by the convention which I have the honour to subjoin. The convention entered into with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy also has adhered, has been drawn up in such manner as to leave to commerce its natural liberty. It protects production by fixing a minimum price, calculated upon the cost value, and it established at the same time a price beyond the limits of which the acquiring Governments are not obliged to purchase, which would always imply a benefit to the country because it would signify that then there would be other purchasers at higher prices. Within these stipulated limits, the Governments of France and Great Britain undertake to acquire a surplus of wheat and other cereals of an appproximate quantity of two and a half million tons, with the obligation to export it before November 1, 1918. The Executive Power has not hesitated to accord the credit upon which this convention is based, given the high consideration and the traditional relationships which in all matters unite us to those countries. Hence it is that none of the articles of the convention contain sanctions inadequate to the high concept of the convention entered into on the basis of reciprocal assurances of a superior order. Furthermore the condition of our national credit permits of its realization without making any issue whatever of currency and without entering into operations foreign to the normal course of banking activities, whilst on the other hand it favours the circulation of money now immobile. The conditions arrived at are the result of lengthy deliberation in which both parties have made reciprocal concessions as regards their respective exigencies. Amongst them the rate of international exchange has been the subject of special attention. The Executive Power, in its design not to modify the exchanges by artificial means and having due regard at the same time to other analogous interests which might be affected, refused to establish a fixed rate, taking care only not to find itself prevented from drawing against the acquiring Government so that the exchanges, to-day favourable, might become adverse. With this object, it is established that the Government may draw against those of France and Great Britain when the exchange in favour of the Argentine Republic does not exceed 50 pence on England, and 5·60 francs on Paris. Thus, the country is protected against any unfavourable situation at the same time that the acquiring Governments are protected against the losses which would result from an immoderate difference in exchange, which, moreover, would be prejudicial to our produce. The balance resulting will be settled by those Governments in actual gold. It is arranged likewise that the Argentine Government shall not utilize these accounts in arbitrage operations on the United States so as not to prejudice the money market of that country. With the object of

giving greater facilities and at the same time favouring the placing of other articles of produce, it has been established that this loan may be utilized in the acquisition of other produce of the country which the acquiring Governments may require for their necessities. This convention, which at a moment of uncertainty, assures the placing of harvests, bringing to every one the tranquility longed for after two years of disappointment, solves fundamental difficulties: it provides shipping for the transport of the harvest, increases trade, thanks to the merchandise which those ships will bring us, with the resulting increase in customs revenue, and in internal traffic movement, and it will lower the prices of many products which at present are scarce, besides procuring the natural alleviation of difficult situations produced by abnormal circumstances. It fixes, moreover, the basis of an economic stability which we have hitherto lacked and promotes the awakening of new activities which the country calls for in its progress along the path of greatness. To these benefits must be added the concourse of the United States of America, which country has agreed to permit—due regard being had, as is natural, to its own necessities—the export of the coal necessary for Argentia's internal consumption, which has been suffering from the inconveniences of the prohibition adopted by that Government. In virtue of the foregoing considerations, the Executive Power hopes that your honours will grant the authority for giving effect, through the Banco de la Nacion and other local credit institutions, to the financial action indicated in the convention referred to, for which purpose a suitable Project of Law is attached."

It will be seen that the convention is not a contract of sale but rather a loan contract. The Argentine Government will put up a credit of two hundred million dollars gold for the purchase of grain. If the market prices go below $5.30, $2.97 and $6.37 per 100 kilogrammes for wheat, oats and linseed respectively, the obligation of the Argentine Government to advance money disappears. If, on the other hand, market prices exceed $6.37, $2.97 and $6.37 per kilogramme the obligation of the Allied Governments to purchase also ceases. The Argentine Government does not requisition any grain, neither does it impose any sort of obligation on holders. The Government lends a large sum of money for a period of two years or longer, at a fixed rate of interest, but it is entitled to draw on Europe for amounts not greater than the actual sums advanced, for the payment of the services of its public debt, loan obligations, administration expenses, etc., and always provided that the rates of exchange shall not pass certain limits.

The head of an important Argentine banking institution, when asked for an expression of opinion regarding the effects of the wheat convention, stated that "Apart from the moral obligation of the Argentine Republic to assist England and France in their finances so far as it can, the convention entered into by the Argentine Republic is from many points of view very satisfactory for the economic and other interests of the Republic, because it cheapens our produce to the English and French consumers by almost normalizing the exchanges. This is very important, because it assists us to compete in price with similar products of other exporting countries. It solves the important problem of shipping tonnage for our exports; it brings us ships with coal and other articles of which we are in urgent need. The minimum prices which it is undertaken to pay us for our produce, particularly as regards wheat, are not only very remunerative but also very satisfactory for the country; and last but not least, we place out at good interest and on good security a considerable proportion of the money which exists in excess in the country owing to various causes, and which it is not desired to place in the meantime in such other investments as are available. I make no mention of the political advantages, as they are sufficiently evident."

TAX ON EXPORTS.

The much discussed and much amended project of a tax on imports is now within sight of being sanctioned. It will be noticed from the terms of the wheat convention, that any export tax on wheat will have to be paid by the sellers and not by the British

and French Governments, prices mentioned in the convention being all f.o.b. The projected law as it stands to-day, reads as follows:—

Article 1.—Until December 31, 1918, the articles hereinafter enumerated shall pay an export duty, always provided their value, at the moment of settlement of the embarkment note or warehousing permit, as the case may be, shall be higher than the basic prices fixed in the present law. The tax shall be upon the increased value, 15 per cent, being charged on the difference between the appraisement and the basic prices established according to the following scale:—

	Unit. Kilos.	Basic Prices. $ Gold.
Cattle	1	45.99
Bran and pollars	1,000	23.71
Oats	1,000	29.32
Frozen and chilled beef	1,000	233.30
Frozen mutton	1,000	185.90
Jerked beef	1	0.2555
Horses	1	58.25
Dried ox hides	1,000	657.37
Quebracho logs	1,000	15.51
Butter	1	0.712
Salted ox hides	1,000	382.79
Preserved meat	1,000	314.60
Maize	1,000	27.63
Linseed	1,000	62.71
Goatskins	1	0.600
Barley	1,000	28.68
Wheat	1,000	45.08
Frozen offal	1,000	132.00
Wheat flour	1,000	76.69
Margarine and palmatine	1	0.180
Tallow and melted fat	1,000	166.98
Quebracho extract	1,000	75.00
Unwashed sheepskins	1,000	336.00
Unwashed wool from—		
Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes	1,000	600.60
Buenos Aires, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego	1,000	462.00
Santa Fé Córdoba and the territories of La Pampa, Rio Negro and Chubut	1,000	369.60
Mendoza, San Luis and other points	1,000	277.20

The duties upon canned meat and wheat flour shall be collected subject to a rebate of 50 per cent.

The zone of production of the wool, for the purpose of establishing the corresponding basic price and appraisement shall be proved by the presentation of the transit permit, waybill, or bill of lading in the manner which may be fixed by the executive power.

Article 2.—The appraisement of the products above enumerated shall be effected monthly in terms of gold currency by a committee presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of one delegate of the Ministry of Finance, one of the Ministry of Agriculture, a representative of the Argentine Rural Society, a representative of the "Sociedad Industrial Argentina," and one of the "Bolsa de Comercio," who shall at the same time establish specifically the tax payable in respect of each article or product. In order to determine the basic prices for the purposes of collecting the tax, the committee will take into account the market value of the articles or products, adding to them the expenses of production or elaboration, as the case may be, and these basic prices communicated to the customs houses will serve as the basis for the collection of the taxes. This committee will also be intrusted with the fixing of the basic prices and the appraisements for other articles or produce exported, which articles shall at once become subject to payment of the duty in the manner laid down in article 1.

Article 3.—The customs houses shall liquidate export duties subject to the appraisement ruling on the date on which the shipping note or warehouse permit was issued.

Article 4.—Produce or products of the country, the appraisement of which has not been specially fixed by the committee created by Article 2, shall pay on being exported, two per cent of the values attributed to them by the interested parties on the corresponding export permit. Articles which may not be exported without permission of the executive power, shall pay, on being shipped for abroad, a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Article 5.—The articles of produce or the products in this law, whatever their nature, may be transferred to warehouses or sheds approved for that purpose by the customs houses of the republic, whether transported by river, sea or land, always provided that at the moment of doing so the export duties to which they are subject, are paid. For this purpose, the interested parties shall present to the customs a stamped application showing the species, quality and quantity of the articles and the establishment or warehouse at which they are to be deposited. The application shall be dealt with in the manner laid down in Articles 494 to 500 of the Customs House Regulations with the sole difference that when returning the permit with the receipt of the warehouse owner, settlement will be made of the duties and of the charges incurred, and payment being made, the ticket shall be issued for the net quantity of produce which the depositor has the right to export free.

Article 6.—All operations carried out in produce or products of the country during the term of the present law, as also the warehouse certificates which may be issued in accordance with the facilities granted in the preceding article, must conform strictly to the dispositions of the customs regulations as regards the procedure and the penalties therein established.

Article 7.—The executive power is empowered to suspend provisionally the export of specified articles, whether of national production or imported, when reasons of internal nature so exact, with the obligation to submit to the approval of Congress whatever measures may have been adopted.

Article 8.—Merchandise or products the exportation which is prohibited by law or by decrees of the executive power found on board ship without the requisite permit from competent authorities, shall be confiscated on the facts being proved in the manner established by the customs regulations.

Article 9.—Exporters who can prove to the satisfaction of the executive power, by the exhibition of their contracts, commercial books, correspondence, or by other means, that they have purchased or re-sold for foreign account before September 20 last, produce or products not yet shipped shall be liable to a tax of only 3 per cent on the appraised value.

Article 10.—Proceeds of this tax shall go to general revenue.

Article 11.—Let this be communicated, etc.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

Barbados, January 30, 1918.

Grenada—conditions in 1916.

Grenada is one of the most prosperous as well as one of the most beautiful islands of the West Indies. It is however a small island, with an area of only 120 square miles and a population of about 72,000. A steady increase in the population has been going on for the last quarter of a century, in which time it has about doubled. There has also been a steady increase in the trade of the colony, which rose higher in 1916 than in any previous year. Both the imports, which were £343,437, and the exports, which

were £534,233, showed increase, making a total trade of £877,660 which constituted a record. The value of the imports was no doubt due to enhanced prices, but in the case of the exports the increase was due to greater quantities of agricultural produce of the island exported.

THE IMPORTS.

The value of the imports exceeded that of the previous year by over £80,000. This increase was made up approximately of £20,000 in foodstuffs, £60,000 in raw and manufactured goods, and £10,000 in miscellaneous articles. The principal increases came from the United Kingdom and the United States, and only a small relative increase from Canada and Newfoundland. The following table shows the import from these four countries for the years 1915 and 1916:—

	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	£90,436	£120,880
Canada	26,987	27,697
United States	86,632	128,882
Newfoundland	5,996	13,123

Flour.

The demand for imported foodstuffs generally and particularly of flour was on the increase until the outbreak of the war. The showing for 1914 was 35,000 bags valued at £40,000. In the two following years there was a falling off in quantity of about ten per cent each year, though the value remained about the same, namely £40,000. Up to 1913 the imports of flour from Canada were small, but in the following year some 8,700 bags were imported, of a value of £9,734. In 1916, however, this fell off considerably, only 4,300 bags being imported. The general decline in the import of flour, which no doubt is due to some extent to the war and to high prices, is also to be accounted for in the fact that efforts which have been largely successful have been made to induce the estates to plant up ground provisions, so that in fact less flour was required.

Fish.

More fish was imported and showed a higher value than in any recent year, the number of pounds exceeding one million and a quarter, at a value of £17,152, the bulk of the import coming from Newfoundland, the Canadian contribution having fallen off. It is a noticeable feature in this trade that Barbadoes, which formerly furnished the supply to Grenada, has practically dropped out of the business. The particulars of the import will be seen in the following statement:—

	1915.		1916.	
Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dried and salted ..lb.	855,895	£12,274	1,091,431	£15,348
Pickled	173,370	1,291	136,071	930
Canned	19,258	645	25,141	874
Total	1,048,523	£14,210	1,252,642	£17,152

Items Showing Decrease.

There was an increased import, so far at least as value is concerned, of over three-fourths of the classified articles. Decreases appear, however, in the quantities of the following articles of foodstuffs: flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, salt, spices, drugs and medicines, sugar, and some kinds of vegetables; in the value of the following manufactured goods: printed books, carriages and parts, cotton, ribbon, and furniture. There was a falling-off in value also in agricultural and other machinery, and manure. In pitch pine and shingles the decline amounted to about £3,000.

TRADE WITH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States has always been large, standing next to that of Great Britain, and valuing about two-fifths of the whole, whereas Canada has had relatively a very small amount of business, and that principally in imports. The following table will show the imports from Canada and the United States:—

Imports from Canada.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags, travelling and tool	.....	£ 46
Biscuit..lb.	2,321	83
Brooms and brushes..doz.	180	161
Butter..lb.	8,484	676
Motor cars..No.	11	796
Carriages	.....	22
Cheese..lb.	99	5
Coal..tons.	106	212
Cordage and twine..lb.	39,362	1,125
Fish, dried and salted.."	157,725	2,183
" canned.."	1,269	33
" pickled.."	51,458	300
Oats.."	1,186,747	5,358
Flour, wheaten.."	852,422	6,023
Beans and peas.."	3,974	41
Hardware	.....	29
Medicine and drugs	.....	195
Iron and manufactures of	.....	81
Milk, condensed..lb.	17,448	374
Oils..gal.	628	134
Painters' colours and materials..lb.	15,989	345
Paper	.....	279
Wood, pitch pine..ft.	3,728	36
" W.P. and spruce.."	1,155,106	8,390
" shingles..No.	474,650	408
" furniture	.....	152
" spars..No.	7	32
Parcel post	.....	95
Unenumerated	.....	81

Imports from the United States.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals and birds	.....	£ 395
Apparel	.....	2,361
Arms and ammunition	.....	50
Bags, travelling and tool	.....	66
Beer and ale..gal.	5,105	897
Biscuits..lb.	79,921	1,222
Books, printed	.....	87
Boots and shoes..doz.	1,627	5,208
Brooms and brushes.."	86	45
Butter..lb.	8,957	715
Candles.."	19,344	360
Caoutchouc	.....	750
Motor cars..No.	35	4,186
" parts	.....	1,838
Motor trucks..No.	1	635
Motor cycles.."	3	113
Carriages	.....	186
" parts	.....	258
Cattle and other animal foods	.....	2,263
Cement..tons.	655	2,084
Cheese..lb.	26,330	1,224
Chemicals	.....	461
China and porcelain	.....	241
Coal..tons.	624	1,242
Confectionery	.....	631
Cordage and twine..lb.	14,831	498
Cotton, piece-goods..yd.	351,101	6,612
" hosiery	.....	674
" other manufactures	.....	1,705
Cutlery	.....	31
Electrical apparatus	.....	173

Imports from the United States.—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried and salted..lb.	21,980	318
" canned.."	14,401	445
" pickled.."	18,613	137
Fruit..	.....	199
Glass and glassware..	.....	906
Corn..lb.	57,908	265
Oats.."	38,686	182
Flour.."	4,352,565	34,168
Cornmeal.."	130,012	695
Oatmeal.."	2,431	37
Pulse.."	10,644	133
Haberdashery and millinery..	.....	767
Hardware..	.....	1,877
Hats and bonnets..	.....	72
Hay and chaff..lb.	16,577	72
Lard.."	91,993	2,703
Leather manufactures (except boots and shoes)..	.....	153
Machinery, agricultural..	.....	345
" sewing machines..	.....	623
" other..	.....	321
Meat, canned..lb.	8,669	362
" bacon and ham.."	11,850	558
" salted or cured.."	319,560	6,647
Medicines and drugs..	.....	2,318
Metals, brass and manufactures of..	.....	39
" copper and manufactures of..	.....	27
" iron and manufactures of..	.....	3,748
" tin and manufactures of..	.....	229
Musical instruments..	.....	229
Oils, cotton seed..gal.	14,397	3,516
" kerosene.."	111,370	4,887
" gasolene.."	8,729	816
" other kinds.."	2,703	943
Oleo..lb.	156,472	4,320
Painters' colours.."	22,356	476
Paper..	.....	899
Perfumery..	.....	507
Saddlery and harness..	.....	108
Soap, fancy..lb.	2,063	115
" common.."	189,181	2,086
Stationery, other than paper..	.....	159
Stones and slates..	.....	115
Sugar, refined..lb.	318,839	4,386
Tobacco and snuff.."	61,289	1,400
Potatoes, English..	.....	456
Wood, pitch pine..ft.	2,300	21
" white pine and spruce.."	3,133	30
" shingles..No.	19,400	41
" furniture..	.....	613
" puncheons, empty..	.....	995
Wool manufactures..	.....	212
Unenumerated..	.....	4,286
Animal fats..lb.	3,805	78
Parcel post..	.....	1,369

INCREASED VALUE IN EXPORTS.

The exports valued £534,223, an increase of nearly £70,000 over 1915, and above the annual average of the decade by about £150,000.

Cocoa and Spices.

The cultivation of cocoa, which may be taken as the chief industry of the island, is continuing to receive the greatest share of attention, as is evidenced in the increasingly large crop each year. In 1907 some 60,000 bags were gathered, and by gradual steps this figure rose to nearly 77,000 last year. The Department of Agriculture reports that the prospect for the coming year is equally promising, though the return may not be any greater. The spice crop, which is chiefly nutmegs and mace, was also

a satisfactory one in 1916, and on the whole fair market prices were realized. The coming crop also promises well. The following table, which gives the export of these two products for the past six years, will show the prosperity of these two leading industries:—

Year.	Cocoa. Bags.*	Spices. Lbs.
1911	67,144	1,220,070
1912	70,082	1,328,365
1913	63,456	1,372,940
1914	65,510	1,674,286
1915	62,166	1,940,965
1916	76,980	1,920,000

* Bags calculated at 180 pounds.

Cotton and Limes.

The cotton industry shows no improvement, but owing to the fact that the price of cotton ruled high, the return was greater than in the previous year, netting £14,543. The cultivation of limes continues to receive the attention of the Agricultural Department, which reports that during the year a large number of young lime plants were set out, and quite a number of young trees had now reached the bearing period. Expressing the various products in terms of barrels of fruit, the increase will be seen in the fact that in 1914 the return was under 3,000 barrels, and has now reached 27,000. The details of the exports of lime products in the last three years will be seen in the following statement:—

Article.	1914. Gal.	1914. Value.	1915. Gal	1915. Value.	1916. Gal.	1916. Value.
Raw juice	....	....	31,615	£5,048	150,525	£13,233
Concentrated juice	2,375	£1,372	3,950	1,353	7,500	1,253*
Green limes	....	3	.....	.....	.....	—
Otto of limes	....	....	.....	6	.....	—
Total	....	£1,375	.....	£6,407	.....	£14,486

* These figures are exceedingly low. The value of 7,500 gallons of normal concentrated juice for the period under review would more closely approximate £2,600.

Ground Provisions and Vegetables.

The Agricultural Department reports that "the present local economic conditions caused by the war are giving rise to a greater activity in the cultivation of local foodstuffs, and it will be of great value to the colony if this situation results in permanent improvement in the industry." In this respect Grenada has shown greater prudence than some of the other colonies, in which there is now a scarcity in the local food supply. The planters evidently foresaw the difficulties that might arise later on in obtaining imported foodstuffs, and planted up sufficient quantities of vegetables and ground provisions. During the year, therefore, there has been a plentiful supply of local foodstuffs. The crop of Indian corn has also been satisfactory. Potatoes have been plentiful, together with bananas and breadfruit. Prices in the local market have remained at a fairly high level, owing to the increased consumption and to a lesser import in some lines. The colony is to be congratulated in taking timely measures to supply its own foods, the difficulties of importation having so greatly increased.

Principal Articles Exported.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the colony during the years 1915 and 1916:—

Exports.

Articles.	1915. Quantity.	1915. Value.	1916. Quantity.	1916. Value.
Animals and birds, living	.....	£ 866	.....	£ 810
Cocoa, raw ..cwt.	120,402	402,394	109,772	449,944
Cotton, raw "	3,293	8,494	3,116	14,543
Eggs ..doz.	1,731	54	1,232	31
Fruit, fresh	.....	390	.....	337
Cocoanuts ..No.	33,393	89	22,488	46
Lime juice, raw ..gal.	25,515	6,313	150,525	13,233
" concentrated "	250	87	7,500	1,253
Hides ..lb.	21,393	499	4,103	477
Copra ..cwt.	148	154	438	275
Seeds, cotton "	8,841	1,979	6,033	1,545
Shells, turtle ..lb.	374	315	320	214
Kola nuts ..cwt.	139	88	287	272
Mace "	2,162	16,998	2,312	16,873
Nutmegs "	13,923	25,319	14,520	31,947
Wood and timber—				
Mahogany ..cu. ft.	1,598	81	986	50
Other kinds	.....	341	.....	199
Wood, manufactured	.....	290	.....	392

AUSTRALIA.

Report of Commercial Agent for New South Wales.

(*Mr. B. Millin.*)

Sydney, N.S.W., January 29, 1918.

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Since the opening of the new year, business has been very good in Sydney. This is doubtless due to the fact that a great deal of money has become payable on account of the wool appraisements. Usually this money is payable about September, but this year, owing to various causes, valuations were not commenced until December. Investments opened with an active business, and there was a noticeable tendency to improvement in prices on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

A firm demand exists for most classes of general merchandise, but shortage of stocks, together with high prices, preclude a large turnover. The outlook for supplies from overseas is becoming more and more uncertain, and merchants are content to keep what stocks they have for distribution to regular customers.

The demand for heavy metals continues and high prices have to be offered to holders to part with their stocks. The basic prices of steel plate on the spot is nominally about £65 to £70 per ton.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

Some interesting remarks on the present position and the future prospects of the electrical industry in Australia were made by the president of the New South Wales section of the Electrical Association of Australia at the annual meeting held recently. He stated that the war had given a great impetus to the manufacture in Australia of electrical apparatus and that large orders had been placed locally which would other-

wise have gone abroad. Had the firms been quite prepared to execute the orders they would have received a much larger volume of work.

There is a distinct field for "electrical manufacture" and in the development in New South Wales of the large electric-chemical and electro-thermic industries requiring a steady supply of power. It is probable that eventually the water powers of the state will be brought into operation in spite of the fact that coal is very plentiful, of excellent quality, and cheap—from 15 to 20 shillings per ton.

Large water powers can be developed economically for the purpose of establishing manufactures, and the result of investigations show that 100,000 kilowatts could be delivered on the sea-coast line, derived from the power of the mountain ranges of the state.

This would enable producers to manufacture all products of the electric furnace, including not only steel, but carborundum and alundum as abrasives, graphite for electrodes, and the preparation of lubricants, calcium carbide for lighting, and the preparation of cyanide for fertilizers, alkali for all purposes, and in all probability aluminum.

There being no alternative—delivery being required soon—orders for electrical machinery have been placed with local manufacturers at exceptionally high prices.

When the war is over, however, the position will be altered. Active competition from established works abroad will be intensified owing to many manufacturing countries making a bid for the trade. Local factories will not be in a position for some years to manufacture on a large scale, and the only way of meeting this competition will be to impose a heavy protective duty or by reducing the cost of labour. A reduction of wages, however, is very unlikely.

WEIGHT OF BALES OF WOOL.

New regulations have just been issued by the authorities as to the weights of bales of wool. Hitherto the customary regulations were that a bale of greasy wool, to be recognizable as a shippable parcel of wool, should weigh not less than 200 pounds, and a bale of scoured wool at least 100 pounds, in each case the gross weight of the bale to determine the regulation. The new regulation is that in future, to be recognized as a regular parcel, a bale of greasy wool must weigh not less than 225 pounds gross, and a bale of scoured not less than 150 pounds gross. Under the weights mentioned parcels of wool will be regarded as irregular packages.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Report of Commercial Agent.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

Christiania, Norway, January 31, 1918.

ARTIFICIAL CLAY.

An Important Norwegian Invention.

There is now being formed at Christiania a stock company for the utilization of the methods of the sculptor, Mr. Magelssen for the production of artificial clay, which can be burnt over metals, so that the clay and the metal form one body; or the clay may be burnt over wood or other combustible materials. Mr. Magelssen has worked for about 40 years with his method and has obtained results, which, if they fulfil their promise, may revolutionize the clay industry. While there has previously been produced from clay crockery and porcelain, concrete and armed concrete, it will now be

possible to also produce armed tile. The new material, according to a number of recommendations from authoritative quarters, has a great value for the sculpture industry and for the manufacturing of large articles and articles of such a form, that they cannot be produced from common clay. It is expected, however, that the new material will obtain its greatest importance in the electrical industry.

COD-ROE BAKED INTO BREAD.

On account of the present shortage of bread-stuffs in Norway, several means are being tried in order to make the grain and flour stocks in hand last as long as possible. Of the trials, which have taken place, it appears that one of the best things to mix into the bread-dough is cod-roe, of which there is also at present a great surplus, since the canners cannot procure tin for cans, so the usual canning of the roe is very restricted. It has been found that 20 per cent of cod roe to 80 per cent of flour is a most suitable mixture. The bread baked from this mixture looks very nice and tastes pleasant, so it is by many people preferred to common bread. Besides it is very nourishing, and it does not get hard and dry as quickly as common bread.

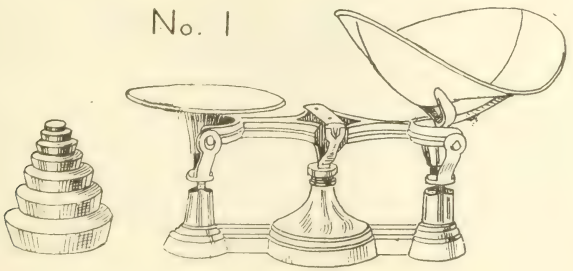
DEMAND FOR SCALES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following information and illustrations regarding a demand in South Africa for counter and movable platform scales have been forwarded by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of January 17, 1918.

There has been a considerable demand on the part of importers regarding the possibility of supply from Canada in counter and movable platform scales.

During the past three years, only one Canadian manufacturer of scales made inquiries *re* possibility of export, and owing to other work in hand after information had been submitted, decided to withdraw.

The following illustrations show the class of scale in general use, that is, the scale sold by the jobber to the average trader. The prices submitted are all pre-war and while they serve as a guide, should not be accepted as final, under present conditions. If Canadian manufacturers have scales similar to these to offer, catalogues and present f.o.b. price should be submitted to this office with full information *re* packing.



The above illustration (No. 1), is for a good selling line in 16-pound capacity. The price without weights was $9 and with iron weights $11.75, both quotations subject, pre-war, to a 40 per cent discount.

Funnel scoops are very popular with all counter scales; when supplied with this scale the extra price was $1.50, in brass or tin.

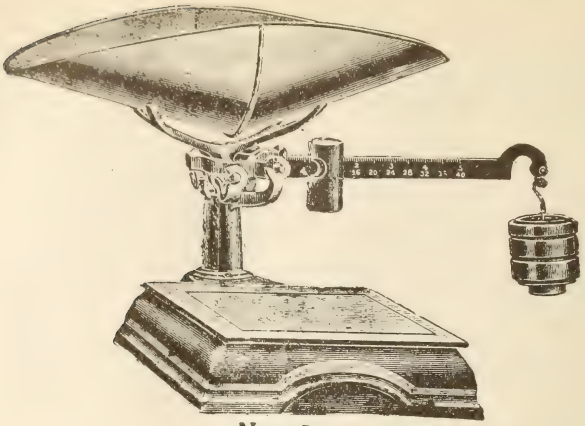
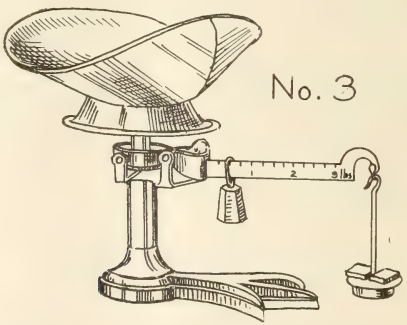


Illustration No. 2 is perhaps the best selling counter scale in South Africa, because it is used for weighing by either the scoop or platform. The capacity is from ½-ounce to 240 pounds. Both single and double beams are imported, the single beam in much the larger quantities. Pre-war, the single beam, Japanned, sold at $6.50, less 40 per cent and 10 per cent. Size of platform 10½ inches by 13½ inches. For funnel shape scoop, the extra charge is $1.



The No. 3 illustration is for a good selling line for grocer's trade. The capacity of this scale is 62 by ½ ounce. The base is solid brass and steel pivot, regularly graduated 3 pounds by ½ ounce. The single beam with scoop sold pre-war at $5, subject to a discount of 40 per cent and 10 per cent For this and other scales extra strong packing is required and when the case is iron strapped an extra charge of 10 cents net is made.

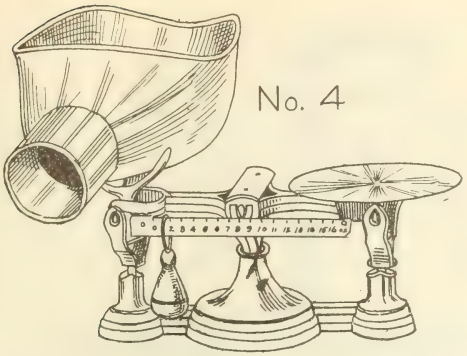
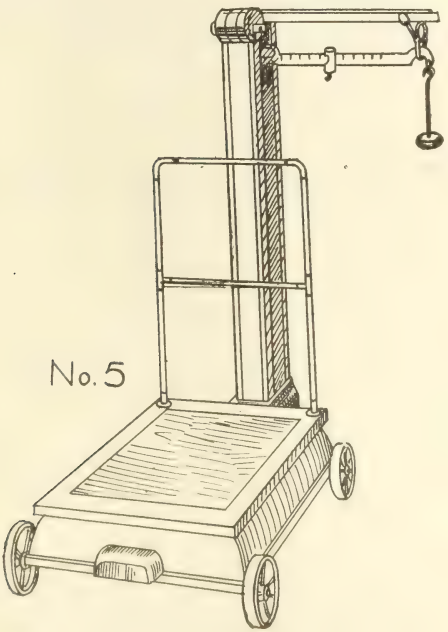
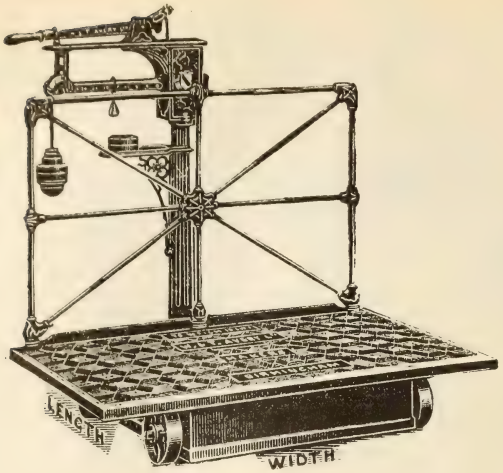


Illustration No. 4 is for a better grade grocer's trip scale; this class of scale is a good seller. It is made and imported in three sizes, 8-pound, 12-pound and 16-pound, the 8-pound and 12-pound in small quantities and the 16-pound scale in good numbers. The 16-pound scale with tin scoop was sold at pre-war $14.25, less 50 per cent and 10 per cent, weights included from ½-ounce up. This scale is bright finish and highly decorated; when supplied with brass funnel scoop, the charge is $1.25 extra, net.



The illustration No. 5 is for a portable platform scale with bag rack. This scale is sold in several sizes, the best sellers 400 and 600-pound capacity. The pre-war price for the 600-pound size was $25, less 50 per cent and 10 per cent The size of platform for the 600-pound scale is 16 by 23 inches. Attention is drawn to the fact that these portable platform scales for this country must have bag rack.



No. 6.

The portable weighing machine illustrated as No. 6 is a pattern supplied to this country by both English and American manufacturers. The movable scale is a good seller. It is sold in sizes from 3 to 20 hundredweight. The big selling sizes are 800, 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. The sizes of platform for these sizes are 30 by 46 inches, 32 by 50 inches, 34 by 52 inches, these three sizes are mounted on four wheels.

These machines are constructed entirely of iron and must have bag rail. They are fitted with relieving apparatus to prevent wear on mechanism, when loading or unloading.

MARKET FOR WHEELBARROWS, SCRAPERS, ETC., IN BRADFORD.

(*Consul Augustus E. Ingram, Bradford, England, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Although such articles as trucks, skids, and push carts are used to a large extent here, there appears to be no inclination to import any from the United States, inasmuch as local manufacturers can and do supply adequately the demand. However, it is believed that a fair trade could be done in wheels, brackets, castors, and similar parts if prices are satisfactory and deliveries reasonably quick.

With respect to the introduction of wheelbarrows, American makes are well known and in favour among English dealers. They are usually imported knocked down. It appears, however, that English contractors and dealers as well as workmen prefer wooden handles or shafts to be hollowed out like the English ones to afford a comfortable grip.

Although many import restrictions now in force act as a deterrent to importers, connections for the sale or distribution of wheelbarrows, scrapers, and similar earth-handling and grading articles would be of great value during the period of national reconstruction in England after the war, when many large undertakings and construction projects are to be carried out.

CANADIAN APPLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, January 14, 1918.

The second shipment of 1916 Canadian apples arrived on ss. *Benin* last week. The whole consignment was in the very best condition and the cold storage was perfect.

The apples from British Columbia were all "Jonathans," and were perfect in colour, quality, packing and grading.

The eastern fruit was all from Nova Scotia and perfect in every way. This shipment consisted of Wageners, Ben Davis, and Golden Russets.

Owing to late arrival, the prices realized were only an average of 17s. 6d. a box, which under present freight conditions means a clearing at about cost price.

APPROVED LIST OF JAPANESE IMPORTERS.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of lists of importing firms in Japan which have been officially approved. Canadian firms desiring to export to Japan such goods as are not otherwise forbidden from being exported from Canada, should communicate with the department, where necessary, to obtain information as to whether their proposed consignees are on the approved lists or not.

A complete list of these firms cannot be furnished, but information will be given as to whether the names of specific firms are on the said lists or not. (Reference file No. 20536.)

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1917.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

London, Eng., January 18, 1918.

As a preliminary to any consideration of prices, it is necessary to emphasize the effect of the increasing intervention of the Government in regulating the prices of foodstuffs and other important basic supplies, whereby by the end of 1917 practically every staple commodity was under complete Government control.

Indeed in the case of many foodstuffs and similar articles of prime importance, the Government has assumed the purchase, shipping, distribution, and selling prices both wholesale and retail.

That this control has been the subject of severe criticism from many quarters is to be expected, but while it is unavoidable that the action has created hardships for certain branches of trade and caused inconvenience to others, the policy has worked

well upon the whole and is so far justified that it is quite certain that the prices of most of the articles controlled would have been very much higher if the Government had not intervened.

While the value of almost every commodity has experienced a heavy advance during the twelve months, it is clear that the rise has been regulated mainly by supply and demand, and it is due to deficiencies resulting from decreased means of transportation or diminished production.

Wholesale Prices.

It was mentioned earlier that the Board of Trade and several journalistic and other authorities keep records of wholesale and in some cases also retail prices, for purposes of comparison. These differ to some extent in detail, owing to the fact that each expert varies somewhat in the composition of the grouping which he adopts for purposes of classification. The basis of each system is, however, under general headings, food, minerals, textiles and miscellaneous.

It would appear that in comparison with 1916, wholesale prices of principal commodities were from 28 to 30 per cent higher than in the preceding year, while the rise since 1913 has amounted to 105 to 108 per cent.

In respect to the increase over 1916 alone, the average advances have been about 10 per cent in minerals (which have come very directly under Government supervision); 50 per cent in textiles (resulting mainly from the phenomenal advance in the price of cotton; 30 per cent in food; and from 25 to 30 per cent in miscellaneous sundries.

According to the Board of Trade computation and grouping, the rise in prices in the different groups since 1913 has been coal and metals, 97 per cent; textiles (raw materials), 100 per cent; food, drink and tobacco, 109 per cent; miscellaneous, 134 per cent.

Retail Prices.

According to the *Labour Gazette* the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food, on January 1, 1917, was about 87 per cent above those of July, 1914, and on January 1, 1918, the corresponding increase was 106 per cent; so that the total increase during the year amounted to about 19 per cent on the prices of July, 1914, or about 10 per cent on those of January, 1917.

As an illustration of the restricting effect of Government control, it should be noted that almost the whole of the increase took place between January 1 and July 1, or before the food controller took the action which has resulted in the control of the distribution and fixing of price of almost every article of food, since which time the percentage has only advanced from 104 to 106.

It is stated that between January 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918, the advance of the percentage increase from July, 1914, was greatest with bacon, eggs and fish; while for bread, flour and potatoes a net decrease was reported. In bacon the increase was nearly continuous throughout the year and amounted to 9d. a pound. The fresh egg, after declining from 3½d. in January to a minimum of 2d. in April, had risen to 4d. by December. Almost the whole of the increase in the price of fish occurred during the autumn, in which connection it might be mentioned that the food controller now announces a list of fixed prices for the sale of fish.

Bread rose from 10d. for 4 pounds in January to 11½d. in May, where it remained until the introduction of the subsidized 9d. loaf in September. The movements of flour were practically similar. Potatoes, the shortage of which was so felt during the winter, ranged from 10½d. to 7¾d. per 7 pounds in the first half of 1917, but resulting from the heavy crop the price has fallen to between 6½d. to 7d.

The price of British meat increased by about 3¾d. per pound during the first half of the year, but by the end this was reduced to about 1½d. above that of twelve months earlier. In the case of imported meat the increase in the summer and the subsequent decrease were both less than with British meat.

Similarly, owing to shortage of supplies, the average price of tea rose from 2s. 4d. in January to about 3s. 2d. at the end of November, since when there has been a slight reduction. Milk, after averaging 5½d. a quart from January to September, began to advance until 7d. was reached at the end of the year. Butter fluctuated considerably during the first half of the year, but since August 1 great scarcity has been experienced, and the price has been increased by 5d. Supplies of margarine have also been far below the demand, with the result that its price rose from 9d. per pound on January 1 to a maximum of 1s. 0½d. on July 1, and most rigid control has only resulted in a fractional reduction. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the food controller anticipates a decided improvement in supplies of margarine resulting from increased production in this country, for which arrangements have been made. Cheese rose by 4d. between January and June, but Government control has now reduced the price to within 1½d. of that of a year ago.

The following table reproduced from the *Labour Gazette* shows for each of the above articles the average percentage increase in retail prices at January 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918, in comparison with July, 1914:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914.

Article.	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).		Small Towns and Villages.		United Kingdom.	
	Jan. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.
Beef, British—						
Ribs	66	78	62	83	64	81
Thin flank	93	107	74	95	84	101
Beef, chilled or frozen—						
Ribs	90	120	81	113	85	116
Thin flank	107	152	96	122	101	137
Mutton, British—						
Legs	61	75	57	78	59	77
Breast	96	101	73	84	84	92
Mutton, frozen—						
Legs	90	142	83	126	86	134
Breast	127	169	117	154	122	162
Bacon (streaky)	60	147	53	130	56	139
Fish	155	223	108	169	131	196
Flour	84	50	93	54	88	52
Bread	79	57	68	52	73	54
Tea	51	98	50	90	51	98
Sugar (granulated)	173	194	167	185	170	189
Milk	59	103	54	96	57	99
Butter—						
Salt	70	106	71	105	71	105
Fresh	72	102	74	105	73	103
Cheese	74	91	75	91	75	91
Margarine	25	71	25	61	25	66
Eggs (fresh)	179	252	171	233	175	242
Potatoes	138	51	105	23	122	37
All above articles (weighted percentage increase)	91	111	83	102	87	106

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The following notes on events of current interest in Peru and Ecuador have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile:—

Peru.

PERUVIAN NATIONAL MINING CONGRESS.

A National Mining Congress has been held in Lima for the purpose of studying ways and means of keeping Peru abreast of the times, and the securing of her proper position in the front rank of mining countries.

Recommendations have been made to the Department of Industry to issue publications of Peruvian Mining Propaganda in English.

Mr. Oscar Victor Salomon moved the following resolution:—

"The National Mining Congress deems advisable active propaganda abroad, with reference to the mining riches of Peru, as a means of stimulating the investment of foreign capital in our Republic."

Mr. Salomon who was formerly Peruvian Consul in Cardiff, in moving the above resolution, pointed out the large customs revenue which is contributed solely by three foreign enterprises in Peru as follows:—

Cerro de Pasco Mining Co. and Morococha Mining Co...	£300,000 (P)
Backus and Johnston Co..	90,000
International Petroleum Co..	90,000

These enterprises alone also provide employment for thirteen thousand Peruvian citizens.

For the protection of the smaller establishments, a Mining Bank is recognized as indispensable. A bill was therefore introduced forthwith in the National Congress by the well-known member Mr. Lisandro Proano, asking for the establishment of a State National Mining Bank, with a capital of a million pounds, with power to increase the capital as or when required. The capital to be taken from the general revenue, but more especially from the direct proceeds of the mining industry taxation.

One of the principal objects of the bank will be the establishment of a national foundry and refinery, with metallurgical office for the refining by the electrolitic system (or any other more up to date) in the port of Callao or Ancon.

The bank will charge for expenses of refining and separating minerals which it is proposed to export, charging the current prices charged abroad.

The mining export statistics show that in 1917 the total production of copper, lead and silver in bars amounted to 41,428,139 kilogrammes, and 21,870,024 kilogrammes of ores. Considering that the former costs abroad £9 per 1,000 kilogrammes for refining and the latter £14, it is made forcibly apparent to the Peruvian that his country is contributing to the income of the foreign refiner some £679,042 annually without counting the many other expenses of freights, insurance, commissions, etc.

This bill has been unanimously approved by Congress, and also a motion by the mover of the bill, recommending the sending of capable engineers to the United States to study the establishment of electrolitic refining and to prepare schemes forthwith.

The question of motive power, which was fully gone into, elicited the following facts relative to the available hydraulic reserves of the country.

The currents of the coast comprised in the western slopes, even during the most extreme droughts, represent a force of four million horse-power (4,000,000 h.p.). which by careful regulation can be increased to twenty-one millions (21,000,000 h.p.).

Of this at the present time there is only a matter of some twenty-two thousand being utilized (22,000 h.p.). There is therefore at least three million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand horse-power going begging.

Mr. Eduardo Paz Soldan moved the urgent necessity for railway construction in the development of the mineral wealth of the country and of the use of a standard guage throughout the Republic.

An effort to get the Congress pledged to a scheme of taxation of mineral exports is reported to have failed.

Speaking at a reception given to the members of the Congress by the Sociedad de Ingenieros, Mr. Ricardo Tizon y Bueno, one of the most capable engineers in Peru and one of the prime movers of the Congress, drew some interesting comparisons:—

Calling attention to the native lack of energy, he quoted as a "proof of the small potential economy of the nation, that Peru's foreign commerce amounts to only twenty-five million pounds, on say eight times less than Argentina, four times less than Brazil, and less than half that of Chile."

"As to the position of Peru as a mining country," continued Mr. Tizon y Bueno, "it is inferior to that of Chile, which is the first in importance as a mining country in South America, and very little better than Bolivia, which stands third in importance."

Ecuador.

Important progressive works are being executed in this Republic amongst which is the construction of the long talked of railway from Quito to Esmeraldas, which was commenced on the first of July, 1916, under the direction of a committee of gentlemen chosen by the government.

Survey and levels are progressing over a hundred kilometres and the line is being prepared as rapidly as possible, some twenty-five kilometres being ready for the rails.

The principal trouble which the government has to face is the acquisition of rails, rolling stock, etc., which is at present so difficult to obtain.

This railway is of great importance, as it will unite the mountains of the interior with the Pacific ocean traversing the fertile Esmeraldas region, with its enormous production of coffee, cacao, and the best class of tobacco in Central America.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Documents for Nicaragua.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

BILL OF LADING REGULATIONS.

Instructions issued on September 1, 1917, by the collector-general of customs of Nicaragua as customs administrative circular No. 83 embody some of the principal provisions of the United States bill of lading law, the object being to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the two countries. In addition to the general statement of the principles, the circular contains, says the United States consul at Corinto, instructions to the collectors of customs not to deliver goods covered by a direct bill of lading to anyone except the consignee named therein, unless the goods are consigned to a commission house and are evidently intended for another person, who presents the bill of lading properly endorsed. As to bills of lading "to order," it is provided that the insertion of the name of a person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit the negotiability nor give the ultimate consignee the right to claim the goods unless he presents a properly endorsed bill of lading. As in the United States, bills of lading must be made out to the order of a named person and not simply "to order." The other provisions of the circular are intended to conform the practice in Nicaragua to that in the United States under the Federal bill of lading law.

PRESENTATION OF SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

In connection with the bill of lading regulations it is well to notice that consular invoices are required for all shipments of goods, including those by parcel post, when the value is $50 or over. In addition, certificates of origin must be presented for any goods for which reductions in duty are claimed. The penalty for failure to produce the consular invoices when required is a fine of $1, in addition to an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of the duties on the goods, if dutiable, or 50 per cent of their value if free from duty. Ordinarily failure to present the bill of lading will result in the imposition of a fine equal to the value of the goods, but if the manifest shows to whom the goods are consigned, delivery may be secured under sufficient bond to guarantee the presentation of the shipping documents at a later date. Six months will then be allowed in which to secure the bill of lading from any part of the world, the period for securing consular invoices being three months from North and South America and five months from other parts of the world.

Field for Office Equipment in Wales.

(Consul M. K. Moorhead, Swansea, United States Commerce Reports.)

There is no active or apparent demand for safe cabinets, or other modern office equipment in the Swansea district. Dealers in office specialties state that they have never had requests for such articles. These dealers, however, are very conservative, and will not put any article into stock until there is a demand for it. It is probable that a good market could be created for modern office equipment, if the value and labour-saving qualities of American office specialties could be brought to the attention of the leading business men.

An Important Manufacturing Centre.

At present such well-known office specialties as sectional bookcases, upright and vertical sectional filing cases, cards for index filing, and safe cabinets are unobtainable in Swansea, although the city is a thriving manufacturing centre with a population of 120,000, an annual export trade valued at $47,000,000, and an import trade of $19,000,000. Many very wealthy mercantile houses are located in Swansea, and these firms might be induced to put modern equipment into their offices, if it could be shown that such equipment would increase the efficiency of their business. The British merchant or manufacturer is making every effort to increase efficiency, to reduce the cost of production, and to add to productive power. New methods, new machinery, and new equipment are being rapidly adopted. The old conservative methods are giving way, and there is no doubt that the local houses will be willing to install modern devices in their offices to the same extent that they have adopted labour-saving devices for their factories.

Value of Goods Should be Shown.

To obtain any trade in office equipment in Swansea, it will be necessary for American manufacturers to bring the practical value of such equipment to the knowledge of local business men. Illustrative pamphlets might be sent out from a London agency with good results.

Opening for Windmills in the Dominican Republic.

(Export World and Commercial Intelligence.)

The United States Consul at Puerto Plata reports that there are not more than twelve windmills in use in his consular district, which has an area of over 10,000 square miles and about 300,000 inhabitants. At present rainwater is either stored in tanks and used as required, or water is drawn from the streams in buckets. As nearly the entire population of the district is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and among whom are many prosperous farmers, it would seem that there should be a good opening there for windmills. This business cannot be obtained, however, through catalogues or correspondence. In order to secure the best results it would be advisable to advertise extensively in Spanish in the local newspapers and send an expert to demonstrate the uses and advantages of windmills. Such a man could work in conjunction with an agent who should be located in Santiago de los Caballeros, the trade centre of the northern half of the Dominican Republic. It would be advisable to erect a model windmill in the outskirts of Santiago which is much frequented by farmers, to be used for demonstration purposes. The duty on windmills, according to schedule 892 of the Dominican customs tariff, is 5 per cent ad valorem. All indications point to the rapid development of this rich and almost unexploited country, and it is worthy the attention of every manufacturer interested in extending his foreign trade.

Production of an Incombustible Celluloid in Japan.

(Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, United States Commerce Reports.)

Correspondence received indicates that a considerable degree of interest has been aroused in the United States in the non-combustible substitute for celluloid which has been invented by a professor in a Japanese university, and for the manufacture of which a company has been organized. The factory buildings are now in course of construction, and it is planned to begin in April of this year, or soon after, the manufacture of waterproof cloth, and composition tiles, buttons, and insulators. As soon as machinery ordered in the United States arrives, the manufacture of imitation leather, linoleum, stained glass, marble, lacquers, and varnishes will be started. Patent rights have been obtained for the process in Japan and have been applied for in Great Britain, France, and the United States. Of the twenty-one patents applied for in this country, eleven have actually been granted, under date of November 6, 1917, and bear serial numbers 1245818 and 1245975 to 1245984, inclusive.

While not perfectly fireproof, this product requires considerable heat to kindle it and burns very slowly.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending March 22, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	199,071	242,699	44,962		486,732
Consolidated Elevator Co.	69,045	155,749	36,366	80,705	342,665
Empire Elevator Co	136,109	505,609	119,137	84,102	844,957
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	458,384	112,608	52,975		623,967
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	44,734	69,757	21,629	64,773	200,895
G.T. Pacific	446,509	829,322	198,258	174,625	1,648,714
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	330,536	881,464	137,095		1,349,095
Fort William Elevator Co.	62,797	307,004	86,124	38,583	494,508
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	47,999	71,972	14,527		134,498
Northwestern Elevator Co.	74,563	23,219	11,379		109,161
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,448,754	1,340,086	539,330	140,944	3,469,114
D. Horn & Co.	11,303	30,806	2,764	39,087	83,960
Canadian Government Elevator	165,340	116,428	45,060	66,902	393,730
Thunder Bay	395,631	584,909	131,755	21,395	1,133,690
Davidson & Smith	142,341	288,118	65,086		495,545
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	667,817	260,369	54,292	106,663	1,089,141
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	7,393,601	5,820,119	1,560,739	817,781	15,592,240
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	809,026	1,677,796	46,624	16,216	2,549,662
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	332,610	1,203,920	20,320	9,334	1,566,184
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	160,303	851,095	71,659	2,504	1,085,561
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,214	143,274	2,725		156,213
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,312,153	3,876,085	141,328	28,054	5,357,620
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	62,577	27,457			90,034
Midland Elevator Co.	1,930	214,441	40,113		256,484
Tiffin, G.T.P	71,533	53,683	7,327		132,543
Port McNicol	1,511,420	857,192	236,715		2,605,327
Collingwood	18,667				18,667
Goderich—					
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	228,931				228,931
Elevator & Transit Co.	83,921	59,244	36,173		179,338
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		18,768			18,768
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	191,951	375,574	7,575		575,100
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	114,395	136,064	47,282	3,471	301,212
" " No. 2.	3,295	41,722	8,372		53,389
Montreal Warehousing Co.		3,447			3,447
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	85,798	171,045	3,750		260,593
West St. John, N.B.	201,636	414,032	66,812		682,480
Halifax, N.S	303,026				303,026
Total Public Elevators	2,879,080	2,372,669	454,119	3,471	5,709,339
Total quantity in store	11,584,834	12,068,873	2,156,186	849,306	26,659,199

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and afloat, on March 22, 1918, with comparisons for three years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
March 22, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	4,701,733	8,198,639	12,900,372
Interior terminals	1,312,153	4,045,467	5,357,620
Public elevators in the East	2,879,080	2,830,259	5,709,339
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	11,584,834	15,074,365	26,659,199
March 23, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,462,646	13,487,897	36,950,543
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,824,418	2,750,199	7,574,617
Public elevators in the East	2,472,021	3,415,648	5,887,669
Total	30,848,330	19,755,075	50,603,405
March 24, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	25,528,440	12,162,513	37,690,953
Afloat terminals	2,447,386	974,311	3,421,697
Interior terminals	6,306,584	1,543,942	6,850,526
Public elevators in the East	3,897,418	3,241,271	7,138,689
Total	37,179,828	17,922,037	55,101,865
March 25, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	7,679,814	4,297,091	11,976,905
Afloat terminals	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	900,318	685,681	1,585,999
Public elevators in the East	1,895,728	1,992,215	3,887,943
Afloat	113,441		113,441
Total	10,872,433	6,974,987	17,847,420
March 26, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	11,905,604	9,344,009	21,249,613
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Interior terminals	2,665,027	2,541,290	5,206,317
Public elevators in the East	110,719		110,719
Afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	18,764,980	15,195,359	33,960,339

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East, for the Week ended March 22, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat Grades—				
No. 1 Hard	14,303	977	49,789	65,069
No. 1 Northern	1,393,973	472,711	830,509	2,697,193
No. 2 "	718,510	224,079	550,183	1,492,772
No. 3 "	630,725	93,253	438,781	1,161,759
No. 4 Wheat	209,131	125,634	593,562	928,327
No. 5 "	160,631	65,844	175,064	401,589
No. 6 "	660,406	53,814	12,569	726,789
Other	914,004	276,841	228,623	1,419,468
Totals	4,701,733	1,312,153	2,879,080	8,892,966
	2,691,860	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats Grades—				
No. 1 C. W	2,259	5,113	.....	7,372
No. 2 "	451,875	797,954	836,956	2,086,785
No. 3 "	396,568	299,864	94,825	782,257
Ex. No. 1 Feed	825,781	1,003,191	366,909	2,197,881
No. 1 Feed	1,480,337	531,131	222,101	2,233,569
No. 2 "	1,342,750	256,798	79,761	1,679,419
Other	1,320,449	989,034	772,107	3,081,590
Totals	5,820,119	3,876,085	2,372,669	12,068,873
Barley Grades—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	8,747	12,524
No. 3 C.W	368,950	30,375	97,545	496,870
No. 4 "	898,931	30,971	128,195	1,058,897
Feed	64,505	8,323	4,950	77,778
Rejected	158,622	.....	40,507	199,129
Other	65,594	71,659	173,375	310,988
Totals	1,560,739	141,328	454,119	2,156,186
Flax Grades—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	607,979	9,857	3,471	621,307
No. 2 C.W	152,369	10,185	.....	162,554
No. 3 "	32,811	2,657	.....	35,468
Rejected	.....	.....	.....	—
Other	24,622	5,355	.....	29,977
Totals	817,781	28,054	3,471	849,306
Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total quantity in store	15,592,240	5,357,620	5,709,339	26,659,199

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa," or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur, Moncton, Regina, Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, and the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

156. **Dried egg powder, canned fish and fruits.**—A Scottish firm asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of dried egg powder and also of canned fish and fruits.

157. **Flax fibre.**—A Belfast firm wishes to secure the agency of a Canadian exporter of flax fibre.

158. **Cotton goods, woollen hosiery and other dry goods lines.**—The London, England, branch of an Australian merchant house desires to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of cotton goods, woollen hosiery and other dry goods lines seeking export markets after the war.

159. **Jams and preserved fruits.**—An important importing and distributing concern in the North of England wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of jams and preserved fruits.

160. **Agricultural and mining machinery, implements, motor-cars, etc.**—A South African correspondent, now on active service in France, wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, mining machinery, motor-cars, etc., wishing eventually to appoint an agent in South Africa.

161. **Chocolates and confectionery.**—A South African firm of manufacturers' agents, with sub-agents in all centres, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian manufacturers of chocolates and other confectionery.

162. **Colours.**—A Johannesburg, South Africa, firm asks for samples and quotations on colours ground in oil.

163. **Leather.**—A South African firm of commission agents, with sub-agents in all centres, asks for the representation of Canadian leather manufacturers for the boot and shoe and saddlery trade, also sundries for the boot and shoe trade.

164. **Paper.**—A South African firm of manufacturers' agents asks for the representation of Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of paper and paper bags.

165. **Groceries.**—A South African firm of manufacturers' agents is prepared to take up the Canadian representation of any line suitable to the grocery trade. Full particulars and labels of parcels and samples when possible are requested in first communication.

166. **Druggist novelties.**—A South African manufacturers' agent, making a specialty of the drug trade, is prepared to take up the representation of any line suitable for the drug trade, wholesale and retail.

167. **Foodstuffs.**—A South African commission agent, covering all centres of South Africa, with permanent offices in Cape Town, will take up the representation of flour, cereal foods and other foodstuff lines.

168. **Cheese.**—A South African firm of commission agents is now handling standard lines of Canadian goods and seeks the representation of a Canadian cheese exporter or co-operative society able to ship regularly.

169. **Tools.**—A South African commission agent, covering all centres of South Africa, with permanent sample rooms in Cape Town and Johannesburg, is prepared to take np Canadian representation of tools of all kinds.

170. **Paints, oils and brushware.**—A South African manufacturers' agent, calling regularly on the trade, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian paints and oils, also brushware. Immediate correspondence requested.

171. **Wallpaper.**—A South African agent covering all centres of South Africa is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian wallpaper.

172. **Machinery for wood-turning.**—A Cape Town firm makes inquiry for the supply of a small wood-turning machine for turning out wood-blocks of several sizes. Sample of standard size of block with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

173. **Polished wood blocks.**—A Cape Town firm of electricians asks for samples and quotations on 3½-inch wood blocks, stained walnut. Other particulars may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

174. **Hardware.**—A Cape Town manufacturers' agent, with permanent sample room in Johannesburg, is prepared to take up Canadian lines of household, builders' and general hardware.

175. **Cultivators.**—A South African firm with a special department devoted to agricultural machinery and implements makes inquiry for the supply of adjustable arch walking cultivators. They request catalogues and price lists.

176. **Optical goods.**—A Cape Town firm makes a request for full particulars from Canadian exporters of spectacles, pince-nez, lenses and other optical goods.

177. **Electrical fittings.**—A Cape Town firm with branch stores, making a specialty of electrical goods, asks for catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of electric stoves, heaters, irons, toasters, switches, tumblers, and other household electrical goods.

178. **Drag harrow.**—A Johannesburg firm specializing in agricultural machinery asks for catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of drag harrows.

179. **Gang ploughs.**—A Transvaal firm specializing in agricultural machinery wishes catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of gang ploughs.

180. **Wire.**—A Johannesburg firm requests samples and quotations of plain and barbed wire.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

37583—4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Branch

VOL. XVIII. No. 741.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

38040—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, April 8, 1918. No. 741

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, February 1, 1918.

STEEL SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

Recently the expert engaged in England to supervise the Commonwealth Government's shipbuilding scheme arrived in Australia and is now completing his examination of the various federal, state and privately-owned plants and yards. It is anticipated that an early start will be made with shipbuilding within the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government has extensive yards at Sydney; the State Government of New South Wales has a plant at Newcastle and the State Government of Victoria has extensive yards at Melbourne, all of which (independent of the federal shipping advisor) are managed by competent steel shipbuilders with practical experience in British yards.

It is announced that in February there will be sufficient steel in Australia to build seven steamers. At the outset some imported materials will be used, but the bulk of the steel will be supplied by the Broken Hill Company's steel works at Newcastle, N.S.W., which, with subsidiary or associated companies, will ultimately be in a position to furnish all the structural steel for the framing and plates required for the construction of steamers in Australia.

The work will be apportioned to the yards in the several states and, while no authoritative statement has yet been made as to the size and class of the steamers, it is considered by experts having knowledge of the facilities available that the initial vessels will be about 330 feet long by 48 feet beam with a carrying capacity of about 3,500 tons.

PRODUCTION OF SOLE LEATHER IN AUSTRALIA.

The embargo placed on the importation of sole leather into the United Kingdom is having a serious effect on the Australian tanning industry.

The demand for sole leather in Great Britain is strong and it is claimed that buyers willingly pay up to 3s. 6d. (85 cents) per pound for selected sides. During the last few months considerable quantities of Australian hides have been shipped to Great Britain and, as Australian sole leather could now be landed in London at about 2s. 3d. (53 cents) per pound, it is considered that British tanners are making fine profits despite the shortage of labour.

Large stocks of sole leather are held in Australia and, unless the representations made to the Imperial Government are successful in removing the embargo, it is probable that tanners within the Commonwealth may be compelled to curtail operations.

With the exception of tick-marked hides from Queensland, and hides 57 pounds and over in weight (which have been offered twice to local tanners at auction sales), there has been an embargo on exports of hides to all countries except the United Kingdom for some considerable time. The trade with Canada which had reached large figures has practically ceased since the embargo came into operation.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS SEASON OF 1918.

It is anticipated that very small quantities (if any) of dried apricots and peaches will be available for export this season. The demands of canners and jam manufacturers for green fruit, in order to carry out their large contracts for army and other purposes, have been very heavy. The highly remunerative prices obtained by growers from these sources have consequently had a marked effect on the drying industry.

Upon expert authority, it is estimated that the currant crop will be about normal, and in all probability there will be a surplus of 1,200 to 1,400 tons for export to oversea countries.

The season's prospects for Sultana raisins are very discouraging owing to the ravages of black spot, a disease caused by rain and excessive humidity during the winter months. Lexias are not affected to any serious extent by the trouble, and an exportable surplus of 750 to 1,000 tons is anticipated.

Already a number of inquiries have been received from Canadian dealers of dried fruits who last year imported considerable quantities of Australian currants and raisins.

SCARCITY OF TIN PLATES IN AUSTRALIA.

For some time past there has been an abnormal scarcity of tin plates owing to anticipated supplies from Great Britain not being made available by the Imperial authorities. Supplies from the United States are, practically, negligible under present conditions. Therefore the inability to obtain tin plates is a matter of serious concern to manufacturers of dairy supplies and household utensils, etc., throughout the Commonwealth.

Unfortunately, Canadian makers of enamelled goods, through the difficulty in obtaining their materials, are unable to fill the orders sent from Australia, while the scarcity of freight is a factor towards uncertain shipments.

POSSIBLE POSITION FOR EXPERT CANADIAN RAILWAY MAN.

The Premier of the State of Victoria has announced that (to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of one of the railway commissioners), it was the intention of the Government to secure the services of a capable and experienced commissioner from abroad.

It is understood that the Government is now making inquiries both in Canada and the United States for an expert to fill the vacancy.

Credence is locally given to the press report that, already, applications have been received from ambitious men now in the service of Canadian railways for the position which—for the present at least—is not that of the chief commissioner. The present chief railway commissioner receives a salary of £2,500 (but the last chief commissioner from oversea received a salary of £3,500) and the second and third railway commissioners, respectively, receive a salary of £1,750.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, ENG., February 20, 1918.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING 1917.

With the January accounts are issued the usual special tables showing the trade of the United Kingdom by valuation with all the countries of the world during the calendar year 1917, subject to revision.

As upon former occasions, the figures relating to the principal countries have been selected and reproduced in the table which follows, together with the corresponding statistics for the two previous years.

In making comparisons, it must be borne in mind that prices have steadily increased through the whole period—it being computed that wholesale prices in 1917 were roughly about 30 per cent higher than in 1916, and that in the case of certain countries the position is still further disturbed by the fact that from July, 1917, import figures contain government purchases which were not previously included.

It is to be assumed that this feature influences to some extent the imports from the United States and certain other countries which have been furnishing war materials to a considerable degree.

Table showing trade of the United Kingdom, i.e., imports, exports (the produce of the United Kingdom) and re-exports (the produce of foreign countries, and other portions of the British Empire)—with the countries indicated:—

	1915. £	1916. £	1917. £
Canada—			
Imports	40,988,851	58,529,194	84,330,854
Exports	13,292,713	18,018,249	16,210,272
Re-exports	2,739,917	3,564,759	1,598,597
Total	57,021,481	80,112,200	102,139,723
Australia—			
Imports	45,190,148	36,178,135	64,429,843
Exports	28,965,698	35,947,166	22,118,535
Re-exports	2,902,628	3,184,388	1,898,725
Total	77,058,474	75,209,689	88,447,103
Union of South Africa—			
Imports	11,043,936	12,132,381	11,433,328
Exports	10,291,308	21,078,316	23,110,860
Re-exports	1,563,580	1,705,858	1,674,474
Total	22,898,824	34,916,555	36,218,662
British West Indies—			
Imports	4,074,142	5,017,771	6,250,571
Exports	1,837,185	2,138,931	2,060,360
Re-exports	400,034	340,463	150,823
Total	6,311,361	7,497,165	8,461,754
British India—			
Imports	62,213,614	72,366,184	66,847,227
Exports	45,603,792	52,787,920	59,961,671
Re-exports	1,295,410	1,577,234	750,207
Total	109,112,816	126,731,338	127,559,075

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING 1917.—*Continued.*

	1915. £	1916. £	1917. £
Egypt—			
Imports	21,791,363	26,605,965	32,471,886
Exports	8,052,552	11,225,052	14,777,550
Re-exports	507,371	618,003	305,184
Total	30,351,286	38,449,020	47,554,620
France—			
Imports	31,427,740	28,584,543	22,868,292
Exports	69,558,277	92,830,075	111,507,221
Re-exports	11,671,102	14,767,356	16,353,267
Total	102,657,119	134,181,947	150,728,780
Russia—			
Imports	21,424,998	18,251,838	17,936,562
Exports	13,432,172	24,977,570	46,732,835
Re-exports	11,465,116	9,353,425	4,007,837
Total	46,322,286	52,582,833	68,677,234
Belgium—			
Imports	1,577,804	1,290,912	332,658
Exports	189,444	253,640	251,756
Re-exports	45,717	12,075	44,850
Total	1,812,965	1,556,627	629,224
Italy—			
Imports	11,258,452	11,243,273	10,396,519
Exports	13,929,053	20,452,827	27,663,864
Re-exports	3,698,183	3,538,987	4,134,457
Total	28,885,688	35,235,087	42,194,840
Sweden—			
Imports	19,801,659	20,605,821	14,814,604
Exports	6,278,672	6,573,996	3,088,696
Re-exports	3,881,712	2,332,081	221,204
Total	29,962,043	29,511,888	17,124,504
Norway—			
Imports	13,690,481	16,659,060	18,424,263
Exports	7,286,938	10,896,919	8,499,765
Re-exports	2,065,008	1,360,723	943,259
Total	23,042,427	28,916,702	27,867,287
Netherlands—			
Imports	23,418,757	22,138,834	26,032,245
Exports	18,036,837	24,056,974	20,821,744
Re-exports	12,439,424	8,925,342	3,976,772
Total	53,895,018	55,121,150	44,830,761
Denmark—			
Imports	22,569,927	21,942,337	17,751,499
Exports	7,778,962	11,442,850	6,908,204
Re-exports	4,095,928	2,780,813	828,767
Total	34,444,817	36,166,000	25,488,470
Switzerland—			
Imports	15,251,744	15,510,423	11,312,430
Exports	3,601,939	4,560,352	6,560,631
Re-exports	499,457	1,062,067	466,329
Total	19,353,140	20,133,342	16,338,790

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING 1917.—*Concluded.*

	1915. £	1916. £	1917. £
Spain—			
Imports	18,864,493	25,033,708	22,151,262
Exports	6,190,270	8,522,571	4,792,435
Re-exports	1,263,186	1,664,347	790,543
Total	26,317,949	35,220,626	28,734,240
Portugal—			
Imports	3,980,092	5,250,639	3,882,156
Exports	3,203,709	4,098,371	3,129,354
Re-exports	829,258	933,203	901,775
Total	8,013,059	10,282,213	7,913,285
United States—			
Imports	237,773,576	291,835,358	376,471,755
Exports	26,167,551	32,687,900	33,250,581
Re-exports	30,346,307	31,853,354	26,742,022
Total	294,287,434	356,376,612	436,664,358
Argentina—			
Imports	63,876,814	51,593,504	48,514,104
Exports	11,516,158	13,948,872	12,881,229
Re-exports	595,012	616,012	434,303
Total	75,987,984	66,158,388	61,829,636
Brazil—			
Imports	8,256,879	9,036,742	9,950,955
Exports	5,151,470	6,718,137	7,186,340
Re-exports	428,946	393,801	209,281
Total	13,837,295	16,148,680	17,346,576
China—			
Imports	7,034,852	8,335,102	8,479,024
Exports	8,545,505	10,707,487	10,621,448
Re-exports	76,247	157,505	68,358
Total	15,656,604	19,200,094	19,168,830
Japan—			
Imports	9,379,432	12,493,667	15,309,797
Exports	4,876,655	7,486,615	5,552,935
Re-exports	302,769	466,204	324,423
Total	14,558,856	20,446,486	21,157,155
Germany—			
Imports	200,880	103,163	47,140
Exports	.....	.....	—
Re-exports	.....	.....	—
Total	200,880	103,163	47,140
Austria-Hungary—			
Imports	48,531	6,681	30
Exports	.....	.....	—
Re-exports	.....	.....	—
Total	48,531	6,681	30

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. J. Forsyth Smith*).

Liverpool, March 6, 1918.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF FRUIT GROWERS.

A gathering which is expected to have considerable influence on the development of the British fruit industry took place recently in London under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers and the National Fruit Grower's Federation, when a number of very important resolutions were passed dealing with steps to be taken to increase and improve commercial fruit production, the most important of which was the decision to strengthen the Horticultural Branch of the Board of Agriculture by the formation of an advisory committee of practical men engaged in fruit-growing, market gardening and other forms of horticulture.

In opening the proceedings, the Lord Mayor deplored the fact that England, with its large agricultural resources, should have become so largely dependent upon importations for its supplies of fruit.

Other speakers dwelt upon the need for organizing and educating the grower, and for effective effort involving the whole ground of production, marketing, distribution and consumption, and especially emphasized the need for improvement in methods of eradicating orchard diseases, and of grading and packing, and for an aggressive educational propaganda to bring to the attention of the consumer the prime qualities of English fruit and encourage its more general use as a matter of national economy and health. In the latter connection, it was suggested that the example set across the Atlantic might be followed, and a national apple day instituted, in connection with which substantial prizes might be offered for the largest number of recipes for cooking the apple. The press could be induced to lend valuable aid and a national apple day might become as conspicuous on the calendar as "pancake day."

An important resolution called for the collection of information as to the feasibility of establishing co-operative factories for canning, bottling, pulping and cold storage of fruit and vegetables, and the placing of such information at the service of growers.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, the president of the Board of Agriculture, declared that the subject of fruit culture was all important at this juncture. In order to increase the supply of fruit, not merely as a luxury, but as an absolute necessity for the health of the nation, immediate action was necessary. Now that the imported supply had been cut off, the growers of this country must do everything to increase to the greatest possible extent, the production of home-grown fruit. What was required was the commercial supply of fruits that were remunerative. There was a great proportion of profitless fruit in this country. It should be replaced by remunerative fruit. They must take into consideration the selection of the best varieties of fruit trees, and the question whether, by means of top-grafting, their productive capacity might not be enormously increased. Then, as soon as they got their alternative supplies, they should scrap their worthless trees. If there was a great variety of worthless fruit, there was also a great variety of worthless packages. The industry must standardize its packages and improve its methods of packing and grading. Other matters to which effort must be directed, in his opinion, were cold storage, bottling and canning, and scientific research into the chemical and biological effects of spraying in the destruction of insect and fungus pests. He was prepared, on behalf of his department, to offer every assistance to the development and improvement of the industry, and was particularly pleased to welcome the formation of the proposed advisory committee recommended by the Federation.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. L. D. Wilgress.*)

Omsk, Siberia, December 26, 1917.

THE SIBERIAN FUR TRADE.

Siberia is one of the principal sources of supply for furs. The vast unsettled areas of this region afford the finest qualities and the inferior grades of such highly-prized skins as ermine, sable, fox, sea otter, otter, mink, musquash or muskrat, squirrel, marmot, skunk, badger and others. The richest fur regions are the Yakutsk territory and the Kamchatka and Okhotsk peninsulas. Sable, Arctic fox, and squirrel are the principal furs obtained in these districts. Karaginsk island, off Kamchatka, is well known for its dark-brown foxes. The finest ermine comes from the Ishim and Barabinsk steppes of Western Siberia. The highest quality of sable is that from Yakutsk, the next from the Lena river, while inferior grades are obtained in the lower Amur territory. A very choice sable of brownish hue comes from Kamchatka. Sea otter is caught in the northern Pacific region along the coasts.

The supply of fur-bearing animals in Siberia is progressively decreasing with the increasing settlement of the country. The growth of the timber trade has been gradually extending the area frequented by man. Fur-bearing animals are consequently being trapped faster than they multiply and are moving into more remote districts. For instance, no sable are now being caught on the river Kirenga in the Irkutsk province, where twenty-five years ago over 3,000 skins were obtained each year. As a consequence of this decreasing supply, prices for the best furs are steadily rising.

Kind of Skins Caught.

Ermine is the highest priced of all furs and is found only in Russia and Scandinavia. This animal derives its value from the fact that it becomes pure white in winter, only the tip of the tail remaining black. The skins ordinarily measure from 10 inches to 12 inches long and are sold in lots of forty, called "timbers." The sable is another costly fur. This animal was formerly caught in great numbers, the output for Russia being estimated at appproximately 20,000 a year, but in 1913 a ban on sable-hunting was put into force with a view to preserving the animal from extermination. The overhair of a genuine sable skin is of fine texture with a bluish tint, while the pelt is very soft but durable. The skins range from 15 to 20 inches in length and from 5 to 8 inches in breadth. The value and grades vary according to the district in which the animal is found. The furs of various animals are dyed or otherwise treated to imitate sable, the difference being difficult to detect by those unfamiliar with furs. Squirrels are caught in great numbers in Siberia, the fur being in demand for lining and other general purposes. The blue squirrel which is found in Eastern Siberia is especially in favour. A large number of sea-otters are captured by hunters and trappers off Kamchatka, while sea-otter furs are also imported into Russia from Canada. This fur is largely used in the manufacture of caps, coat collars, etc. The fox is a fur-bearing animal of great commercial importance, the fur of the silver or black fox being next in value to the sable. Rabbit and hare skins are important commercially because of their wide use among those who cannot afford higher-priced skins. The skunk is popular in Russia for outdoor wear. Other fur-bearing animals caught in Siberia are the muskrat or musquash, the mink and the woodchuck.

The following table taken from the Russian Year-book shows the number and value of the fur-bearing animals killed in Asiatic Russia during the year 1912:—

Kind of Fur—	Number.	Value. Roubles.
Ermine	36,166	81,940
Sable	10,826	289,200
Siberian Skunk	6,254	7,116
Skunks	49,077	42,614
Squirrel	655,938	288,843
Hare	166,699	32,239
Fox	18,189	93,473
Bear	2,470	36,961
Wolf	5,850	27,721
Lynx, Panther, Tiger, etc	1,792	25,691
Arctic Fox (all Russia)	75,103	310,045

The Trade in Furs.

An important feature of the trade in Siberian furs has been the annual fairs, which are held at the principal centres for the collection and distribution of pelts. A large fair is held each summer at Yakutsk, which draws traders from all parts of Siberia. Pelts also form the principal article dealt in at the fair at Irbit. This town is situated in European Russia, near the Siberian border, and not far from the town of Ekaterinburg. It owes its importance exclusively to the fair which is held each year during the month of February. The Russian fur dealers buy from Irbit almost without exception and the fair serves to fix prices to a great extent. The furs which have remained unsold at Irbit are sent in the summer to the famous fair at Nijni-Novgorod and there disposed of. The importance of fairs in the fur trade of Siberia is said to be decreasing with the gradual development of the territory and the extension of railroads. The large Russian and foreign dealers are gradually changing their purchases to the places of production and are commencing to deal to a greater extent directly with the trappers and dealers in Siberia. The most important centres for the collection and distribution of Siberian furs have been London and Leipsic, especially the former. Since the outbreak of the war efforts have been made to enhance the importance of Moscow as a fur market and thereby divert to Russian houses the profits which Germany intermediary firms have been making through their dealings in Russian furs at Leipsic. Both dressed and undressed skins are shipped from Russia for disposal on the London market.

Although Russia is the largest market for the sale of finished furs and fur goods, the dressing and making up of skins is not developed to the extent which might be expected. The large manufactures which are established at Moscow and other centres are concerned chiefly with dressing of high-class furs. Work in lower-priced furs, such as sheepskin, hare, squirrel, etc., is done for the most part in the northeast provinces of European Russia by peasants working in their homes. Traders in Siberia retailing coats, caps, and other fur goods obtain their supplies from dealers in Moscow and other European Russian centres.

SUPPLY AND PRICES.

After making allowances for abnormal war conditions, the transactions at the 1917 Irbit fair afford an indication as to present tendencies in connection with the supplies of Siberian furs. Full particulars regarding quantities sold and prices realized were given in the report of Mr. C. F. Just, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Petrograd, which appeared in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 700. Owing to transport difficulties the supplies of furs did not come up to expectations. Many buyers, representing both Russian and foreign firms, were present with the result that competition was keen and high prices were realized. The turnover was less in volume, but greater in value, than that of 1916. About 700,000 squirrel skins were sold for foreign account, while

there were also large purchases of fox skins for the United States. Sable skins were mostly sold for Russia, American buyers, however, taking some dark skins. Dark sables were very scarce, some skins fetching over 400 roubles each. The sables sold were largely of Chinese or Mongolian origin. Hunters predict even shorter supplies for 1918. Record prices were realized for Arctic foxes. Further details with regard to the transactions at the fair will be found in the report referred to above.

ITALY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

Milan, February 8, 1918.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR.

The following paragraphs give summarized information on the effects of the war on Italy's more important industries, with special references to the year 1917:—

Silk.

The war has greatly benefited the silk industry, which for several years had rather a precarious existence. The year 1916-17 closed with the warehouses completely empty, all of the stocks having been disposed of with exceptionally good profits. During the spring of 1917, Italy's crop of cocoons (about 35,000,000 kg.), was slightly lower than that of the preceding year when the crop amounted to practically 40,000,000 kg., but the stocks obtained maximum prices (about 9 lires a kg.) and the yarns were already disposed of with a profit at the opening of the market, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties in the way of exportation caused either by the restrictions placed on silk imports into the United Kingdom, or by the restrictions placed on the quantity of double and twisted silk allowed to be sent to Switzerland.

Now, however, with the prices of woollens and cottons so exceedingly high, it is believed silk textiles will be able to compete successfully, and will become an article of more common use. So far as European markets are concerned, Asiatic silk, owing to the serious difficulties in transportation, is now virtually placed outside the zone of Italian competition.

Cotton.

During the past year the obtaining of raw material for the cotton industry, all of which has to be imported from abroad (from the United States, India, and Egypt), has not been an easy accomplishment. The Italian Government has therefore somewhat limited the exportation of cotton yarns and textiles. The local industry, however, has been active during the past two years and in spite of restrictions has notably extended its exports to several markets, principally France, England, and Switzerland. This increase helps to compensate for the lost markets of Turkey and the Balkans. The prices of cotton goods, which have greatly increased, have restricted the home civilian consumption to very modest proportions except in the case of textiles for ladies' dresses, whose sale is always large. There was throughout the year a strong demand for cotton articles to be used in connection with the army, e.g. cotton for tents, sheets, and bed-outfits. In short the situation in the cotton industry which has been very prosperous since the outbreak of the war, continues to be quite satisfactory in spite of various difficulties obtaining.

Flax and Hemp.

Before the war there was a large importation into Italy of flax from Russia as the native production was very small. With the cutting off of this source of supply the spindles previously engaged in the spinning of flax were employed in the spinning of hemp, which is an Italian production. What is more, while flax is generally made up into articles of luxury, hemp on the other hand in the form of textiles, cordage, twines, etc., can be used for the many demands that arise from a state of war, and hemp is therefore in continual and increasing demand.

The hemp crop of Italy now reaches an economic and financial importance of the first order. Although the crop of 1916 was meagre, that of 1917 was very abundant, and obtained prices highly remunerative, or almost four times what they were in 1913. There was also throughout the last year a decided stimulus given to the exportation of hemp owing to the disappearance of the Serbian product and to the virtual elimination of the French and Russian flax. The fall in the Italian exchange was also an incentive to export. The hemp industry is purely a national one and may be said to have a bright future.

Wool.

In the years preceding the war the Italian woollen industry had reached a considerable development gradually emancipating itself from foreign subjection and seeking new outlets for exportation. With the declaration of war there arose a very strong demand for military clothing while the raw material, about four-fifths of which was imported from South America and Australia, triplicated its prices in comparison with those of 1913. Moreover colouring materials for dyeing became constantly more scarce. As the requirements of the military needed 36,000,000 metres of cloth a year, only a small part remained disposable for civilian needs. The manufacture of woollens is controlled by the Italian Government which looks after the furnishing of the raw material, and has placed rigid restrictions on the exportation abroad of woollen yarns and textiles. There have been difficulties involved in obtaining machinery for new mills, practically all of which was imported, but, in order to secure the necessary production, the establishments have often been obliged to operate at night.

Chemical Industries.

Before the war the chemical industries of Italy were almost completely subordinated to the large German importation which amounted in value to approximately 200,000,000 lires per annum. But with the closing of the German market naturally initiatives were made in Italy. Among the many companies which have opened up may be mentioned the society Solway at Castiglioncello in Tuscany, for the manufacture of soda; the establishment at Piedimulera in Val d'Ossola for the production of caustic soda; at Cengio around the nucleus of the already existing firms manufacturing explosives, there have arisen very large works for the manufacture of phenic acid and of explosives. At Legnano there has developed the manufacture of ammonium nitrate and extensive plants for the production of nitric acid. Moreover in many places the distillation of tar and the production of benzol have been started. Various Italian factories have also begun the making of artificial colours with sulphur and further a remarkable advance has been made in the pharmaceutical field.

The Metallurgical and Mechanical Industries.

During 1917 these industries have worked almost exclusively on war orders, and have been actively engaged in the manufacture of cannon, projectiles, automobiles, nautical apparatus, and aviation instruments. With the increasing cost of almost all the metals, especially that of iron, steel, and copper, practically all companies not doing work for the military have been obliged to stop operations.

The Leather Industry.

Tanneries and manufactories for the production of boots and shoes have been placed under the control of the Minister of War, who has fixed the prices for raw hides, for tanning extracts, and for military boots and shoes. There has also been placed under Government surveillance the trade in raw and tanned hides. In this way, and by obtaining large supplies of footwear from America, the Government has been able to guarantee the full quota demanded by the army. Recognizing the large increases in the prices of boots and shoes for the civilian population, the Government has also recently taken steps, the shoe manufacturers co-operating, for the production of an inexpensive national shoe.

Food Industries.

Almost all of the industries producing foodstuffs are under the control of the Food Commissioner. The flour mills have been placed under a strict discipline both as regards the prices to be charged and the quality to be milled. All the grain is received from the provincial granary associations and from the mills the flour is distributed according to Government decree to the municipalities. Butchering is only allowed five days a week and then only a fixed number of head of cattle is assigned. The sugar establishments must distribute their products to a Government committee of each province in quantities proportionate to normal consumption. The manufacture of sweets with very few exceptions is completely forbidden. The situation in the liquor manufactories is becoming continually more difficult owing to the lack of fuel. The industry engaged in the making of tomato sauce received a stimulus throughout the year 1917, due to the large crop of tomatoes, but met difficulties in obtaining the tin for boxes. The beer industry, which might have been expected to make progress through the lack of German competition, has been handicapped by the scarcity of malt, which fact has obliged the manufacturers to resort to substitutes and to reduce the strength of the product.

Other Industries.

Many factories making glass and earthenware have been obliged to shut down because of the fuel scarcity, while the failure to obtain supplies of fats and soda has rendered precarious the conditions in the soap industry. There has been considerable development in the production and application of electric energy as a substitute for coal, and a corresponding increase in the production of electrical machinery.

Building operations for the civilian population have almost everywhere been suspended, owing to the high cost of building material (the manufactories of which are almost all closed down because of the fuel problem), the call to arms or to munition factories of labour hitherto therein employed, and the diminishing need of new buildings which may be attributed to the absence of the male population and of foreigners.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., February 21, 1918.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE UNION.

The Custodian of Enemy Property for the Union of South Africa has just issued a report covering the various matters dealt with and the approximate position from the inception of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which came into force on June 22, 1916.

The report contains the following particulars and lists:—

(*a*) Particulars of South African firms in which the enemy interest has been sold to British partners or shareholders.

(*b*) Business in the Union of South Africa wholly or partly owned by enemies or enemy subjects.

(*c*) List of firms ordered to be wound up.

(*d*) List of firms placed under control in terms of section 2 of Act 39 of 1916.

(*e*) Statement of enemy shares shown on returns rendered by companies, with particulars of shares vested.

(*f*) List of liquidators.

(*g*) List of controllers.

(*h*) Schedule of property vested by order of the Supreme Court.

Particulars in regard to any of the above headings may be secured from the department in Ottawa, who will have on file a copy of the report.

The following extracts from the general report are submitted:—

The work of the department falls under the following headings—

(*a*) Collection of moneys due to enemies.

(*b*) Liquidation of businesses.

(*c*) Control of firms and businesses belonging to enemies or of enemy association, permitted to trade under certain conditions.

(*d*) The collection and analysis of returns made under sections 6, 7, and 11 of the Act.

(*e*) The control of moneys going overseas for the benefit of persons in enemy territory or territory occupied by the enemy.

(*f*) The prevention of trading with the enemy and the preparation of the statutory list of persons and firms in neutral countries with whom it is forbidden to have commercial intercourse.

(*g*) The administration of the estates and property of enemies and enemy subjects.

(*h*) The registration of claims by British subjects in the Union against enemy persons.

The whole of the cost of the administration of the department comes out of the commission charged on enemy assets in the hands of the custodian. The actual commission will vary according to the length of the war, but it will probably amount to between 1 and 1½ per cent. The total cost of the administration, other than the fees paid to controllers, which are a charge against the firms controlled, from June, 1916, to December 31, 1917, which includes salaries, rents, stationery, postal and telegraphic charges, etc., amounted to £7,083.

Property Vested in the Custodian.

The assets of enemies and enemy subjects vested in the custodian, total approximately £9,239,697.

Cash, £2,320,917—	
Dividends from mining companies	£1,079,710
Miscellaneous payments	258,346
Repayment of bonds and loans	196,356
Dividends from companies other than mining companies	48,445
Bank deposits	190,000
Business in liquidation	386,426
Rents, interest on bonds, etc	161,634
Gold mining and other shares (face value)	4,750,785
Immovable property	793,372
Debts, including bonds	705,222
Stocks, debentures and life policies	227,670
Businesses, capital invested in	422,519
Movable property	19,212
Total	£9,239,697

The number of persons on whose behalf assets are held by the custodian totals some 8,000.

Investments of Moneys Received.

The cash received has so far been invested by the custodian in treasury bills, for which interest is obtained, for 12 months at the rate of 4½ and for six months at 4 per cent. The sum so far derived from this interest amounts to £59,000, and this is not included in the cash total shown above as vested in the custodian. The interest is invested in treasury bills.

The effect of vesting the custody and control is that the custodian is entitled to and must hold the property so vested both as against the owner and against anyone who claims on behalf of or against the owners. The Act, however, prescribed circumstances in which vested assets may be paid out for the benefit of the owner and his dependents, and to other persons in certain instances.

The total assets in the union belonging to enemies and enemy subjects are approximately as follows:—

Enemies: shares, stocks, debentures, movable and immovable property, personal property, debts, bank balances, bills, etc., £9,855,739; enemy subjects, £3,544,239; total, £13,399,978.

Businesses Belonging to Enemies.

The policy adopted with regard to businesses and commercial undertakings is as follows: If a business is entirely owned by enemies, or by enemies and enemy subjects, it is wound up in terms of section 2 of the Act. Where the business is owned partly by enemies or enemy subjects and partly by British subjects, the enemy or enemy subjects interests, if of sufficient importance, is vested in the custodian, and in certain cases the enemy holdings have been sold to British subject partners of shareholders. Eighteen businesses in the union belonging to enemies and enemy subjects have been placed in liquidation. Twenty businesses have been placed under control. The German missions are also controlled.

In the case of firms where the enemy or enemy subjects interest has been vested the firms are only permitted to carry on business under certain conditions. One of these is that a controller is appointed by the custodian. The controller's duties are to approve all financial transactions and to supervise the carrying on of the business, and he reports and is responsible to the custodian. Another stipulation is that all moneys accruing to enemies or enemy subjects as a result of trading have to be paid to the custodian.

Although the actual direction of the businesses controlled is not interfered with, all financial transactions are scrutinized, and permission has to be obtained from the controller before money or other assets of the business concerned can be hypothecated. The controllers draw the custodian's attention to matters that are of interest on account of the state of war existing.

The control results are now being directly represented in businesses comprising a wide field such as financiers, general merchants, mining and agricultural machinery importers, electrical engineers, musical instrument dealers, scrap iron brokers, tobacco merchants, tanners, salt works and hardware merchants. In addition the department takes a watchful interest, on account of mortgages, debentures and other securities, in the welfare of certain hotels, wine and spirit merchants, house property, a savings bank, etc.

The controllers appointed are as a rule accountants, but in a few cases solicitors or others have been appointed for special reasons.

The liquidators are paid their fees out of the assets of the firm in liquidation in accordance with a general scale based on that allowed by the master of the Supreme Court to liquidators under the Transvaal Companies Act. The remuneration paid to controllers, who are part-time officials, varies from £242 down to £36 per annum, and is dependent on the amount of work and capital involved. The controller of one of the large firms pays the whole of his remuneration for this work to the Governor-General's Fund.

Elimination of Enemy Capital.

In a few cases the British partners or shareholders have themselves made application to the court for the enemy interest to be vested in the custodian with power to sell, in order that the enemy interest might be eliminated from their business. There are certain other firms who have made preliminary offers with a view to similar action, and these are now under consideration.

Gold Mining and other Shares.

The enemy shareholdings in the gold, coal and other mining companies in the Union amount to £7,429,265, of which shares to the nominal value of £4,750,785 have been vested in the Custodian, while others to the value of £627,459 have been vested in the Custodian for the United Kingdom. There are 26,166 enemy shareholders in the various companies, including the non-dividend paying concerns. As in the case of commercial undertakings in similar circumstances, these vested mining shares have not been offered for sale nor offers from outside sources entertained, but an offer by the British shareholders of a company made on the grounds that the enemy holding constitutes a depreciative factor will be considered on its merits and dealt with as outlined. In this connection it will be remembered there is a special provision in the Act under which a company may purchase its own shares in certain circumstances.

German Missions.

The assets of the German missions in the Union consists of farms, businesses, trading rights, etc., valued at approximately £750,000. The missions are vested in the Custodian, and a controller has been appointed in each case.

Berlin Mission.—The Berlin Mission commenced its operations in 1860. Since the outbreak of war no funds have been received from Germany, and the society has been compelled to mortgage its assets in the Union to carry on its work. There are two divisions in the Transvaal, one in Natal, one comprising the Orange Free State and Barkly West, and one in Cape Province proper. Each division is in charge of a superintendent. The society formerly had a number of trading stations in native areas, but now with the exception of a small flour mill does not concern itself with trade.

Hermansberg Mission.—This society commenced its operations in Natal about 1854, and extended the work to the Transvaal in 1860. It carries on no trade, and derives its income from rents and subscriptions obtained in the Union.

Rhenish Mission Society.—This society works only in the Cape Province, where it commenced operations in 1830. Its business activities are confined to a tannery and shoemaking industry.

Hanoverian Free Church Mission.—This mission, which works chiefly in Natal, was established in South Africa in 1892. Previously to the outbreak of war it was subsidized from Germany.

Moravian Mission Society.—This society commenced its operations in 1737, and has some ninety-one branches in the Cape Province. The trading side of this society covers a wide field, including general stores, flour mills, farming, stock breeding, wool buying, and a savings bank in the Western Province.

It has not been considered advisable to liquidate the assets of these societies in view of the religious and educational work carried on amongst the coloured population of the Union. Steps, however, have been taken to ensure that the work is strictly confined to these purposes, and the controllers have definite instructions and wide powers which make it impossible for funds to be available for other purposes than those authorized.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Report of Commercial Agent.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

Christiania, Norway, January 31, 1918.

A NEW INSULATING MATERIAL.

A Porous Brick that Weighs less than One Pound.

An engineer, Mr. Fenger-Gron, from Christiansund, Norway, has after experiments stretching over a number of years, succeeded in inventing a new insulating material.

On the island of "Mors," in the Limfiord, Denmark, is found a clay, which has for a long period been employed in the building industry. This clay is distinguished from other clay in that it contains diatomite as a natural substance. This clay is exceptionally porous. Burnt to brick it gives a light weight building material, which at the same time is a poor heat conductor and consequently insulating.

Mr. Fenger-Gron has experimented further with this clay and he has succeeded in making the weight of the products made from it still lighter and more insulating by mixing the clay with cork, before the burning. The cork is first heated so it expands as much as possible and is thereafter mixed well into the clay in a certain proportion, viz., 70 per cent of cork to 30 per cent of clay. This mass is then formed into bricks and burnt. During the burning process the cork disappears, and the product is a brick, that weighs less than one pound, while the weight of common brick, as will be known is from six to seven pounds. The Morsstone, as it is called, resembles to some extent pumice stone, and it will principally be of value for the insulation of steam pipes, boilers and for wall covering and so on.

The inventor has recently officially demonstrated the new product and the experiments fully proved the great advantage of this material.

There has now been bought on the island of Mors a tract of land of a size sufficient for the supply of clay for a yearly production of 20 millions of bricks for a period of a hundred years.

The engineer has recently sold his invention to the International Isolation Company of Christiania. For a start it is the intention to bring the clay from the island to Norway where it will be worked out in the factories of the above-mentioned company. With a large scale production in view, a special factory will be built near Christiania, and for the Danish demand it is the intention to build also a factory on the island of Mors.

FREIGHT RATES ON AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH STEAMERS.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

Melbourne, January 29, 1918.

FREIGHT RATES ON COMMONWEALTH STEAMERS.

The general manager of the Commonwealth Government's line of steamers stated, on January 20, that in view of the high cost of war-risk insurance all freights from Australia to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* have been materially increased.

Latest cabled advices from London indicated that £11 10s. ($55.96) per ton would be a fair rate for the Commonwealth line to charge, but it was considered that such a heavy increase was not warranted, hence it was suggested that the Government should advance the rates of £7 10s. ($36.50) a ton in the meantime.

The rate up to this month was £6 10s. ($31.63) per ton, whereas cabled advices from London indicated that the Imperial Government was, unsuccessfully, offering £13 15s. ($66.92) a ton to neutral tonnage for the same business. It was realized, of course, that the hull and war-risk insurance to neutrals costs more than in the case of British ships, but, after allowing for these extra charges, the equivalent rate to the Commonwealth vessels would be about £11 5s. to £11 10s. ($54.75 to $55.96) a ton.

The cost of insurance alone on the hull and freight of a steamer of the Commonwealth line for a single voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom with wheat amounted to from £13,500 to £14,500 or, approximately, £2 5s. to £2 8s. 4d. ($10.95 to $11.76) on each ton of cargo carried.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following resolutions, passed at a recent meeting of the Association of New Zealand Chambers of Commerce, have been forwarded by Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Auckland, under date of January 15, 1918:—

EMPIRE TRADING AND TRADING RELATIONS.

6. "That Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6 of Conference, 1916, be reaffirmed."

The resolutions were:—

5. "That this conference desires to reaffirm the principles contained in the resolutions agreed to at the conference of Chambers of Commerce, held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August, 1915, and to urge on the National Government to make such arrangements at the earliest possible moment as will provide:—

"(*a*) For preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire.

"(*b*) For reciprocal trading between all parts of the British Empire and the Allied countries.

"(*c*) For the favourable treatment of neutral countries.

"(*d*) For restricting by tariffs and otherwise, trade relations with all enemy countries, so far as to render dumping or a return to pre-war conditions impossible."

6. "That in view of the varied and vital nature of the effect of the above resolution on the fiscal and immigration policies of the overseas Dominions, ample opportunity be given whereby their views shall be placed before the Imperial Government prior to the adoption of the international compact.

7. "That with a view to encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire and giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein, as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries, the Governments of the Empire be urged to make it obligatory on all Government departments, municipalities, railways, dock and harbour boards, gas, water, and electric light corporations, and all such bodies spending public moneys, or enjoying charters from Government or other public authorities, to purchase empire-made goods and to place all contracts with British firms, exceptions to be made, by special permission of proper authority, only in cases where such a course is considered to be at variance with public interests.

8. "That this conference re-affirms the resolution passed by last conference that legislation be introduced making it compulsory for all goods imported into the Dominion to have the country of origin clearly marked on the goods and packages. In every case the seller should be bound to give true information regarding the country of origin.

9. "That the New Zealand Government be asked to endeavour when peace negotiations are in progress to arrange that as a basis of future security in the Pacific, German Samoa be retained as a British possession."

BILLS OF LADING, SHIPPING, ETC.

11. "That, with the view to action being taken to preserve the rights of shippers, the attention of the conference be directed to the increasing practice of shipping companies endorsing all bills of lading for coastal and inter-colonial shipments with the remark 'either frail or insufficient packages,' irrespective of the actual condition of the packages.

12. "That in any negotiations for peace between the Allies and the central powers, enemy governments be compelled to make compensation for ships illegally destroyed, ship for ship, or ton for ton.

13. "That following the recommendations of the Special Committee of the executive of the British Imperial Council of Commerce (on which Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire are represented), that, inter alia:—

> "(1) A lower scale of tonnage dues and port charges should apply in all British ports to British-owned vessels;
>
> "(2) Privileges in British ports should be accorded to allied and neutral shipping equivalent only to the corresponding privileges accorded British shipping by allied and neutral countries; and
>
> "(3) Enemy shipping should pay in British ports at least double the dues paid by any other shipping;

"This conference recommends that the Government should by legislation empower harbour board authorities in the Dominion to impose differential rates of tonnage, dock and wharf dues and port charges.

14. "That the resolution passed at conferences of 1915 and 1916 urging upon the Government that the provisions of the Commercial Trusts Act, 1910, be made to apply to shipping companies, be reaffirmed.

15. "That it be an instruction to the executive to carefully watch the question of shipping control and bring the matter before the various chambers when necessity arises.

16. "That this conference wishes to express its appreciation of the report of the executive on bills of lading, and that it be requested to carry out the recommendations contained in the report.

17. "That it be an instruction to the executive to incorporate the following resolution in its representations to New Zealand Government and Imperial authorities *re* bills of lading:—

> "That a bill of lading, providing it has not been obtained by fraud or mistake, shall, *ipso facto*, be deemed to be conclusive evidence of the liability of the shipping company to either deliver the goods or meet a claim for the value thereof; that legislation should be enacted to ensure this vital right of the holder of a bill of lading by both New Zealand Government and Imperial authorities."

AUSTRALIAN INVOICE REQUIREMENTS.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

With reference to the new invoice requirements of the Commonwealth Government in connection with the importation of goods into Australia, the Board of Trade have been notified by the High Commissioner that he has been advised that in the case of goods invoiced to Australia which are not identically similar to any sold in the domestic trade, the special column on the face of the invoice must show prices which would be required if selling for home consumption. Such prices should return a percentage of profit on the cost of production and marketing equal to that received in the domestic trade in similar lines.

(NOTE.—Other information regarding declaration forms for export to Australia was published in *Weekly Bulletins* Nos. 722 and 737, pages 1195 and 401, respectively.)

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended March 16, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

March 11, ss. *Sixaola,* 100 drums.
" 12, ss. *Mexico,* 225 drums.

An active demand has been in evidence for fish in drums, but this circumstance has had no effect upon the prices, as the same quotations continue prevailing. We quote codfish at 14 cents per pound, haddock at 14 and hake at 13 cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

March 11, ss. *San Mateo,* 1,250 cases, Boston.
" 11, ss. *Sixaola,* 379 cases, New York.
" 12, ss. *Mexico,* 50 cases, New York.

As a result of more animation in the demand for codfish in cases, holders of this article have succeeded in bettering the prices and we quote at $18 to $19.50 per case for that from the United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The supplies available are of very little importance and, in spite of the slack demand which has been prevailing for this fish, holders have raised the prices and we can quote at $3 per case.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The market for Gouda cheese continues just the same as last week. A similar sort produced in the United States is the only stock on hand and the price of 35 to 53 cents remains unchanged.

POTATOES.

Importation—

8,313 bags and 1,281 barrels from Boston.
2,000 " 900 " " New Orleans.

A very light demand which was in evidence this week, together with the fact that there are important stocks on the market, has been the cause of a further decline in prices and we can only quote at $6.50 per barrel and 3¾ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s. ⅛ per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Japan Refuses to Suspend Payment for Ship Bounties.

(The Official Bulletin of the United States Government.)

Consul General Scidmore, at Yokohama forwards the following extract from the *Japan Advertiser*:—

Notwithstanding efforts on the part of local shipping firms to decline to receive further annual shipping subsidies, with a view to avoiding various obligations, the Japanese Government is determined to give the aid. Ignoring all applications petitioning the Government to stop further shipping bounties, the Department of Communications has ordered the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japan's largest shipping firms, to receive the bounty.

Details of the Bounties.

Details of the amounts of the bounties and the names of the firms which have been ordered to receive it are:—

European service.—This line should be maintained by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha semi-monthly with eleven ships, each of more than 5,500 tons and sailing at 14 knots, making twenty-six round trips a year, and for which the Government is ready to subsidize 1,689,850 yen ($842,390) in 1918, and 1,569,672 yen ($782,480) in 1919.

Puget Sound service.—This line should be operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha bi-monthly with six ships, each of more than 5,500 tons, sailing more than 14 knots, making twenty-six round trips a year, and for which the Government is willing to give 2,669,925 yen ($1,330,958) in 1918, and 2,509,187 yen ($1,250,830) in 1919.

Amount of Subsidy not Announced.

San Francisco service.—This route is to be maintained by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha four-weekly with three steamers each 12,500 tons, and sailing more than 18 knots, making fourteen round trips a year. Owing to the fact that this line competes with more than one other foreign line, the Government has refrained from announcing the exact amount of subsidy.

Pacific-South American service.—The line must be operated by the Toyo Misen Kaisha bi-monthly with three ships, each of more than 6,000 tons, sailing faster than thirteen knots, making six round trips, and for which the Government will give annual subsidy of 284,863 yen ($142,004) in 1918, and 269,350 yen ($134,271) in 1919.

The Australian Service.

Australian service.—This line is to be operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha monthly with three ships, each of more than 5,000 tons, sailing faster than 15 knots, making twelve round trips a year, and for which the Government will give 169,470 yen ($84,481) in 1918, and 188,497 yen ($93,966) in 1919.

Demand for Agricultural Implements in England.

(Consul E. Haldeman Dennison, Birmingham, United States Commerce Reports.)

There is considerable call in the Birmingham district for agricultural implements and agricultural tools generally. With the increased claims upon the land in connection with the supplementing of home-grown food supplies and the difficulty of securing sufficient labour, farmers are becoming more interested in mechanical appliances than they have ever been before. Local merchants report a steadily growing trade in farm equipment of all descriptions. Though a substantial amount of iron and steel has been released for the purpose of meeting these requirements, home manufacturers are experiencing some difficulty in meeting the demand. Even with regular importations from the United States and Canada, there are arrears which, it is feared, may retard farm operations.

Oil Engines—Type of Tractors in Use.

Oil-driven engines of moderate power are being called for in increasing numbers by agriculturists. Some of these are made in the district and others are imported. Engines of about 2¼ horsepower are being installed for the operation of mechanical milkers and other purposes, while for what is known here as "barn work" (pulping, chaff cutting, etc.) many engines of somewhat larger capacity are being sold.

While some British firms are building heavy tractors for breaking up the grass lands that are to be brought under wheat cultivation, they are unable to give the attention to the development of this branch that the occasion demands. A considerable proportion of the tractors now being acquired by individual farmers are of the type introduced from the United States by the Board of Agriculture. The ploughs attached to them, however, are more frequently of British make. They are adapted to the simultaneous ploughing of three or four furrows, according to the character of the land and the power of the tractor. Coming from the plants of manufacturers who have gained their experience largely in the automobile industry, the domestic tractors are built with vertical engines, whereas in the United States the horizontal engine receives the preference. Some of the tractors are applicable only to agricultural operations; others can be used also for general road transport. Some of the smaller rural authorities are purchasing the latter type.

Multiple-Purpose and Edge Tools.

Light multiple-purpose hand tools, such as American makers specialize in, are being urgently sought, particularly by market gardeners. Horse hoes, both British and American, are likewise in request, as are horse ploughs, drills, and all sorts of miscellaneous appliances. Special consideration is being given to augmenting supplies of cultivating tools and to other aspects of the campaign to increase production of home-grown food. These measures include the manufacture of large bottles for preserving fruit.

Edge-tool makers are in receipt of more orders than they are able to deal with. Efforts are being made to give all the facilities possible to this branch of the trade, which, important in itself, is still more important just now in its bearing on the food question.

Argentine Market for Motor-cars.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

Argentina offers greater possibilities than any other country in South America as a market for automotive vehicles. Previous to 1911 cars which were imported into Argentina came largely from Europe. According to an American investigator the numbers imported during the last six years were: 1911, 2,461; 1912, 4,281; 1913, 5,115; 1914, 2,185; 1915, 1,847; 1916, 5,929. The importation of European automobiles reached its zenith in 1911, the year of the crisis.

European cars were largely of the expensive types in all the best makes. They were owned by the wealthy business men as well as the wealthy estancieros (farmers), who spent much of their time in the cities. The country districts, being practically without improved roads, were not suitable for such automobiles. In fact, it was very rare that a resident of Buenos Aires would attempt to drive even to Rosario, a distance of 175 miles. In dry weather such a drive might be possible, but it would be very unpleasant because of the trail-like roads and the clouds of dust. In wet weather the trip is impossible, for the heavy cars could not make any progress over the black-soil roads. With few exceptions the expensive European automobile was a city vehicle for the wealthy classes.

The advent of the American car in quantities introduced a new order of motor. The cheap American car did not appeal to the wealthy citizens. Selling activities formerly confined to the cities were transferred to the country. Pioneer American salesmen started across the pampas with their demonstrating automobiles, and proved that the American car is a practical machine for those endless level stretches of fertile farming land.

It is not surprising that with such an introduction during 1914 and 1915, 80 to 90 per cent of the American automobiles sold in Argentina to-day go to the wealthy farmers. These cars are receiving severe service. They are not given that delicate attention that the city car receives. Expert repairmen are scarce through the Argentine camp, and only crude repairs on the gasoline engine are made. Notwithstanding these handicaps the sales are increasing rapidly in spite of poor crop conditions and poor shipping facilities to Europe. There are to-day between 30,000 and 40,000 cars in Argentina.

Mexican Market for Low-priced Shoes.

(Consul William W. Canada, Vera Cruz, United States Commerce Reports.)

American shoes have been popular for many years in the Vera Cruz consular district, and nearly all of the well-known brands are being sold here. Although shoes are made in Mexico, they are in little favour with the people in this section of the country, because, among other reasons, of the unsatisfactory native processes of tanning. Even prior to the European war the United States had the greatest share of the trade, as may be seen from the following statistics for imports of slippers and shoes through the Vera Cruz custom-house in the calendar year 1913 (the latest figures now available):—

Imported from—	Pairs.	Value in American Currency.
Slippers—		
United States	8,622	$ 11,817
Austria	24	12
France	1,868	771
Germany	2,129	1,751
Spain	2,588	1,482
Total	15,231	$15,833
Low and high shoes—		
United States	236,828	$561,314
France	5,885	11,451
Spain	11,414	29,149
United Kingdom	4,295	12,082
Other countries	1,030	2,120
Total	259,452	616,116

NEW TARIFF RATES—OPPORTUNITY FOR "ODD LOTS."

Since November 1, 1916, the duty on slippers and shoes has been:—

Tariff No. 60.—Slippers of all kinds, the sole not exceeding 12 centimeters (centimeter = 0·3937 inch) in length. Per pair, 30 centavos.

Tariff No. 61.—Slippers of all kinds, the sole being more than 12 centimeters in length but not over 20 centimeters. Per pair, 40 centavos.

Tariff No. 62.—Slippers of all kinds, the sole exceeding 20 centimeters in length. Per pair, 60 centavos.

Tariff No. 64.—Footwear of all kinds, not specially provided for, the sole not over 12 centimeters in length. Per pair, 70 centavos.

Tariff No. 65.—Footwear of all kinds, not specially provided for, the sole more than 12 centimeters in length but not over 20 centimeters. Per pair, 1.15 pesos.

Tariff No. 66.—Footwear of all kinds, not specially provided for, the sole length exceeding 20 centimeters. Per pair, 1.75 pesos.

Inasmuch as imported shoes must be bought by the upper classes here in spite of the high prices (from the Mexican standpoint) at which they are now sold, odd lots of good shoes, if offered at attractive prices, should find a ready market.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending March 29, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	204,333	231,531	52,735	4,900	493,499
Consolidated Elevator Co.	61,492	166,382	47,528	85,004	355,406
Empire Elevator Co.	119,504	522,354	111,733	76,963	830,554
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	400,658	125,411	58,960		585,029
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	24,570	69,013	27,581	78,968	200,132
G.T. Pacific	408,233	915,032	195,776	178,103	1,697,144
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	251,819	951,239	154,922		1,357,980
Fort William Elevator Co.	63,145	346,267	89,839	38,833	538,084
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	42,090	71,972	14,755		128,817
Northwestern Elevator Co.	88,844	45,506	21,012		155,362
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,312,475	1,432,574	564,041	144,560	3,453,650
D. Horn & Co.	16,893	27,787	2,764	20,004	61,448
Canadian Government Elevator	166,929	120,169	46,131	69,908	403,137
Thunder Bay	330,272	656,907	144,435	21,396	1,153,010
Davidson & Smith	121,358	292,008	69,765		483,131
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	528,113	288,001	59,402	128,396	1,003,912
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	6,826,596	6,262,153	1,656,379	847,035	15,592,163
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	422,068	1,922,272	56,079	27,395	2,427,814
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	395,242	1,157,441	21,047	8,132	1,581,862
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	198,754	973,172	82,313	2,034	1,256,273
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,214	141,137	2,725		154,076
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,026,278	4,194,022	162,164	37,561	5,420,025
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	48,969	24,360			73,329
Midland Elevator Co.	1,930	214,441	40,113		256,484
Tiffin, G.T.P.	34,350	43,683	7,327		85,360
Port McNicol	1,087,798	752,937	98,477		1,939,212
Collingwood	4,912				4,912
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	71,371	39,944	32,256		143,571
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	228,931				228,931
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		48,778			48,778
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	131,976	329,574	7,575		469,125
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	114,395	136,064	47,282	3,471	301,212
" " No. 2.	3,295	41,722	8,372		53,389
Montreal Warehousing Co.		6,327			6,327
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	85,218	192,409	11,461		289,088
West St. John, N.B.	223,967	255,921	54,847		534,735
Halifax, N.S.	109,631				109,631
Total Public Elevators.	2,146,743	2,086,160	307,710	3,471	4,544,084
Total quantity in store.	9,999,617	12,542,335	2,126,253	888,067	25,556,272

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 29, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat Grades—				
No. 1 Hard	14,302	244,547	49,789	308,638
No. 1 Northern	1,262,058	227,681	369,598	1,859,337
No. 2 "	519,570	164,673	319,087	1,003,330
No. 3 "	424,307	68,621	296,460	789,388
No. 4 Wheat	181,128	33,680	488,241	703,049
No. 5 "	134,111	80,193	178,304	392,608
No. 6 "	670,891	53,731	10,461	737,083
Other	928,361	151,152	434,801	1,514,316
Totals	4,134,728	1,026,278	2,146,743	7,307,749
	2,691,868			2,691,868
Oats Grades—				
No. 1 C. W	2,259	3,037		5,296
No. 2 "	475,864	1,166,057	735,314	2,377,235
No. 3 "	430,727	523,450	46,109	1,000,286
Ex. No. 1 Feed	926,466	1,305,123	156,491	2,388,080
No. 1 Feed	1,608,228	720,310	172,032	2,500,570
No. 2 "	1,441,519	305,065	268,319	2,014,903
Other	1,377,090	170,980	707,895	2,255,965
Totals	6,262,153	4,194,022	2,086,160	12,542,335
Barley Grades—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777		8,747	12,524
No. 3 C.W	405,098	58,240	88,496	551,834
No. 4 "	961,523	83,106	2,745	1,047,374
Feed	61,044	9,065		70,109
Rejected	153,871	2,384		156,255
Other	71,066	9,369	207,722	288,157
Totals	1,656,379	162,164	307,710	2,126,253
Flax Grades—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	627,804	18,842	3,471	650,117
No. 2 C.W	160,452	10,694		171,146
No. 3 "	33,880	3,914		37,794
Rejected		633		633
Other	24,899	3,478		28,377
Totals	847,035	37,561	3,471	888,067
Corn				
Total quantity in store	15,592,163	5,420,025	4,544,084	25,556,272

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on March 29, 1918, with Comparsions for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
March 29, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	4,134,728	8,765,567	12,900,295
Interior terminals	1,026,278	4,393,747	5,420,025
Public elevators in the East	2,146,743	2,397,341	4,544,084
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	9,999,617	15,556,655	25,556,272
March 31, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	22,941,056	13,028,756	35,969,812
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,621,160	2,918,467	7,539,627
Public elevators in the East	1,498,794	3,559,175	5,057,969
Total	29,150,255	19,607,729	48,757,984
March 31, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	26,868,996	11,980,236	30,849,432
Afloat terminals	2,447,586	974,311	3,421,697
Interior terminals	6,027,128	1,796,328	7,823,456
Public elevators in the East	2,966,811	2,814,206	3,781,017
Total	38,310,521	17,565,081	55,875,602
April 1, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	8,940,506	4,608,352	13,548,858
Afloat terminals	283,132		283,132
Interior terminals	718,707	77,487	1,436,194
Public elevators in the East	1,689,397	1,871,084	3,560,481
Afloat	113,441		113,441
Total	11,745,183	7,196,023	18,942,106
April 2, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	12,943,184	10,431,423	23,374,607
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,060	7,393,690
Public elevators in the East	2,134,053	2,538,512	4,672,565
Afloat	110,719		110,719
Total	19,221,581	16,279,995	35,551,581

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa," or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur, Moncton, Regina, Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, and the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

181. **Dairy appliances and agricultural implements.**—A London, England, agent wishes to arrange with Canadian manufacturers for the agency for dairy appliances, such as milk separators, etc., and agricultural implements, particularly agricultural hand implements, such as hand hoes, for business after the war.

182. **Medicinal plants and drugs.**—An English firm would be glad to hear from Canadian growers or shippers of the following medicinal plants and drugs, which they could handle in fairly large quantities; senega root, sassafras root and bark, bloodroot, podophyllum rhizome, cimicifuga, hydrastis rhizome, slippery elm bark, witch hazel bark and leaves, wild cherry bark, enonymus bark, castor, Canada balsam.

183. **Hosiery and haberdashery.**—A dry goods firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, makes inquiry for Canadian hosiery and haberdashery.

184. **Sulphuric acid, carbonic acid gas and anhydrous ammonia.**—A firm in St. Kitts, with an aerated water factory, desires to import the foregoing products.

185. **Lubricating oils.**—A firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, requests to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers of lubricating oils.

186. **Newsprint.**—A publishing company in St. Kitts, British West Indies, would like to obtain supplies of newsprint from Canada.

187 **Optical goods.**—A firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, selling optical goods would like to import from Canada.

188. **Sulphate of ammonia.**—An old firm in St. Lucia, British West Indies, asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of sulphate of ammonia.

189. **Sulphuric acid.**—A firm in Barbados, British West Indies, manufacturing aerated waters would like to import sulphuric acid from Canada.

190. **Stationery.**—An old firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, with a stationery department makes inquiry regarding Canadian stationery.

191. **Enamelled goods.**—A large firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, would like to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers of enamelled goods.

192. **Tea.**—Canadian exporters of tea are asked to communicate with an old-established firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies.

193. **Common soap.**—A firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, desires to import common soap from Canada.

194. **Stationery.**—A firm in St. Kitts is making inquiry for Canadian stationery.

195. **Canned goods and groceries.**—A large firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, would like to import from Canada canned goods and other small grocery shelf goods.

196. **Leather.**—A firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of leather.

197. **Harness.**—Canadian manufacturers of leather harness should communicate with a firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies.

198. **Soap and perfumery.**—A firm in St. Kitts, British West Indies, desires to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of soaps and perfumery.

199. **Broom handles, etc.**—Canadian manufacturers of materials used in the manufacture of brooms, whisks, and hearth brushes, including wire, twine, etc., are asked to communicate with a Newfoundland inquirer.

200. **Paper.**—A South African commission house, who have for years handled paper from the Baltic, are prepared to take up the Canadian agency of newsprint, wrapping and other papers. Samples, prices and full particulars will receive immediate attention.

201. **Carbide.**—A Johannesburg commission house, with branches in each coast town and long experience in handling carbide, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian carbide. Immediate correspondence requested.

202. **Handles, brushware, shovels, wire nails, wire fencing, piping, mining material, machinery, mining tools, iron and steel, rock drills, wheelbarrows, belting of balata, hose, etc.**—A Johannesburg firm with buying headquarters in London, England, requests that catalogues and price lists of the above articles and of other lines suitable for the mining trade be submitted to their London house.

203. **Motor-cars.**—A South African commission house with a full knowledge of the motor-car trade, now acting as distributors for one American make, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian-made automobiles, and request immediate correspondence from manufacturers.

204. **Farm specialties.**—A South African commission house, accustomed to specializing in requirements for farm purposes, are prepared to consider agency offers from Canadian manufacturers.

205. **Building board.**—A South African commission house, with offices in each of the principal centres, can place to advantage an agency proposition for large quantities of prepared building board, and asks for samples and other particulars immediately.

206. **Structural steel.**—A Johannesburg house, specializing in iron and steel for structural purposes, seeks the representation of a Canadian firm.

207. **Machinery.**—A South African firm of commission agents, covering the principal centres of South Africa, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian-made machinery, and asks for full particulars from engineering firms.

208. **Lumber.**—A South African firm of commission agents with headquarters in Johannesburg and over twenty-five years' experience in the lumber trade, is prepared to indent cargo offers of lumber, either eastern or western, and asks for immediate correspondence.

209. **Carbon electrodes.**—A Rhodesian manufacturer asks for quotations on carbon electrodes for the manufacture of carbide. Sizes required are 6-inch to 12-inch wide and 12-inch long.

210. **Machinery for the production of alcohol.**—A Salisbury, Rhodesia, producer asks for catalogues and full details of machinery plant for the production of alcohol from sweet potatoes, corn, corncob and cornstalk.

211. **Bolts and nuts, wire nails, axes, hatchets, stoves, steam fittings, barbed and plain wire, wire netting, hardware, etc.**—A manufacturers' agent, with headquarters in Johannesburg and a permanent sample room in Durban, also covering all other sections in South Africa, is prepared to take up Canadian agencies for the above articles and kindred lines suitable to the hardware and iron and steel trade. Catalogues, price lists, and other details are requested in the first communication.

212. **Upholstery springs.**—A Cape Town wholesale firm supplying the upholstery trade asks for quotations and other details from Canadian manufacturers of springs for upholstery work.

213. **Chemicals.**—A South African firm of manufacturing chemists will be pleased to hear what Canada can offer in chemicals, especially those for pharmaceutical purposes.

214. **Glucose (liquid).**—A produce importer and merchant wishes to get into immediate touch with Canadian importers of liquid glucose.

215. **Molasses.**—A produce importer and merchant at Manchester desires to hear from Canadian exporters of molasses.

216. **Maple syrup and other syrups.**—Canadian exporters of maple syrup and other syrups are asked to communicate with a produce importer and merchant in Manchester.

217. **Canned and dried fruits.**—A produce importer and merchant in Manchester wishes to get into touch immediately with Canadian exporters of canned and dried fruits.

218. **Canned salmon.**—Canadian exporters of canned salmon are asked to communicate immediately with a Manchester produce importer and merchant.

219. **Canned lobsters.**—Canadian exporters of canned lobsters are desired to communicate immediately with a produce importer and merchant in Manchester.

220. **Condensed milk.**—A produce importer and merchant in Manchester wishes to get into immediate touch with Canadian exporters of condensed milk.

221. **Canned fruits, provisions, etc.**—A London firm of import and export merchants wishes to secure the selling agencies of canned fruits, provisions, etc., with a view to trade after the war. They claim an organization covering the whole of the United Kingdom and furnish bankers' references.

222. **Woodenware.**—A Pretoria firm of wholesale importers requests catalogues and prices, also samples when possible, of Canadian woodenware, handles and cart and carriage material, such as hubs, rims and wheels.

223. **Furniture.**—Catalogues and price lists of folding chairs, chairs, tables and other furniture which can be shipped in a knocked-down state are requested by a firm in Pretoria.

224. **Paints and varnishes, fencing and baling wire, wire netting, iron and steel goods, hardware, lanterns, cutlery, enamelware, shovels, tools of all kinds, furniture, foodstuffs, and grocery proprietary lines.**—A South African wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists, also samples when possible, of the above lines. These are mentioned in a special way, but they are interested in any line of goods suitable for the wholesale jobbing trade. The furniture must be of a kind which can be shipped in a knocked-down condition.

225. **Leather.**—A Pretoria firm of wholesale importers requests samples and prices on leather suitable for the boot and shoe and saddlery trade, also sole bends and sole squares.

226. **Hardware.**—A Pretoria firm of wholesale importers requests catalogues, price lists, and samples when possible of any Canadian line of hardware, household, building or mining, also household utensils, wire (barbed and plain), and wire netting.

227. **Paper.**—A Pretoria firm of wholesale importers requests samples and prices of Canadian wrapping paper and paper bags, also grease-proof paper.

228. **Wire.**—An Orange Free State firm of wholesalers requests samples and prices of barbed and plain wire, galvanized and plain finish, also mosquito nettings.

229. **Agricultural and dairy machinery and implements.**—A South African firm specializing in agricultural and dairy requirements, requests correspondence, catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of cultivators, ploughs, harrows, seed drills, chaff cutters, grinding mills, harvesting machinery, cream separators, churns, milk cans, piping and fittings, pumps, foot valves, and strainers, sluice-valves, rods, cylinders, and other farm machinery and implements.

230. **Catalogues.**—A Pretoria firm of importers requests catalogues and price lists from any Canadian shippers of lines suitable for the wholesale trade.

231. **Hardware, washing machines, etc.**——An Orange Free State wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware of all kinds, also from manufacturers of stoves, axes, shovels, washing machines, and household utensils.

232. **Furniture.**—A South African wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of furniture of all kinds which can be shipped in a knocked-down state.

233. **Cart and carriage material.**—A Bloemfontein wholesale merchant requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of cart and carriage material of all kinds.

234. **Hardware and household utensils.**—A Johannesburg commission agent, with branch offices in the principal centres, is prepared to take up Canadian agencies on hardware of all kinds and household utensils of every description.

235. **Furniture.**—A Johannesburg commission agent, with branch offices in the principal centres of South Africa, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian manufacturers of tables, chairs, and other furniture, which can be shipped in the knocked-down state.

236. **Electric household utensils.**—An Orange Free State firm, specializing in electric goods, requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of electric stoves, heaters, irons, toasters, and other electrical material.

237. **Agricultural implements and machinery.**—A Johannesburg commission agent, covering all centres of South Africa, is prepared to take up the representation of agricultural implements and machinery, and in a special way for ploughs and cultivators.

238. **Tools.**—A Johannesburg commission agent, with long experience in carpenters' tools, is prepared to take up the representation of a Canadian range of these lines. Catalogues and price lists are requested in the first correspondence.

239. **Locks.**—A Johannesburg commission agent specializing in hardware seeks the representation of Canadian-made locks and other door and window metal furniture.

240. **Box shooks.**—A London office of a firm in Cape Town, South Africa, invites from Canadian manufacturers quotations upon specifications of three kinds of box shooks, of which considerable supplies are purchased regularly for direct shipment to South Africa. Cable offers are invited preferably c.i.f. Cape Town, or alternatively f.o.b. Canada-Cape steamer. Specifications and fuller particulars of terms and references on file with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

241. **Wood wool or excelsior.**—A London office of a firm in Cape Town, South Africa, is open to purchase 50 tons of the best white wood wool or excelsior for packing fresh fruit, free from smell and according to sample. To be press-packed in bales of one or two hundredweight. Cubic measurement when packed should not exceed 135 feet per ton of wood wool. Quotations per ton weight, preferably c.i.f. Cape Town, or f.o.b. Canada-Cape steamer. Cable offers desired, to be supplemented by triplicate samples posted to London. Other particulars and samples of the wood wool desired obtainable from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference number given below.

Machinery and moulds for the manufacture of india-rubber.—A firm of engineers in the United Kingdom, making machinery and moulds for the manufacture of india-rubber, desires to get into communication with reliable firms or individuals who would be prepared to act as their representatives in Canada. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 363 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2564.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 742.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

1918

OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

38488—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, April 15, 1918. No. 742

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, February 19, 1918.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

Some interesting particulars of the operations of the Newcastle (N.S.W.) iron and steel works of the Broken Hill Company are contained in the report of that concern for the half-year ending November 30, 1917.

Operations at the plant were interrupted for no less than three months owing to the general strike. The result was that the output for the half-year of pig-iron was only 41,000 tons.

Various causes delayed construction work upon the second blast furnace which when in commission will practically double the output of pig-iron. With the two blast furnaces running under normal conditions it is computed that the output will ultimately approximate 300,000 tons per annum.

The production of the works during the last three half-years is given as follows:—

	Half Year Ended—		
		1917.	
	Nov. 30, 1916.	May 31.	Nov. 30.
Pig-iron produced.. .. ..tons.	20,061	61,043	41,351
Steel rails rolled.. .. .. "	22,090	37,564	25,989
Other steel products.. .. .. "	7,242	18,036	16,964

Rails weighing 100 pounds per yard and structural steel up to 120 pounds per yard, and other materials of sizes down to rods of $\frac{3}{8}$-inch round and square are made. Wire rods will shortly be rolled for fencing and other wires. Machinery has been installed for rolling plates for shipbuilding upon an extensive scale.

Manufacture of Galvanized Iron in Australia.

It is reported that it is the intention of a well-known British firm, through a subsidiary company registered in Australia, to establish extensive galvanized iron works at Newcastle, New South Wales.

The works will be erected on a site adjacent to the smelters of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company with whom arrangements have been made for supplies of raw material over an extended period.

It is anticipated that the first section of the works will be in operation about the end of June, 1918, and the total cost of the establishment will approximate £150,000.

The large quantities of galvanized iron used, and being used by the Government for roofing improvised shelters for the vast stacks of wheat at present held in the country (owing to lack of shipping) have made the material almost non-existent as far as supplies for private requirements are concerned.

The average annual importation of galvanized corrugated iron into Australia during the past four years was 950,000 hundredweight, and importations of galvanized iron, not corrugated, were in the neighbourhood of 800,000 hundredweight. Great Britain supplied over 90 per cent and the United States most of the balance.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN COPPER TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Australian Copper Producers' Association, recently formed by the principal copper mining companies, has accepted an offer from the British Ministry of Munitions, to June 30, 1918, for the Australian output of copper, excepting copper required for local consumption and copper sold under existing contracts. The amount of money involved under the contract will be approximately £2,150,000. The price to be paid for electrolytic and Wallaroo (South Australia) copper will be £108 per ton and for other brands £106 per ton f.o.b. steamer at Australian ports. If the proportion of other brands exceeds one-fourth of the total tonnage the Munitions Department require an abatement in price of £4 per ton, thus reducing the price for the excess to £104 per ton. The maximum quantity which may be delivered under the contract is 20,000 tons, and the minimum 15,000 tons. If the maximum is exceeded, the surplus will be taken by the British Ministry of Munitions at a price to be negotiated. If, however, the minimum is not reached, the Ministry of Munitions may claim delivery of the deficiency later at the contract price, but has no right to action for breach of contract.

ITALY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

Milan, February 12, 1918.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST FROM ITALY.

Italy's Treaties of Commerce.

The treaties of commerce existing between Italy and Brazil, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, Spain, and Switzerland, which would have terminated on December 31, 1917, are extended till the end of 1918. The present commercial treaty with France is extended for three months and may be renewed every similar period.

The treaties existing between Italy and the allied and neutral countries not mentioned above still remain in force.

Italy's Fifth National Loan.

Up to the 2nd of February, 2,790,000,000 lire had been subscribed to Italy's fifth national loan. This loan is in consols at 5 per cent and is exempt from any taxation. It is being issued at 86.50 for each nominal 100 lire, and bears interest at 5 per cent from January 1, 1918, to the date of subscription and payment. Payments are being accepted by instalments as well as by certificates of state consols, treasury bonds and foreign bonds. These last will be subject to the conditions decided upon by the treasury. The bearers of the fourth loan at 5 per cent are entitled to 3.50 lire for each 100 lire of nominal capital as representing the difference between the issue price of the fourth and the new loan. This is to be paid in cash for sums under 300 lire, while for those above this amount it will be paid in bonds at their issue price.

The loan was opened on January 15 and was to run till February 3, but has been extended to February 24.

Italo-Uruguayan Chamber of Commerce.

There has been established at Genoa an Italo-Uruguayan Chamber of Commerce for the promotion of trade between Italy and Uruguay.

Revenue from Tobacco.

The state revenue derived from tobacco from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1917, amounted to 362,000,000 lire, or over twice the amount realized in 1913 when the returns for the corresponding period were 175,000,000 lire. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 lire a day is now spent on tobacco in Italy.

State Revenue.

During the six months ended December 31, 1917, the state revenue reached 1,981,000,000 lire or an increase of 938,000,000 lire when compared with the returns for the same six-month period of 1913. The increase is the more noteworthy as in November and December the contributions from the invaded and evacuated districts of Italy were cut off.

Straw Paper.

The customs authorities give notification that paper manufactured from straw is now permitted to be exported to all countries except the enemy and neutral countries of Northern Europe.

Limitation of Production and Sale of Metals.

An official decree announces that the establishments which produce iron, steel, and other metals, or merchants importing same from abroad, can only dispose of their products to the war and naval administrations, and that such material can only be employed for the uses authorized for their importation, unless specific authorization to the contrary is received from the Minister of Arms and Munitions. (This decree extends the regulations placed upon the importation and use of iron and steel by an early decree of March 30, 1916, to all other metals.)

Assignment for Drainage.

In the budget for 1917-18 there has been assigned the sum of 5,000,000 lire for the completing of the drainage activities now in operation, the same to be carried on under the supervision of the State.

The Automobile Industries.

The companies in Italy manufacturing automobiles, aeroplanes, and accessories, are stated to be about forty in number with a total invested capital of 126,376,000 lire. The larger number of these manufactories are in Lombardy. There are here seventeen with a capital of 41,985,000 lire, but the greater invested capital is in Piedmont, where there are twelve companies with a capital of 63,177,000 lire. The foregoing are the figures up to the 1st of January, 1917, but as four new companies were established during the first six months of 1917, and as five others increased their capital during the aforesaid six months, there were at the 30th of June, 1917, forty-three automobile companies in Italy, with an invested capital of 148,300,000 lire.

While Italy imported automobiles to the value of 13,531,372 lire in the year 1913, her importation for 1916 was valued at 4,590,427 lire. In 1913 on the other hand while Italy exported automobiles to the value of 34,180,937 lire, her exports for 1916 were valued at 84,178,250 lire. During last year, in 1917, the value of imported automobiles

for the first nine months was 1,236,200 lire, while Italy's exports of same for the January-September period of 1917 amounted to 99,299,805 lire. It is argued on the foregoing evidence, and with the additional fact taken into consideration, that some Italian automobile factories can now turn out 25 or more automobiles a day, that the prospect of the future export trade of automobiles from Italy is indeed bright, provided however, a light economical car is built and the matter of arranging payments and allowing credits not totally disregarded. The markets which Italy is urged to cultivate are Portugal, Denmark, Egypt, China, and the Far East.

Coal from Algiers for Italy.

A despatch from Rome states that in the neighbourhood of Bona, Algeria, there have recently been discovered rich layers of coal which private industry had already begun to develop. The French Government has now undertaken directly the work of exploitation and the mines appear to be richer than at first thought. The despatch states further that the laid-down cost of the coal at the coast will not be more than 150 lire per ton, and that a large part of the output, which is compared to the best Cardiff coal, will be transported to Italy at a c.i.f. price of about 210 lire per ton. An arrival of about 30,000 tons is expected in the next two or three months.

Paper for Journals.

The Minister of Industry has established regulations for apportioning the amount of paper to be allowed the daily newspapers and other periodical publications for the year 1918. The quantities to be assigned to the different publishers are to be based on the average monthly printing of 1917, and are to be determined by the paper branch of the department.

A Minister of Pensions.

A Minister of Pensions has been appointed by the Government.

The National Shoes.

It is stated that 500,000 pairs of the national footwear (of which mention was made in the *Weekly Bulletin* No. 731, page 148) are now ready for sale. Of this number 100,000 pairs will be distributed gratuitously to the refugees from the Venetian districts. It is expected that the monthly production will be approximately 300,000 pairs. Fifty boot and shoe factories are contributing.

Need for Further Curtailment of Meat Consumption.

The president of the Association for the Protection of National Agriculture has pointed out to the Food Controller the necessity of more rigid regulations in the field of zootechny, and has urged the adoption of the following recommendations:—

(1) That the meat consumption of the civilian population be reduced.

(2) That an increase be made in the importation of "meat providing" animals.

(3) That a competent committee be appointed for the requisitioning of cattle for the army and for civilian needs.

(4) That the regulations governing the exportation of pigs from one province to another be altogether abolished or less rigorously enforced.

Further Curtailment in Use of Electrical Energy.

The Governor of the province of Milan, in view of the necessity of placing new limitations on the use of electric energy, owing to the scarcity of electric power caused by the lack of winter rains, and in view of the necessity of supplying energy to the

war industries, has decreed (1) that from the 1st of February to the 31st of March all stores must close at 5 p.m. with the exception of pharmacies, grocery stores (which must close at 7 p.m.), barber shops (which may keep open till 9 p.m. on Saturday), and restaurants (which must close at 10 p.m.)

(2) All theatres including moving picture houses must close down four days every week.

(3) Public and private offices must close at 5 p.m. unless special authorization is accorded.

The above regulations apply to the whole province of Milan. In addition to the foregoing in Milan city, the street cars are authorized to run only from 6.45 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the inter-station cars which may operate till shortly after midnight.

Increase in Tram Fares.

The city of Milan has raised its general street car tariff from 10 centesimi to 15 centesimi per ride. After 7.30 p.m. on the inter-station lines the fare is fixed at 20 centesimi.

Food Tickets for February.

Food tickets for February in Milan city allow each individual the following amounts: Bread 200 gr., rice 2 kg., sugar 320 gr., butter 240 gr., pasta (macaroni, etc.) 1 kg., corn meal 700 gr.

As regards bread, children receive less than the 200 gr. allowance, while domestics and workmen are allowed slightly more.

Lignite.

In view of Italy's dependence on foreign countries for her supply of coal, the Minister of the Treasury in addressing the Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Society of Rome, pointed out the necessity of increasing Italy's production of lignite to 12,000,000 tons per annum. According to an estimate made by the Mines Department in 1914, there are 150,000,000 tons of lignite as yet undeveloped.

Italy's Public Debt.

There has recently been published the value of state securities absorbed by the Italian market from July, 1914, to October, 1917. The following tables show the values of all issues during the aforesaid period.

War Loans.

Periods—	Amount. Lire.
July, 1914 to June, 1915	1,000,000,000
" 1915 to " 1916	3,628,800,000
" 1916 to " 1917	3,985,500,000
" 1917 to October, 1917	2,300,000
Total	8,616,600,000

Treasury Five-year Bonds, Four per cent.

Periods—	Amount. Lire.
July, 1914 to June, 1915	130,900,000
" 1915 to " 1916	19,000,000
" 1916 to " 1917	—
" 1917 to October, 1917	—
Total	149,900,000

Treasury Five-year Bonds, Five per cent.

Periods—	Amount. Lire.
July, 1914 to June, 1915	—
" 1915 to " 1916	356,900,000
" 1916 to " 1917	1,141,600,000
" 1917 to October, 1917	497,400,000
Total	1,995,900,000

Treasury Three-year Bonds, Five per cent.

Periods—	Amount. Lire.
July, 1914 to June, 1915	—
" 1915 to " 1916	102,200,000
" 1916 to " 1917	270,000,000
" 1917 to October, 1917	236,300,000
Total	608,500,000
Grand total of Treasury Bonds	2,754,300,000

Exchequer Bills, 3-12 Months, 3-5 per cent.

	Lire.
Total	5,604,600,000

Summary.

Items—	July, 1914 to Oct., 1917. Lire.
War loans	8,616,600,000
Treasury Bonds of all denominations	2,754,300,000
Exchequer Bills	5,604,600,000
Grand total	16,975,500,000

Foreign Loans and Note Issues.

To the foregoing there must be added 7,531,600,000 gold lire of foreign (British and American) loans equal to 9,791,900,000 paper lire; also the increase in note issues which amounted to 3,807,400,000 made up as follows: (1) The notes issued by the issue banks and loaned to the Government valued at 2,665,900,000 lire; (2) State notes of five and ten lires directly issued by the Treasury and valued at 1,141,500,000 lire.

Total Public Debt.

Items—	July, 1914 to Oct., 1917. Lire.
Internal loans	16,975,500,000
Foreign loans	9,791,900,000
Note issues	3,807,400,000
Grand total	30,574,800,000

The grand total of Italy's debt at 31st October, 1914, amounted to 14,927,671,841 lire, or in three years, the public debt of Italy has increased by 15,647,128,159 lire.

Important New Agricultural Machinery Company.

A new company with a capital of 5,000,000 lires has been established at Alessandria for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. This new company, known as

the "F.I.M.A.," or Fabbrica Italiana Macchine Agricole, has been formed by two of the most important houses now manufacturing such products, viz., the Ambrogio Necchi Company of Pavia, and the Societa Cooperativa Macchine Agricole of Alessandria. It is proposed to build a very large establishment near the railway station of Alessandria. By the formation of this concern three ends are principally in view: (1) the rendering of Italy more independent of foreign imports of agricultural machinery; (2) the providing of machinery best suited to the needs of the agricultural industry of Italy; (3) the lowering of the cost of machinery to the Italian farmers who will be obliged to use increasingly larger quantities owing to the scarcity of labour, which will result from the reduction of male help during the war.

Budget for 1917-18.

The Minister of the Treasury in presenting his budget for 1917-18 to Parliament stated that, though any estimate submitted could only have a comparative value, in the course of such a war, the actual receipts will amount to 4,419,000,000 lire, or be greater by 705,000,000 lire than in 1916-17. It is also estimated that the State expenditure will reach 4,207,000,000 lire, and be greater by 1,017,000,000 lire than during the last fiscal year. The difference in expenditure will be principally due to the increased amount of interest on loans, and to the 300,000,000 lire to be spent on war pensions.

From November, 1916, to October 31, 1917, Italy's war expenditure, it was stated, amounted to 15,722,000,000 lire, i.e., about 1,310,000,000 lire per month. An increase of 973,000,000 lire in revenue has helped to meet this burden, an advance due to increased taxation rather than to the raising of new debts.

As regards exchange, the Minister of the Treasury pointed out the inferiority of Italy's economical position to the other Allies. A very small amount of foreign stocks are held in Italy, while her exports and other resources have been seriously reduced. In 1916, for instance, Italian exports were less by 5,229,000,000 lire than Italian imports, and during the first ten months of 1917 the unfavourable trade balance amounted to 4,576,000,000 lire.

It was further intimated that the circulation of the banks had fallen off since Italy's declaration of war, although their metallic reserve had risen from 1,655,000,000 lire in June, 1914, to 1,740,000,000 lire in September, 1917. The minister stated that up to November 30, 1917, war pensions numbered 82,257, valued at 58,000,000 lire. The estimate for pensions up to June 30, 1918, is approximately 200,000,000 lire.

Movements of Navigation in Italy.

The following statistics recently published show the movement of navigation in all ports of the kingdom for 1916. The figures for 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 are added for purposes of comparison.

Steam Vessels.

Year.	Number.	Merchandise (tons). Outward and Inward Bound.	Passengers Number.	Officers and Men. Number.
1912	164,222	25,713,755	2,922,471	4,431,610
1913	169,321	25,538,013	3,245,160	4,596,036
1914	171,839	23,351,951	2,791,893	4,579,390
1915	123,601	22,680,764	2,045,131	3,115,013
1916	91,400	21,400,000	1,500,000	2,100,000

Sailing Vessels.

Year.	Number.	Merchandise (tons). Outward and Inward Bound.	Officers and Men. Number.
1912	189,052	6,257,605	877,835
1913	184,780	6,283,869	864,264
1914	173,096	5,806,425	779,179
1915	138,867	4,930,249	600,249
1916	116,100	3,700,000	500,000

Bank Deposits.

There is a regular network of small savings and popular banks throughout Italy—"one of Italy's greatest economic forces"—which derive their funds from local sources and which are used for financing agriculture, trade and industry. The following figures with reference to the deposits in all the banking institutions of Italy up to June 30, 1917, may be of interest:—

Banks of Issue.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	99,300,000
" 30, 1914	100,000,000
" 30, 1915	649,600,000
" 30, 1916	504,700,000
" 30, 1917	412,700,000

Banks (ordinary).

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	869,700,000
" 30, 1914	1,044,600,000
" 30, 1915	664,800,000
" 30, 1916	907,710,000
" 30, 1917	1,355,400,000

Popular Banks.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	699,700,000
" 30, 1914	703,500,000
" 30, 1915	583,400,000
" 30, 1916	707,900,000
" 30, 1917	880,400,000

Co-operative Banks.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	444,300,000
" 30, 1914	507,800,000
" 30, 1915	427,400,000
" 30, 1916	531,700,000
" 30, 1917	669,200,000

Savings Banks.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	2,460,100,000
" 30, 1914	2,800,000,000
" 30, 1915	2,552,400,000
" 30, 1916	2,905,100,000
" 30, 1917	3,432,700,000

Postal Savings Fund.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	1,657,100,000
" 30, 1914	2,121,300,000
" 30, 1915	1,861,700,000
" 30, 1916	1,987,600,000
" 30, 1917	2,352,900,000

Savings Fondations (Monti di Pieta).

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	187,900,000
" 30, 1914	214,500,000
" 30, 1915	220,000,000
" 30, 1916	245,400,000
" 30, 1917	284,600,000

Rural Banks.

Date.	Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	72,600,000
" 30, 1914	103,700,000
" 30, 1915	96,800,000
" 30, 1916	112,300,000
" 30, 1917	150,900,000

Grand Totals.

Date.	Total Deposits. Lire.
June 30, 1910	6,490,700,000
" 30, 1914	7,595,400,000
" 30, 1915	7,056,100,000
" 30, 1916	7,902,400,000
" 30, 1917	9,538,800,000

Stock Breeding.

The money granted by the Minister of Agriculture for the working of stock farms, where the breeding of cattle is carried on and where the best male species is kept, amounted to over 1,000,000 lire in 1916-17. The number of stock stations receiving Government aid during the same period was about 1,200. The holding of stock shows (about 70 in 1916-17) and the awarding of premiums, are also financially assisted by the Government.

Telegrams Sent Abroad.

Owing to the exchange situation in Italy, there has been authorized by official decree an increase of 40 per cent on the cost of telegrams from Italy to foreign countries. Up to now the Italian telegraphic administration has paid its share of the upkeep of the international telegraph lines in gold but has only charged remitters in paper lire on the assumption that the gold lire is equivalent to the paper lire. To offset the drop in the value of the Italian lire the 40 per cent increase has been made.

New Coin for Italy.

There has been authorized by official decree the issuing of a new coin (an alloy of nickel and copper) valued at 20 centesimi (i.e., 4 cents) to the extent of 16,000,000 lire.

Exchange in Italy during January.

The month of January opened with 8.38½ lire to the dollar, and closed with exchange at 8.58. At normal exchange there are 5.18 lire to the dollar.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, S.A., February 21, 1918.

STONES FOR CHEAP JEWELLERY.

The Union Government *Journal of Industries* has published the following information with reference to the availability in the Union of certain minerals for use in the manufacture of cheap jewellery:—

Agate or Onyx.—Common in the Vaal and Orange River alluvial diamond fields; often beautiful specimens. One large and beautiful sample of agate, now in the Geological Museum, was found in the Zoutpansberg district. Not worked or collected.

Beryl.—Crystals of beryl are found in the eastern portion of the Murchison range. Beyond the fact of their occurrence nothing is known of them.

Corundum.—This is worked in large quantities. Much red corundum is found which might be useful for cheap jewellery.

Fluorspar.—Samples of this occur in all the tin areas, but nothing very striking in appearance, though some clear white, which may be good for optical purposes, has recently been found.

Red Hematite and Jasper.—These are of common occurrence, and if a demand arose any amount could be obtained.

Catseye and Tigereye (Crocidolite).—These occur in enormous quantities on the farm Naauwpoort, in the hay district of the Cape Province. The whole world's supplies come from this farm. Owing to the abundance of the mineral it has little value in the rough.

Prase.—Samples have been received from Swaziland.

Balas Rubies.—A very large occurrence of these lies on the farm Magdala, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

Bloodstone (Sanguine).—A green and red stone of great beauty and considerable hardness which occurs all over the North Zoutpansberg district might be of use for the purposes required. It might be described as a variety of bloodstone.

Zircons.—Clear zircons up to several hundred carats in weight occur in large quantities on the surface of the old Zibare mine, in the Carnarvon district of the Cape Province. The quantity is so great that they could be produced at the price of 2s. or 3s. a carat.

Verdite.—The Verdite Company, P.O. Box 3383, Johannesburg, produces this, but there are many qualities and varieties of this stone in the Barberton district, and some of it is extremely hard and beautiful.

Garnets.—These are cut at Kimberley at 2s. 6d. per carat and sold in a wholesale way at 4s. per carat. A large proportion, however, of the garnets sold as cheap jewellery are really Hungarian diamonds imported here. Most of the stones, whether garnets or others, are put aside on the sorting tables and given away to those who ask for them. The same position exists as regards other stones found on the river diggings, such as agates, rose quartz, etc., and jasper.

Crocidolite could be had practically for the asking, for the idea of being able to put it on the market to any advantage appears to have been abandoned.

Cape Ruby.—This is simply another name for precious garnet, and arose from the fact that the latter was at first supposed to be a ruby (corundum) and was collected and sold as such for some time. This precious garnet appears to have commanded high prices in the earlier stages, but the value nowadays is outside any standard, and mainly a matter of fancy. The main points are that it shall have a deep red colour and be clear and flawless. Stones vary greatly, and the value attached to any variety or any particular stone appears to be mainly a matter of individual fancy or preference.

Should any of the above stones be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, their inquiry submitted to this office will be directed to the proper quarters for immediate results.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, February 11, 1918.

DEMAND FOR FISH MEAL.

A subject that should engage the attention of Canada is the increasing demand in the United Kingdom for fish meal. As a feeding stuff it was never popular among raisers of pigs and agriculturists generally, but shortage of the customary meals has forced it into more general usage, and large quantities are on the market. Prior to the outbreak of war, fish meal was exported mainly to Germany where its feeding properties were fully appreciated. One of the largest merchants in the United Kingdom writes: "There is a very big demand for fish meal at the present moment. The greater part of this is manufactured here, but considerable quantities of whale meat have been imported, which have been used for the same purpose as fish meal. We shall be pleased to get in touch with Canadian firms who can export fish meal, and thank you very much for the trouble you are taking."

Whether the demand for this meal will be of a permanent character after the war, it is difficult to predict with certainty; but if it continues to grow in favour and can be placed on the market competitively with the old feeds when again procurable in normal conditions, there appears to be little reason to doubt its permanence.

Commenting on the value of fish meal as a feeding stuff, the Board of Agriculture *Journal*, in its current issue states:—

"A good fish meal is quite the best of all sources of protein, but so concentrated a food can only be used in moderation; also, there is not enough to go round. The recent weather has been all against fishing, and most dealers have to put their customers upon rations. It cannot allow them sufficient to give the birds the usual 10 per cent in their food. Also the demand for fish meal for cattle is very keen. It made slow headway at first, but as nearly all who use it once keep on, it seems as if when we get normal supplies (whenever that will be) that all of them will be required in this country for large stock."

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REQUIREMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.

The following information and illustrations regarding the type of sewing machines in demand in South Africa have been sent by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date January 25, 1918:—

The average annual imports of sewing machines into South Africa during the four years, 1913 to 1916, was a total of 24,540. In the year 1913, the total number imported was 28,501, and of this more than 15,000 were sold through the wholesale jobbers and fully 95 per cent of this total was for the hand sewing machine.

The treadle machine sale by jobbers is in a very small number. The balance of the sewing machines sold in 1913 were a standard world-known line and these were sold through factory organization of branch stores and local agents in every centre throughout the Union. The sales of this special make are also limited in the treadle machine as by far the greater number were the hand machine. In 1913, out of the 15,000 machines sold through the wholesale jobber, 12,653 were from Germany and

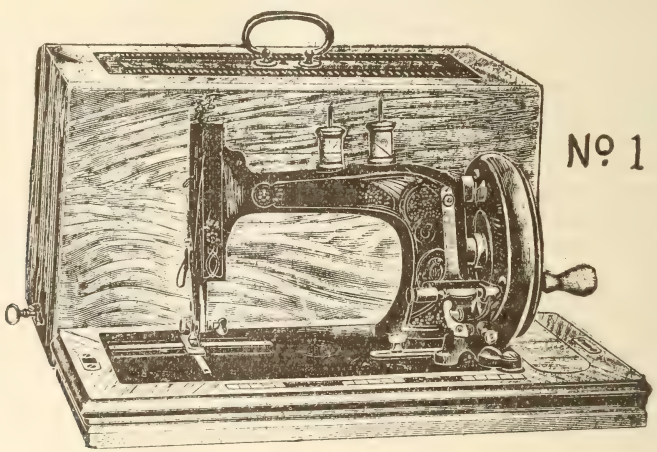
2,325 were shipped from the United States. Conditions during the war have varied but in no one year were the total imports less than 20,000 machines.

The value of branch store organization is shown in the 1916 figures of imports when out of a total import of 26,873 machines, this concern imported 20,200 machines, or an increase of 6,730 machines, while the United States manufacturer who sells the jobber, sold 6,300 machines, or an increase of 3,975 machines.

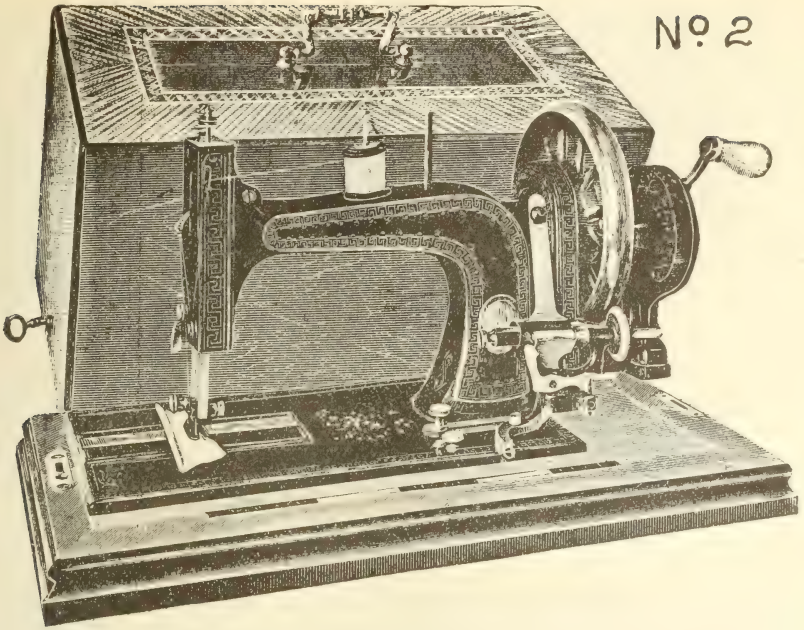
Bulking all sewing machine imports, treadle and hand, the sewing machine from the United Kingdom averaged in value $14.70 in the year 1913 and the 1916 imports work out at an average of $15.40. The sewing machines sold through the jobbers were valued in 1913 at $7.35 each, and in 1916 at $8 each. For a more correct estimate of the price paid by the wholesale jobber, and the class of hand sewing machine required for this trade, attention is directed to the illustrations which are submitted with this report.

There are two good prospects for the Canadian sewing machine manufacturers in the South African field of export: one is through the well-known branch and agency system, the other for the jobbing trade, which requires the service of a representative only, and an agency of this kind can be placed with any one of several reliable agents who have old and established connections with the jobbers in South Africa.

One make of Canadian-made hand sewing machine was introduced on this market; in 1915 twenty-three machines were shipped and thirty-four in 1916; there was also some new business done in 1917, but no repeats have been placed, as the price quoted is too big for the jobbing trade.



The illustration No. 1 is for a sewing machine made in Germany, which was sold pre-war at 24s. 6d. f.o.b. Hamburg. A similar machine in appearance but not so smooth running as the German machine is exported from the United States. The prices for the American machine since 1914 have been $6.25, $6.50, and the latest, some four months ago, $7.35, less 5 per cent discount. This and all other hand sewing machine quotations, include cover and necessary tools. Each machine is fitted with yard rule and tool box. The high arm sewing machine is the best seller in all prices.



The sewing machine shown in illustration No. 2 is one of the best sellers. The pre-war price on this machine was 29s. f.o.b. Hamburg. American manufacturers are making a similar machine, and are now quoting very little higher than the pre-war German price, but the bearing parts of the American machine do not run as smooth as the German-made machines. All these machines are countersunk into wooden base.

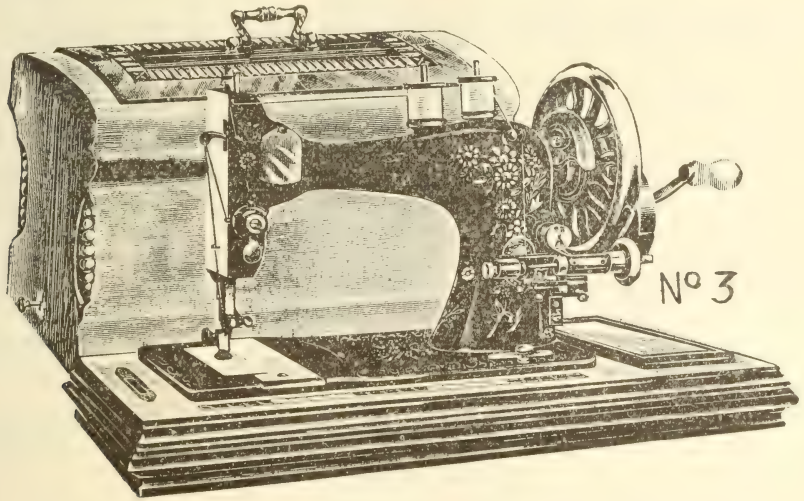
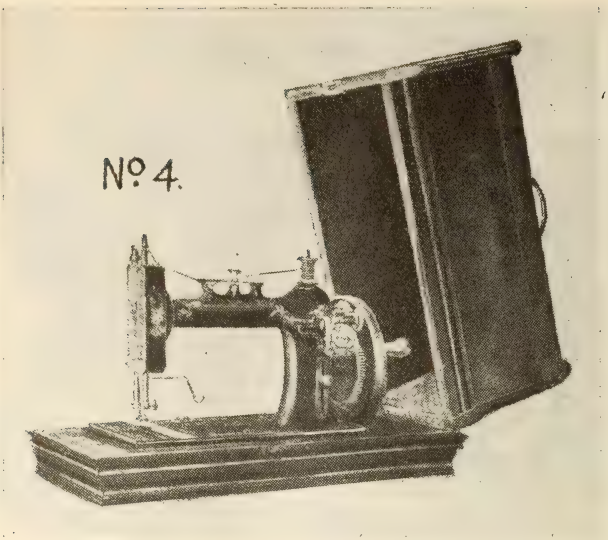


Illustration No. 3 is one of the best sellers and put up by the jobbing trade in competition with the standard machine mentioned in the forepart of this report. This is a German machine; it is a high arm, family, vibrating shuttle hand sewing machine, sewing forward or backwards. The fly wheel is nickel-plated; it has a patent bobbin winder and automatic lifter of the tension discs. The cover is very ornamental. Space under arm is 4¾-inch by 8-inch. The pre-war price was 38s. f.o.b. Hamburg.



The machine shown in illustration No. 4 is of an American-made sewing machine, which meets with a very ready sale. The last quotation in hand for this machine was $8 less 5 per cent, f.o.b. Atlantic ports. The covers of the American machines are not so gaudy as the German makes.

SHORTAGE OF FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS IN ENGLAND.

(Consul Harry A. McBride, London, United States Commerce Reports.)

The supply of farm and garden tools on sale in the shops in Great Britain appears to be considerably smaller than last year, notwithstanding that by improving the organization of their resources the British manufacturers have increased their output, particularly of hoes, sickles, and hooks, during the winter months. Owing to the continued demand throughout what was formerly the off season, it has been impossible.to accumulate stocks for the spring trade, with the result that the execution of most of the orders is said to be three months in arrears.

The domestic demand, which will continue until the end of April, is appreciably heavier than in 1917, because a large acreage of grass-land has since been put under cultivation, and the allotment movement has extended.

On nearly every available space in and near the towns and cities small vegetable gardens, known as "allotments," were seen last year, and tht threatened food shortage will tend to greatly increase the number during the 1918 season.

Very few amateurs' sets of small garden tools will be on the market, makers having limited their output to tools for producing food.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES AND EXPORT TRADE.

A new feature in the trade has been the heavy buying of scythes, spades, forks, rakes, and hoes by the Government for use in Mesopotamia and other distant war zones, where the troops have cultivated the land near the camps. The output of farm

and garden tools may suffer in the near future by the operation of the new man-power scheme, but whether more men will be taken from the tool trade remains to be seen.

The British statistics do not segregate the import and export trade in farm and garden tools, and these are included in the heading "tools and implements." The value of imports into the United Kingdom of this class of merchandise in 1915 was $2,964,278; in 1916, $5,319,439; and in 1917, $8,099,591, thus showing a considerable increase in the import values caused by higher prices for the various articles, but the quantities probably remained about the same. British manufacturers have also, up to the present, supplied considerable quantities of garden tools for the export trade, the chief markets being in India, Africa, and Australia. The value of the exports in 1915 was $7,809,175; in 1916, $11,146,625; and in 1917, $9,142,060.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

It is probable that the British export trade in farm and garden tools will be considerably affected during the present year by the prohibition of exports of this sort of articles. Tool handles have entered largely into this trade, but the director of the War Trade Department has now given notice that, on account of the large supplies of handles required for the army and for essential civil purposes, and also in consequence of the considerable importation required to meet the demands, further licenses will not be issued for the present, other than in the most exceptional circumstances, for the export of the following:—

1. Handles exceeding 24 inches in length for adzes, axes, forks, grubbers, hammers (hand), hooks (brushing and reaping), pickaxes, shovels, and spades.

2. Handles exceeding 24 inches in length for hand tools for agricultural or farm purposes not included in 1.

It is also notified that licenses will not be granted for any tools that have been fitted with handles of the kinds specified.

Up to the end of 1917, agricultural and many mechanics' tools were not on the list of articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom was prohibited, but the general license permitting the importation of such goods has since been revoked, the revocation to take effect on and from February 1, 1917. Only those goods actually in transit on that date will now be permitted entry.

After February 1, 1918, licenses will be available on certain conditions for regular importers and certain manufacturers. These licenses will be issued on a ration basis, i.e., the amounts permitted will bear a fixed proportion to the quantity imported by the various importers during the previous years.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the present active demand for farm and garden tools, there is little probability that American manufacturers will be successful in increasing their present shipments of tools to the United Kingdom. In view of the shortage, however, it might be to the advantage of American manufacturers to take up the matter with a view to supplying goods when shipping conditions are more favourable.

FROZEN FISH FROM CANADA.

COD, FRESH HADDOCKS AND DABS.

The following "special" article from the *Cold Storage and Produce Review* regarding Canadian frozen fish on the British market has been received from Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, London, England:—

Various adverse comments having been made on the Canadian frozen "hake" recently placed on the market by the Ministry of Food—including a trenchant criticism in a widely read, if not very influential, weekly journal—a representative of cold storage wended his way to Billingsgate the other morning to ascertain the facts of the

case. Incidentally, he was struck with the busy aspect of our premier fish market; it is pleasing to note that at least one food distributing centre until now shows little sign of the unwelcome inertia so characteristic of our principal wholesale food marts. But his visit took place a day or two before the Fish (Prices) Order came into force. It remains to be seen whether fish, like brer rabbit (to mention only one article of food) is to lie low and to take unkindly to the well-meaning efforts of Grosvenor House to control its value.

On making inquiries at the stands of Mr. Peter Forge, one of the firms acting as distributors of Canadian frozen fish, on behalf of the Government, our representative was informed by Mr. S. J. Williams that for some reason or other the fish, which had been marketed as Canadian "hake," had not given satisfaction, either to the public or to fishmongers; it was not possible at present to say whether the method of freezing this fish employed in Canada was unsuitable, or whether it was that this particular species of fish was strange to this country; however, it had been withdrawn from sale. It is to be regretted that the first effort to popularize Canadian frozen fish through official channels should have resulted so unsatisfactorily, especially as with a large section of the public first impressions carry so much weight.

Although there appears to be no outlet for this fish through the ordinary trade channels, probably it could be utilized by caterers for various fish preparations, such as fish cakes, and we should imagine this method of clearing any stocks might be worth trying. The fish is not bad or decomposed, but merely lacking in flavour.

Other kinds of Canadian frozen fish marketed by the Ministry of Food were shown to our representative, consisting of cod, fresh haddocks, and dabs. In each case the fish are headed and gutted and packed in cases containing 200 pounds. Let us repeat that the unwieldy size of these packages militates against the sale. As few fishmongers buy more than two or three stones of any one variety of home fish daily, it is difficult to get them to take upwards of 14 stone of frozen fish at a time, the call for which at the moment is limited. May our Canadian friends act as promptly in halving the weight of the boxes of this fish as they did in the case of salmon at the suggestion of the Cold Storage and Ice Association not so long ago.

Our representative was shown samples of both the cod and fresh haddock; the latter are mostly "pan frozen," and where this is the case are thus far more attractive in appearance. The cod do not appear to have had the same attention devoted to them in their preparation for market. It would be a vast improvement if the fish were thoroughly scrubbed after "gutting," so as to remove all traces of blood; then, again the largest of these fish do not seem to have been subjected to freezing for any greater period than the smallest. The cod is a thick fish when large, and the result is that while the outside is frozen as hard as a board, the frost does not seem to have penetrated right through. Although there has been no great rush for these fish, they appear to have given satisfaction where the fishmonger has been sufficiently enterprising to push them. The demand can better be described as "steady" rather than "fast." Unfortunately, from one point of view, heavy supplies of Iceland cod reached this country soon after the frozen fish were first marketed, and this, of course, rather checked the sale of the latter.

The dabs, which are termed "soles" by the Canadians, are fine, solid fish, ranging from about 1 pound to 2 pounds in weight. From all accounts, they are excellent eating, and should meet a ready market once their merit is appreciated, especially as frozen halibut is almost unobtainable.

The enterprising officials in the frozen fish section of the Ministry of Food are to be congratulated on the issue of a leaflet giving directions to the housewife for dealing with frozen fish. No doubt much of the lack of appreciation of frozen fish arises from the fact that the general public is quite ignorant of the methods to be adopted in its preparation for the table.

Each kind of fish referred to above is being offered at fixed prices, viz., cod and fresh haddock, wholesale, £6 10s. per case; retail, whole fish, maximum, 11d.; cuts, 1s.

1d. per pound; dabs, wholesale, £7 10s. per case; retail, maximum, 1s. per pound; and can be obtained at Billingsgate from either Mr. Peter Forge or Messrs. Grant and May.

A suggestion in regard to this fish has been made to us; it is that as our readers are mostly interested in one or the other aspects of refrigeration, they should second the efforts which are being made to increase the consumption of frozen fish here, and incidentally, ease the general food situation, by themselves placing an order with their fishmonger for either Canadian frozen cod, fresh haddocks, or dabs. If the fishmonger is asked for this fish, he will have a greater inducement to purchase a sample case. The suggestion, which we pass on, is certainly worthy of consideration. Some of the leading businesses in proprietary articles have been built up by creating a public demand which the retailer has been compelled to satisfy.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Mr. B. Millin.)

Sydney, N.S.W., January 28, 1918.

In the New Hebrides, a group of the Pacific islands, situated 1,200 miles from Sydney, where a Canadian mission has been established for the last half century, cotton is being grown very successfully.

The cotton is grown from West Indian seed and a recent expert report states that the fibre of this cotton is so exceptionally fine that, with proper care and preparation, it should always command extremely high prices.

Besides growing the cotton, it is also ginned—i.e., separating the seeds from the lint—so that when it is shipped it is ready for the spinner.

It is stated that the soil and climate of the New Hebrides is capable of growing cotton equal to any produced elsewhere, and is only restricted by the scarcity and inefficiency of the labour available.

Practically all the cotton produced is shipped via Noumea or Sydney to France.

A recent trial shipment to Liverpool of 50 bales averaging about 300 pounds each was sold for 4 shillings per pound, which is stated to be a record price since the sixties, the period of the cotton famine.

This cotton is, however, a very superior kind, too good for ordinary use, and is used for such special purposes as aeroplane wings, where great strength and lightness is required.

There is no demand for the product in Australia on account of there being no cotton spinning industries.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM BAMBOO IN TRINIDAD.

(Consul Henry D. Baker, Trinidad, British West Indies, United States Commerce Reports.)

The publishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has an important project under way for manufacturing paper from bamboo in Trinidad. About 1,000 acres of land near St. Joseph (7 miles from the capital at Port of Spain) have been planted in bamboo, and a concession has been obtained giving the firm the right to cut bamboo from the Government forests.

It appears that Thomas Nelson & Sons, foreseeing a paper famine throughout the world within the next few years, have been giving very serious consideration to

the problem of providing adequate paper reserves for themselves for the future; and although realizing that paper can be manufactured from any vegetable material containing cellulose, nevertheless it seemed to them that bamboo was most suitable for the purpose. They selected Trinidad for their bamboo paper project, as the bamboo grows here very quickly, having sufficient development within three or four years for making paper. Moreover, Trinidad is within a reasonably short distance by sea from Edinburgh, being, of course, much nearer to their headquarters than are the bamboo forests of Asia.

SUITABLE BLEACH FOUND—AMERICAN MACHINERY TO BE USED.

Thomas Nelson & Sons have employed experts to study the question of easily getting rid of the knots in the bamboo and also of the yellowish-green colour that has hitherto been considered a drawback to the manufacture of paper from bamboo. The first experiments here with the bamboo consisted of putting the reeds through sugar-cane presses. While this rather crudely accomplished the purpose, nevertheless it was found to be desirable that the bamboo be shredded as well as mashed and the knots removed. It is said that they have designed a machine which accomplishes all this work, and that they also have found a bleach or dye which makes the pulpwood and paper perfectly white.

It is understood that the machinery for the proposed bamboo plant, to cost about $150,000, has already been ordered from the United States; but that, owing to the fact that the manufacturers are busy with war work, it may be impossible for them to make delivery before the end of the war. In the meantime, however, the bamboo is being grown preparatory to its eventual manufacture into paper.

BAY OF FUNDY SAFE.

(*St. John Board of Trade Journal.*)

There was a time in the history of the bay of Fundy when some fears respecting its safe navigation were justifiable, but these days have long since gone by. With the protection that is thrown around the mariner in the way of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, automatic buoys, bell-buoys and other forms of precautionary signals, the perils of the bay of Fundy navigation have now been almost wholly eliminated. This is borne out by the fact that for the past four years, though 22,614 ships, of a tonnage of 13,660,866 tons have passed in and out of St. John, coming from or going overseas, there has not been a single casualty of any consequence to any of them in the bay of Fundy.

Some years ago, when the question came before the St. John Board of Trade, a careful study was made of the wreck record for a period of eighteen years subsequent to 1896 with the result that it was shown that with a total tonnage of 42,029,262 tons entering the port, the casualty average was only ·033 of 1 per cent. This statement was based on the record for the whole bay of Fundy from Cape Sable up.

The statements above made as to the safety of the bay of Fundy were fully established in the evidence submitted to the Special Pilotage Commission (which sat in St. John last week) by several masters of ocean steamers using this port. The pilotage service in the bay of Fundy was also favourably commented upon. To make the pilotage service more effective it was recommended to the commission that the present three districts be consolidated into one and a pilotage station established about eight miles below Partridge island.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN CHILE.

The following notes on commercial conditions in Chile have been contributed by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date February 12, 1918:—

With a view to liquidating a portion of the accumulated grain stocks, the Chilean Government transport *Rancagua* has been chartered to the Anglo-Peruvian firm of Milne & Co., Callao, to convey a hundred thousand sacks of wheat from Valparaiso to Callao, and return with sugar and other Peruvian produce. The price agreed upon is 30s. per ton of misplacement (9,000 tons) for each trip. I am informed that the firm have the option of repeating the voyage and that already a consignment of 5,000 tons of Chilean flour has been closed.

The northbound steamers are also taking large consignments of flour to Panama. Sales are also taking place for Bolivia.

The ss. *Acajutla,* has just taken 22,000 quintals for Colon. Prices accordingly show an inclination to rise. Sales are being made for A1 quality at 14/20, exchange 13,9/16d.

Barley (forage) stands at $8, Valparaiso f.o.b. per 17/30 kilogrammes. Beans (Caballeros) $62. (Bayas) $44 per 100 kilogrammes for export coming harvest.

Considerable imports of rice are in evidence, but as recent Japanese cargoes are reported badly infested with the *gorgojo* the prices remain firm, especially in view of anticipated prohibition from American ports.

Cotton seed oil is strongly in evidence and prices are rising. Transactions at $69 gold of 18d. per case.

Nitrate quotations for immediate delivery, 95 per cent at 11/5 per quintal; 96 per cent and 1 per cent at 11/8 per quintal.

Coal: Chilean, 90/ to 110/ per ton. American, 110/ per ton.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended March 30, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio St., Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

March 25, sch. *Annie E. Conrad,* 567 drums.
" 26, ss. *Santa Marta,* 25 drums.
" 27, ss. *Mexico,* 268 drums.

A very active demand has been in evidence this week, but in spite of this circumstance, there are heavy supplies available and, as the present rainy and warm weather, which is a combination of humidity and heat, greatly affects the fish, holders are willing to get rid of their stocks. In consequence the prices remain unchanged and we can quote codfish at 14 cents per pound, haddock at 14 and hake at 12½ cents.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

March 25, sch. *Annie E. Conrad,* 875 cases.
" 25, ss. *Chalmette,* 1,025 cases.
" 27, ss. *Mexico,* 219 cases.

Very little change can be reported on the quotations for codfish in cases. The demand has been active but, on the other hand, holders are very anxious to sell. We quote that from the United States and Canada at $18 to $19 per case.

HERRINGS.

The market for herrings is exhausted of stocks and, of course, there is no price.

GOUDA CHEESE.

Under the same situation, the prices for this article remain unchanged and we quote a similar sort from United States at 35 to 53 cents per pound.

POTATOES.

Importation—

19,607 bags and 2,246 barrels from Boston.
4,000 bags from New Orleans, La.
280 barrels from New York.

As a result of these heavy arrivals, the prices for potatoes have continued just the same as last week, in spite of the fact that a very active demand is in evidence and we quote at $6 per Canadian barrel and 3½ cents per pound, for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York sight draft, ⅛ per cent premium.
London sight draft, at $4.79 per £.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Manufacture of Glass Beads and Imitation Pearls in Japan.

The following information regarding the manufacture in Japan of imitation pearls and glass beads has been received from Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama.

Glass Beads.

The manufacture of glass beads was begun about 1870 in imitation of Austrian samples. The beads were at that time made separately, one by one. Since then progress has been made and simple machinery has been introduced whereby a continuous chain of as many as 30 beads at a time can be blown, making the next process of colouring a much simpler one.

An export trade with India gradually sprang up until about 1907 the foreign trade is said to have amounted to about one million yen though no separate statistics are available. As frequently happens in similar cases, this temporary prosperity resulted in serious overproduction and rubbishy work which spoiled the trade. In the reaction which followed many manufacturers dropped out. Partly as a result of the war, business has since recovered and for the first eleven months of 1917 exports amounted to yen 1,417,000.

In 1915 one of the manufacturers, Matanabe Asakichi, obtained the sole patent rights for the machine referred to. It proved impossible, however, to prevent imitation by other makers and during 1917 the policy of combination was resorted to. The result was the formation of the Nippon Koshu Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Glass Beads Company, Limited) of No. 17 Unagidani Kakinocho, Minami-ku, Osaka. This is an

organization of 117 small manufacturers, who are members of the association and shareholders in the company. The patentee has ceded to the members of the association the right to use his processes, the manufacturers for their part being pledged to sell through the company, which in this way enabled to control them and it is hoped, to maintain uniformity of output.

The beads are made in a number of small establishments in Osaka, the glass being made from soda-ash and lead. They are then taken uncut to the country to be coloured, the colouring being effected by pouring nitrate of silver through the beads, which are then brought back to Osaka and cut. The common colours are gold and silver and are said to be obtained by varying the quantity of lead in the glass mixture. The principal makers employ about 30 men, but the average is only 4 or 5. There are said to be about 400 workpeople in Osaka engaged in making the beads at wages varying from 15 sen (4d.) per day in the case of young children to yen 1.70-80 (say 3s. 9d.) in the case of skilled labour. The colouring districts are Wakayama Prefecture and neighbouring parts of Shikoku. This part of the work is done by children of farmers and prices said to be paid are very small, varying from 1 sen (one farthing) to 10 sen (2½d.) per 100 according as to whether the beads are small or large.

Prices of the beads of course depend on the shapes and sizes of which there are said to be more than 200 all told, and run from 15 sen (say 4d.) to yen 1.20 (2s. 7d.) per box, containing from 300 (say 4d.) and up to 2,400 beads.

Imitation Pearls.

These are made according to a patent owned by Tanaka Kunikichi of 76 Kitan-ocho Higashi-kozu, Minami-ku, Osaka. Samples of similar goods sold by Germany to India were studied and the manufacture first begun in 1914. The process consists of giving the appearance of pearls to glass balls by pouring in a mixture formed of gelatine fish scales. The scales are scraped from a fish called the *Tachiuo* (hair-tail fish) caught in the Inland sea. The drying of this mixture is said to have caused a good deal of experimenting before an effective method was found. It is done by means of vaporized methyl alcohol. The pearls are then filled with wax, cut and strung on thread.

In the hope of preventing a repetition of the wholesale imitation which took place in the case of the glass beads, the details of the process are kept secret and there are only four recognized manufacturers, working in conjunction, employing 20 workmen each. It is said, however, that there are several manufacturers making them in secret. The pearls are sold by the bunch of 12 ropes carrying from 40 to 200 according to size. The four manufacturers are members of the association which attends to sales but the patentee retains the right of direct sale in the case of his better products. The average price of a bunch is about 47 sen (say 1s. 0d.), but the patentee's *Uo-jirushi* (fish mark) is quoted at 60 sen (about 1s. 4d.).

The great market for both glass beads and imitation pearls is of course India but they are also sent to America, Egypt, South Africa, the East Indies, etc. The following table shows the exports for 1914 to 1916 (in yen, three figures omitted: Yen 1,000 in 1914 equalled about £102; the exchange has since risen and the present value is about £108).

	1914.	1915.	1916.
British India	341	342	727
Straits Settlements	38	6	7
United States	3	1	67
Canada	....	....	
China	44	30	37
Kwantung	7	25	13
Hong Kong	13	20	8
Australia	....	20	20
England	....	2	7
Egypt	....	4	42
Other	15	4	12
	461	454	940

As stated the export for eleven months of 1917 amounted to yen 1,417,000 or £153,000. Exports to the United States acquired importance as shown for the first time in 1916, that country purchasing to replace former German, Austrian and French products, and some importance is attached to this trade.

It is said that the present output of beads is at the rate of yen 1,000,000 (say about £100,000) per year and of imitation pearls yen 800,000 (about £80,000).

Gelatine, Glue, and Size Works for Australia.

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

Having recently acquired 17 acres of land at Botany, a company is completing arrangements for the immediate erection there of large works for the manufacture of gelatine, glue, and size. The estimated expenditure includes £15,000 (roughly $75,000) for the factory buildings, and approximately £20,000 ($100,000) for plant and machinery. It is anticipated that the factory will be in working order by April and its products upon the local market by the following month.

The average quantity of gelatines and glues of all kinds imported into Australia, says the *Board of Trade Journal*, is about 1,400,000 pounds, and the capacity of the new works at Botany will be adequate to supply the whole of this business. At the present time the company has two factories for the production of gelatines and glue in New Zealand, whence it is exporting a portion of its output to Canada.

Instruments and Tools for Venezuela.

(*The London Times Trade Supplement.*)

Venezuela, which is one of those South American states that have benefited to some extent from the European war, is about to launch out upon a modified but still sufficiently comprehensive campaign of new building construction. For this purpose there will be a demand before long for many kinds of small machines, engineering instruments, artisans' tools, and contractors' machinery. The Government is also engaged upon the survey of a number of new highways, and here again the usual appliances for road construction will be called for. Among the more urgent demands are the following: Windmills, portable boilers, rock-crushers, carts, wagons, industrial railways, woodworking machinery, and appliances used among mines and small industrial plants. Already a number of road-rolling machines have been imported of British make. There is an opening for small stone-crushers and split log-drags, such as are used in the United States for the maintenance of roads having an earth surface. In 1914 the value of the imports into the Republic of instruments and small tools for artisans and labourers came to close upon £16,000, and of this the United States claimed the share of nearly £10,000, against but £1,800 of British origin. In 1915 our sales just passed the £1,000 point, while those of the United States reached £6,600. British manufacturers would do well to get into communication with some of the larger importing firms in Caracas, of whom there are at least 17 who import and act as agents for the foreign manufacturer. There are several important foundries, sawmills, and lumber dealers at Caracas, Cagua, Puerta Cabello, and Maracaibo. It is superfluous to add that they must be addressed in Spanish, as English is very little understood, even in the capital.

South China Flour Trade.

(Consul General George E. Anderson, Hong Kong, United States Commerce Reports.)

The future possibilities of the flour-milling industry of the Orient as well as its present development are strikingly shown in the returns of flour imports into Hong Kong during the past year. Statistics show that more than nine-tenths of the total imports of flour into the port in 1917 were Japanese, mostly made from Manchurian wheat. The flour trade in China during the year was in fact a contest between Japanese and Chinese mills. Chinese flour supplied most ports to the exclusion of most other flour, even coming into Hong Kong in considerable volume. As has been indicated in previous reports, Chinese flour also has gone into the trade south of Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Dutch East Indies. Japanese flour has gone into the Philippines in considerable volume and has otherwise cut into the trade that formerly was almost wholly American.

Decreased Imports.

Of course, as a result of high prices in producing countries and of the high freight rates the volume of imports has been comparatively small—substantially one-fifth of normal imports. The total imports for 1917 are given as 1,072,089 bags, as compared with 1,604,033 bags in 1916, 2,075,129 bags in 1915, 3,939,754 bags in 1914, 5,176,623 bags in 1913, and 5,694,554 bags in 1912. Of the imports in 1917, Japan furnished 922,377 bags, the United States 51,000 bags, Australia 43,632 bags, China 43,230 bags, and Canada 11,850 bags.

The Hong Kong trade has been reduced considerably by the fact that much of the flour for the Hong Kong field, such as the ports of Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and others, comes direct from Shanghai and other Chinese ports. While the Chinese mills have dominated what trade there has been in these ports, the year on the whole has not been a successful one for them. By reason of the short wheat crop and the competition of Japanese mills in the purchase of what wheat was available they have had great difficulty in securing wheat supplies, and many of them have been compelled to run on short hours, with the result that the comparative cost of their product has been increased. The wheat crop of the Yangtse valley was short because of dry weather, in many districts not returning much beyond the seed, while the surplus of the northern wheat crop goes very largely to Japan. An effort was made by the Chinese Government to aid the mills by a reduction of the export duty, but even this failed to prevent loss to many of them. With good wheat crops these Chinese mills can come into the south China field very successfully. In 1916 they not only supplied the bulk of the business in Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and other coast ports, but cut into the Hong Kong field in the East Indies and Malay States very successfully. Even Hong Kong was supplied 377,800 bags. With a good wheat crop in the Yangtse valley the coming season it is probable that Chinese wheat will represent the bulk of the supplies in the Hong Kong field. At all events the competition between Japanese and Chinese flour will be very keen.

Development of the Japanese Four-milling Industry.

While Japan faces many difficulties in establishing a flour-milling industry, Japanese competition must hereafter be considered by American flour exporters trading to Hong Kong or the Far Eastern field generally. The industry in Japan is on a strictly modern basis. There is, for example, one of the most modern and finest flour mills in the world at Moji. This and other mills are grinding Manchurian, Korean, and Japanese wheat. Most of their supply is at considerable distance, but those in the

north are quite conveniently located and most of them are on the seaboard, and subsidized Japanese vessels carry their supplies as well as their product at low rates compared with rates on American or other foreign flour. The development of wheat production in Korea, and to some extent in Japan itself, is reported by flour men to be astonishing. The fields do not compare in size or product with those of the United States, Canada, Australia, or other countries likely to compete in this flour market, but they have the advantage of being near a market that can be reached by competitors only after a long and expensive sea voyage. Japanese mills also have other advantages in the way of cheap labour, cheap fuel, and cheap transportation. The development of wheat production in Korea by the Japanese Government has been made along modern lines with experimental farms and on a comprehensive scale. Wheat production in Manchuria is being improved under more or less foreign supervision and a grade of wheat approaching hard American and Canadian grain is already produced to some extent and the production can be increased indefinitely.

Prospects for American Flour Not Encouraging.

It is evident, therefore, that even after the war and even with more normal freight rates competition from Chinese and Japanese flours will be a serious factor in the trade in the American, Canadian, and Australian product in which the United States has had the dominant share. The competition of Asiatic flour with the American and Australian product the past year has been so keen that most of the stocks of the latter imported have been sold at a loss. A certain amount of high-grade flour from the United States, Canada, or Australia will continue to be imported to meet a special demand, but unless prices in the United States are considerably lowered no American flour will be imported in 1918. Comparative flour values in the Hong Kong market is shown by the fact that the 1,072,089 bags imported in 1917 have been valued at $2,275,000 gold, while in ordinary years, such as 1912, the imports of 5,694,554 bags were valued at only $6,000,000 gold. There are now on hand in the Hong Kong market stocks of about 300,000 bags and the new year's business opens with little life.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending April 5, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	205,538	184,533	49,937	23,162	463,172
Consolidated Elevator Co.	60,945	163,488	46,582	96,694	367,709
Empire Elevator Co	122,900	564,340	116,581	79,625	883,446
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	335,861	110,546	73,910		520,317
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	38,978	57,899	31,647	103,047	231,571
G.T. Pacific	353,818	1,012,467	211,538	185,666	1,763,489
Grain Growers' Grain Co	302,405	1,040,932	209,349		1,522,686
Fort William Elevator Co	61,288	327,351	91,809	38,750	519,206
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	31,179	63,072	13,379		114,640
Northwestern Elevator Co.	102,450	73,517	45,909		221,876
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,249,165	1,537,888	591,132	155,340	3,533,525
D. Horn & Co.	10,893	27,787	2,765	16,089	57,534
Canadian Government Elevator	171,589	129,102	43,286	78,637	427,614
Thunder Bay	300,002	745,942	153,226	23,604	1,222,774
Davidson & Smith	77,729	294,758	78,131		450,618
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	347,620	344,358	79,025	167,285	938,288
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	6,471,228	6,677,992	1,843,206	967,907	15,960,333
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	308,213	2,008,731	57,218	25,658	2,399,820
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	437,316	1,166,818	21,047	7,897	1,633,078
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	231,739	1,016,874	83,183	2,034	1,333,830
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	10,214	137,782	2,725		150,721
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	987,482	4,330,205	164,173	35,589	5,517,449
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	41,319	24,360			65,679
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G.T.P	33,250	29,683	7,327		70,260
Port McNicol	621,138	648,069	98,477		1,367,684
Collingwood	2,079				2,079
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	52,471	32,794	22,173		107,438
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	309,177	37,069			346,246
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		54,938			54,938
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	100,826	289,074			389,900
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	405,568	181,685	60,883		648,136
" " No. 2	1,146	41,722	5,372		48,240
Montreal Warehousing Co		6,327	1,337	1,676	9,340
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	101,895	218,611	21,288		341,794
West St. John, N.B.	483,314	237,682	67,390		787,386
Halifax, N.S					
Total Public Elevators	2,152,183	1,802,014	283,247	1,676	4,239,120
Total quantity in store	9,610,893	12,810,211	2,290,626	1,005,172	25,716,902

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 5, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat Grades—				
No. 1 Hard	14,303	14,310	49,789	78,402
No. 1 Northern	1,011,004	346,486	553,282	1,910,772
No. 2 "	411,576	223,938	421,653	1,057,167
No. 3 "	379,702	86,684	348,604	814,990
No. 4 Wheat	191,624	42,602	457,634	691,960
No. 5 "	126,396	58,668	168,917	353,981
No. 6 "	691,913	61,925	1,964	755,802
Other	952,842	152,869	150,240	1,255,951
Totals	3,779,360	987,482	2,152,183	6,919,025
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats Grades—				
No. 1 C. W	2,259	330,970	.....	333,229
No. 2 "	544,423	1,125,377	630,931	2,300,731
No. 3 "	452,706	591,742	55,746	1,000,194
Ex. No. 1 Feed	975,766	1,223,358	189,187	2,388,311
No. 1 Feed	1,756,509	611,780	191,705	2,559,994
No. 2 "	1,523,108	268,086	63,473	1,854,637
Other	1,423,221	178,922	670,972	2,273,115
Totals	6,677,992	4,330,205	1,802,014	12,810,211
Barley Grades—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	8,747	12,524
No. 3 C.W	459,964	57,832	90,280	608,076
No. 4 "	1,061,811	84,245	7,873	1,153,929
Feed	77,823	9,065	10,516	97,404
Rejected	165,096	3,662	37,062	205,520
Other	74,735	9,369	128,769	212,873
Totals	1,843,206	164,173	283,247	2,290,626
Flax Grades—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	734,511	22,842	.....	757,353
No. 2 C.W	170,350	5,337	.....	175,687
No. 3 "	35,635	2,998	.....	38,633
Rejected	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	27,411	4,412	.....	33,499
Totals	967,907	35,589	1,676	1,005,172
Corn	.....	.....	1,672	
Total quantity in store	15,960,333	5,517,449	4,239,120	25,716,920

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on April 5, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April 5, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	3,779,360	9,489,105	13,268,465
Interior terminals	987,482	4,529,967	5,517,449
Public elevators in the East	2,152,183	2,086,937	4,239,120
Afloat	2,691,868		2,691,868
Total	9,610,893	16,106,009	25,716,902
April 5, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	22,969,841	13,088,642	36,058,483
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,769,148	3,127,871	7,897,019
Public elevators in the East	1,417,281	2,520,946	3,938,227
Total	29,245,515	18,838,790	48,084,305
April 7, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	27,314,942	12,347,175	39,662,118
Afloat terminals	2,447,386	974,311	3,421,697
Interior terminals	4,911,599	2,034,595	6,946,194
Public elevators in the East	3,056,251	2,965,746	6,021,997
Total	37,730,179	18,321,827	56,052,006
April 8, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	10,703,055	5,093,791	15,796,846
Afloat terminals	308,712		308,712
Interior terminals	699,801	701,381	1,401,182
Public elevators in the East	1,462,411	1,669,410	3,131,821
Afloat	18,636		18,636
Total	13,192,615	7,464,582	20,657,197
April 9, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	14,001,560	11,338,578	25,340,138
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,160	7,393,790
Public elevators in the East	1,897,144	2,686,331	4,583,475
Total	19,902,334	17,335,069	37,317,403

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of March, 1918.	7 Months ended March, 1918.	7 Months ended March, 1917.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	15	1,058	55
One Hard White Fife	.....	.....	–
One Man. Northern	2,907	57,613	13,869
Two Man. Northern	1,659	22,785	22,274
Three Man. Northern	1,191	13,995	20,248
Number Four	442	5,027	9,079
Number Five	310	2,901	4,543
Number Six	224	2,083	3,078
Feed	54	610	5,696
Smutty	67	476	502
No Grade	204	2,586	17,461
Rejected	187	2,831	2,356
Condemned	11	39	46
No Established Grade	1	42	42
No. 4 Special	.....	6	4,866
No. 5 "	.....	4	4,093
No. 6 "	.....	2	2,446
No. 1 Goose	.....	6	5
No. 2 Goose	.....	1	
Total Spring Wheat—Cars	7,273	117,035	110,659
Total Spring Wheat—Bushels	8,353,930	128,840,250	127,257,850
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	3	60	–
Two A. R. W	3	53	12
Three A. R. W	2	11	68
Four R. W	.....	.....	26
Five Winter	.....	1	4
One White Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	8
Three "	.....	3	3
Four "	.....	.....	–
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	–
Three "	.....	.....	–
Four White Winter	.....	.....	–
No Grade	.....	.....	–
Rejected	.....	.....	3
Smutty White Winter	.....	.....	–
Total Winter Wheat—Cars	8	128	128
Total Winter Wheat—Bushels	9,200	147,100	147,200
Total Wheat—Cars	7,281	112,163	110,787
Total Wheat—Bushels	8,373,150	128,987,450	127,405,050
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W	.....	.....	5
Number One Canadian Western	2	27	87
" Two "	713	2,912	8,594
" Three "	354	1,739	2,993
Extra Number One Feed	797	4,376	4,113
Number One Feed	801	5,038	2,000
" Two "	557	3,611	2,518
Rejected	157	1,322	562
No Grade	274	2,310	8,605
Condemned	16	20	43
Mixed Grain	42	387	437
Mixed Grain No. 2	.....	.....	1
Total Oats—Cars	3,703	21,862	29,958
Total Oats—Bushels	7,200,050	42,630,900	58,418,100

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of March, 1918.	Six Months ended March, 1918.	Six Months ended March, 1917.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W	.....	19	40
" Three C.W	190	1,619	1,498
" Four C.W	343	2,468	1,917
Rejected	55	546	268
No Grade	55	682	886
Condemned	.....	.....	–
Smutty	.....	.....	–
Feed	118	703	1,421
Total Barley—Cars	761	6,117	6,030
Total Barley—Bushels	689,300	7,952,100	7,839,000
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	337	2,883	2,959
" 2 C. W	47	445	454
" 3 C. W	7	66	192
Rejected	6	24	20
No Grade	12	125	111
Condemned	.....	.....	1
Total Flaxseed—Cars	409	3,543	3,746
Total Flaxseed—Bushels	449,900	3,897,300	4,120,600
Rye—Cars	85	443	155
Rye—Bushels	85,000	443,000	155,000
Screenings—Cars	62	620	246
Screenings—Bushels	62,000	620,000	246,000
Speltz—Cars	.....	.....	–
Speltz—Bushels	.....	.....	–
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat—Cars	7,281	112,163	110,987
Wheat—Bush	8,373,150	128,987,450	127,405,050
Oats—Cars	3,703	21,862	29,958
Oats—Bush	7,200,850	42,630.900	58,418,100
Barley—Cars	761	6,117	6,030
Barley—Bush	689,300	7,952,100	7,839,000
Flaxseed—Cars	409	3,543	3,746
Flaxseed—Bush	449,000	3,897,300	4,120,600
Rye—Cars	85	443	155
Rye—Bush	85,000	443,000	155,000
Screenings—Cars	62	620	246
Screenings—Bush	62,000	620,000	246,000
Speltz—Cars	.....	.....	–
Speltz—Bush	.....	.....	–
Total grain—Cars	12,301	144,748	150,922
Total grain—Bush	16,859,300	184,530,750	198,183,750
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and other points	4,918	78,847	88,245
Canadian Nortnern Railway	5,668	43,976	44,236
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	19	639	2,726
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,696	21,286	15,715
Total	12,301	144,748	150,922

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31st.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901-2	39,805
1902-3	39,125
1903-4	28,322
1904-5	32,211
1905-6	51,061
1906-7	46,334
1907-8	50,534
1908-9	74,623
1909-10	87,888
1910-11	72,915
1911-12	126,183
1912-13	142,706
1913-14	158,938
1914-15	100,572
1915-16	232,434
1916-17	150,922
1917-18	144,748

TENDERS INVITED.

South Africa.

TAR FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF JOHANNESBURG.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt from Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, of Tender Form No. 365 for the supply of tar to the municipal council of Johannesburg. Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain further particulars and copy of tender form upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 21011.)

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa," or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur, Moncton, Regina, Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, and the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

242. **Automobiles and mining supplies**—A firm in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa, which has mail, transport and cartage contracts with the Government of Rhodesia and with a number of mines, wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers in various lines, especially automobiles and mining supplies, with a view to representing them in Rhodesia either immediately or after the war.

243. **Electric lamps, parts and accessories.**—A firm of London importers wish to get in touch with Canadian wholesale houses who can export electric lamps, parts and accessories.

244. **Glucose, amber corn syrup, corn syrup water and cane syrup water.**—A London firm invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of glucose for edible purposes, amber corn syrup free from sulphites, corn syrup water white quality, and cane syrup water white quality.

245. **Representation in Italy.**—An importing company in Italy which has now very large contracts with the British forces in Italy, wish to make arrangements for the representation of Canadian manufacturers in Italy after the war. They wish to enter into correspondence with Canadian manufacturers wholly with a view to after-the-war business.

246. **News printing.**—A large Buenos Aires firm of importers, engaged in supplying newspapers with machinery and news-print would like to receive samples and prices of Canadian roll newspaper. The custom of the house is to pay cash against documents Buenos Aires or cash in New York in exchange for a discount.

247. **Hardware.**—An old-established firm in Newfoundland desires to establish business relations with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of bar-iron, all sizes, hoop-iron ¾ to 1½ inch wide in 50 pound bales, sheet-iron, block and galvanized, 24 and 26 gauge, carriage and tire bolts, all sizes, files, saws, hammers, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, chisels, axes, etc.

248. **Groceries.**—A prominent firm in Newfoundland dealing in general merchandise desires to be put in communication with Canadian general grocers in a position to supply practically all kinds of groceries in cheap, medium and high grades.

249. **Hoop-iron, etc.**—A manufacturer of barrels engaged also in the fish-packing trade in Newfoundland asks for the names of Canadian exporters of hoop-iron, 1¾ inch to 2 inches wide, 16 gauge, flanged and cut in lengths of 62 inches. Also coopers' rivets.

250. **Canned goods, vegetable and mineral oils.**—Commission merchants (Ltd. Co.) at Genoa are desirous of obtaining agencies for canned goods, vegetable and mineral oils.

251. **Tanned leather, booting, etc.**—Commission agent at Naples would take up agencies for all Italy in tanned leather, booting, etc.

252. **Iron and steel rope and wire.**—Firm at Genoa are desirous of buying for own account iron and steel rope and wire.

253. **Toys, haberdashery, ammunition, etc.**—Genoa merchant already representing several British firms, would import on own account or commission, toys, haberdashery, household utensils, arms, ammunition, etc.

254. **Soaps and perfumery.**—Old-established firm at Genoa would buy on own account or commission, common and scented soap, perfumery.

255. **Animal and soya oils, materials for soapmaking, etc.**—Commission merchant at Genoa would import animal and soya oils, materials for soapmaking, oil seeds.

256. **Pens, writing and drawing materials, pencils, etc.**—Genoa merchant wishes to import on own account pens, writing and drawing materials, pencils, gelatine cloth, etc.

257. **Grain, seeds, hides, etc.**—Agent in Naples is interested in grain, seeds, hides, colonial products, oils, greases, metals, etc.

258. **Wheat, corn, seeds, beans, etc.**—Merchant at Naples would represent exporters of wheat, corn, seeds, beans, metals, hides, coal, tinplates, chemicals.

259. **Electric and pneumatic machine tools and instruments.**—Agent at Naples seeks agencies for electric and pneumatic machine tools and instruments, bolting, etc.

260. **Hides, jute, cotton, tallow, seeds, etc.**—Genoa merchant is interested in the import of hides, jute, cotton, tallow, seeds, etc.

261. **Carpets, tapestries, chintzes, etc.**—Furniture dealer at Palermo wishes to import carpets, tapestries, chintzes, furniture, fancy goods, ornamental clocks, porcelain, earthenware, glassware, etc.

262. **Woollen and velvet piece-goods.**—Agencies are required by commission agent at Naples for woollen and velvet piece-goods.

263. **Colonial products.**—Commission agent at Messina wishes to represent British firms for colonial products.

264. **Crude celluloid.**—Genoa varnish manufacturer is desirous of purchasing crude celluloid (uncoloured).

265. **Indigo, logwood extract, chemicals, engineering sundries.**—Palmero commission merchant is anxious to import the above.

266. **Salt fish.**—Genoa merchant would import from Labrador, etc., salt fish.

267. **Engineering articles, leather belting, etc.**—Turin commission agent would handle engineering articles, leather belting, files, mineral oils, etc.

268. **Mild steel for shipbuilding, emery cloth and wheels, etc., etc.,**—Commission agent at Genoa wishes to represent British firms: Mild steel for shipbuilding, emery cloths and wheels, engineering sundries, cutlery, tools, belting, glass paper. (N.B., fluent English.)

269. **Pegamoid for bookbinding.**—Printers at Bari wish to import pegamoid for bookbinding. Patterns requested.

270. **Chemicals, soap, hides, etc.**—Representative (Genoa) would handle on commission chemicals, soap, hides, etc.

271. **Chemicals, foodstuffs, etc.**—Import and export agents at Genoa wish to represent British firms: Chemicals, foodstuffs, etc.

272. **Haberdashery, gloves, piece-goods, hardware, etc.**—Florence agent is interested in the above-mentioned articles.

273. **Colonial products, foodstuffs, etc.**—Agent at Rome would import colonial products, foodstuffs, spirits, chemicals, and paper.

274. **Chemicals, industrial sundries, etc.**—Turin firm wishes to import on own account or commission: Chemicals, industrial sundries, pharmaceutical and dyeing requisites, woollen piece-goods.

275. **Electric apparatus.**—Turin merchant is interested in electric apparatus.

276. **Haberdashery, yarns, cotton piece-goods, hosiery, made up linen.**—Turin commission merchant wishes to get into touch with firms exporting the above.

277. **Jams, wax, candles, etc., etc.**—Ancona merchant wishes to trade with shipers of: Jams, wax, candles, common and scented soap, sweets, paint, groceries and varnishes.

278. **Linens, woollen piece-goods, etc.**—Agent at Rome would take up linens, counterpanes, madapolan, woollen piece-goods, blankets.

279. **Foodstuffs, household linen, footwear and bootmakers' sundries.**—Rome commission agent has openings for the above.

280. **Beaten metalware, household utensils, etc.**—Turin agent would handle beaten metalware, household utensils, engineering articles, machinery for metal-working.

281. **Industrial sundries.**—Merchant at Turin would import on own account or commission industrial sundries, iron tubing, articles for boilers.

282. **Pharmaceutical specialties, hardware, registering machines.**—Inquirer at Bologna wishes to handle on own account or commission the above articles.

283. **Foodstuffs, perfumery, liqueurs, groceries.**—Merchant at Genoa would import the above.

284. **Articles for cafes, confectioners, druggists, grocers.**—Rome agent is desirous of importing the above on own account or commission.

285. **Haberdashery, made up goods, yarns, footwear.**—Commission merchant at Bologna is open to import on own account or commission haberdashery, made-up goods, yarns, footwear.

286. **Haberdashery, packing paper, stationers' sundries.**—Naples commission merchant would be glad to represent firms for the above.

287. **Toys, advertising articles, etc.**—Agencies are desired by Rome merchant for toys, advertising articles, household linen, piece-goods.

288. **Elastic webs, hosiery, yarns, buttons and needles.**—Agent at Florence is interested in the above-mentioned articles.

289. **Velvets and woollen piece-goods.**—Naples agent has openings for velvets and woollen piece-goods.

290. **Silver and gold jewellery and plate; watches and clocks.**—On own account or commission a jeweller at Rome entertains silver and gold jewellery and plate, watches and clocks.

291. **Yarns, piece-goods, engineering and electrical articles.**—Florence agent desires to import the above on own account or commission.

292. **Chocolate, biscuits, spirits, etc.**—Florence commission merchant is desirous of getting into touch with firms exporting chocolate, biscuits, spirits, fine wines, made-up linen, etc.

293. **Chocolate, colonial and medicinal products, essences for confectionery.**—Merchant at Naples is interested in the above.

294. **Paper, drawing material, printing machinery, etc.**—Turin commission merchant would handle paper, drawing material, printing machinery, type and inks, and photographic articles.

295. **Hardware, colours, varnishes, etc.**—Agencies are desired by a Florence merchant for hardware, colours, varnishes, chemicals, soaps, essential oils, perfumery.

296. **Groceries, spices, colours and varnishes.**—A Bologna commission agent has openings for the above.

297. **Mining supplies.**—A Johannesburg commission house with a long-established connection in mining territories is prepared to take up the Canadian representation of mining supplies of all kinds.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following recent publications have been issued by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Ottawa, with price accompanying same:—

Report of the Auditor General for year ended 31st March, 1917. Vols. I, II, III. Price, $1.25.

Report of the Militia Council for year ended March 31, 1917. Price, 5 cents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 743.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

38982—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, April 22, 1918.** **No. 743**

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, ENG., March 13, 1918.

THE LARGE DEMAND FOR CANADIAN MACARONI.

The shipment to the United Kingdom of macaroni and other forms of paste made in Canada is a trade which has sprung entirely from war conditions, and has already attained considerable dimensions.

While the consumption of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, etc., was originally mainly among the Italian and other foreign population in this country, with whom it is a staple form of diet, its use has gradually spread, and with the present necessity of finding substitutes for various foods which are difficult to obtain, the consumption of macaroni has become so universal that the present demand is far in excess of the supply available, with the result that the price of the ordinary grades has advanced from the pre-war average of 3d. per pound to the present price of about 1s.

Before the war this country imported somewhere about 100,000 hundredweights of macaroni annually, of which Italy furnished about 90 per cent, the bulk of the balance being high quality pastes produced in France.

With the entrance of Italy into the war, this trade was at once affected, and shipments have steadily decreased, as will be seen by the following table giving the official returns of British imports of macaroni for the five calendar years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916:—

Table giving official returns of British Imports of Macaroni for the Calendar Years 1912-1916.

	1912. Cwts.	1913. Cwts.	1914. Cwts.	1915. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.
France	9,588	7,835	5,124	11,799	1,487
Italy	94,509	78,040	57,667	83,124	47,958
Other foreign countries	1,495	2,277	524	3,357	251
Total from foreign countries.	105,592	88,152	63,315	98,280	49,696
Total from British possessions.	.....	.....	.....	1,412	258
Total	105,592	88,152	63,315	99,692	49,954

While no figures have been published for 1917, it is understood that imports from Italy practically ceased, and that supplies have been obtained almost entirely from the United States and Canada, the former of which, like Canada, has only built up its export trade in macaroni to this country since the war.

Macaroni has never been manufactured to any appreciable extent in Great Britain, and in spite of the present position no development in this direction has taken place.

The prospects of Spain increasing shipments of macaroni to this country were put a stop to by the introduction of export restrictions.

So far, Canada has only offered here some half dozen of the hundred or more varieties of macaroni and similar pastes which are made in Italy, but various com-

petent authorities who have handled shipments report that the quality of both Canadian macaroni and vermicelli gives good satisfaction, and while comparatively large quantities have been received, they only represent a small proportion of what could have been sold, were it not for the impossibility of securing ocean transportation. Indeed this obstacle, and this only, stands at present in the way of Canada establishing a large and valuable trade for macaroni in these markets, and this is the more regrettable because macaroni is an article for the production of which Canada possesses natural facilities, and many members of the trade in this country consider that the prospects are fairly favourable of Canada being able to retain to a certain extent a permanent foothold even after the resumption of normal conditions.

Although the macaroni industry was more developed in the United States than in Canada, it is the advantage of having been able to secure better transportation that is mainly responsible for the United States having supplied to this country about three times as much as was furnished from Canada, because many importers state that not only would they prefer to obtain supplies from within the Empire, but that owing to the impossibility of obtaining transportation, delivery in most cases has only been made for a portion of the macaroni which they have ordered from Canadian manufacturers.

It is also certain that the present heavy demand will continue for some time to come, and as the United States and Canada appear to be the only present available source of supply, Canada can readily secure sale for all the macaroni and other pastes which can be produced provided that shipment can be arranged to this country.

It is obviously difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any definite forecast of the extent to which Canada may be able to permanently supply macaroni and other pastes to this country to the profit of Canadian manufacturers. The industry and trade are Italian by tradition, and an idea of the favourable position which Italy held before the war is afforded by the fact that the average price of macaroni was about 16s. a hundredweight f.o.b. Naples, and freight thence to United Kingdom ports about 25s. a ton. At the same time considerable quantities of low grades of macaroni made by the inhabitants in small bakeries and private establishments were reproduced at a cost of labour which is far below anything obtainable in Canada, and also far below the wages paid in the machinery-equipped macaroni factories in Italy itself.

Upon the other hand, Canada has the advantage of being one of the great wheat-growing countries of the world, and whereas at one time the impression prevailed that the best quality of macaroni could only be manufactured from particular grades of wheat which were not being grown in Canada, it is understood that the Canadian factories are using Canadian-grown wheat with the most satisfactory results. It is also thought that many of the advantages formerly possessed by Italy will be greatly modified after the war.

In any case, however, the permanency of the trade must depend to a great extent upon the efforts and organization of the Canadian manufacturers, and as several of these have personally studied the position, it is to be assumed that they will know how to take full advantage of the opportunity which is now presented.

This office has closely followed the development of the trade in Canadian macaroni, and having been constantly in touch with most of the principal London importers, an endeavour has been made to ascertain the views of these, both as regards quality and future prospects. One of the large dealers has been good enough to embody his views in a report, of which the following reproduces the main features:—

"Referring to your call on us, and the conversation we had respecting the possibilities of the Canadian macaroni trade we beg to say that we are, we think, the largest importers of Canadian macaroni, and have been for the last 50 years importing large quantities of Italian and French macaroni. We have, as some of the copies of enclosed letters will no doubt show you, endeavoured very strenuously to get Canadian manufacturers to take up the trade in England. There has been a disposition on the part of some of them to more or less ignore this market, because they think it is only a war-time trade. It may possibly be so, because of cheap Italian labour making it hard to compete after the war, but during the war and probably for some years afterwards,

there is an opportunity for the Canadian paste to establish itself here, and perhaps retain permanently a footing on this market.

"The paste is good, and well prepared. We are of opinion that it is not quite so fine as the best American products, but it is fine enough to serve quite well, and we are disposed to give serious time and attention to getting the Canadian goods in with the hope that they will be a permanency.

"If good facilities were given for shipment, and the manufacturers cultivated the trade with this country, many thousands of tons per annum could well be sold, because it is a growing trade. The large numbers of continental people in this country have tended to increase the consumption, and induce British people to take it up. Macaroni is regularly offered on the menus of some of the largest caterers.

"We have imported during the last twelve months nearly 3,000 tons of American macaroni, and we would use every influence we possess to push the Canadian paste in preference if we could get the same facilities for quick shipment, good quality and packages, and the right price. Whilst the trade might not be so large after the war, we are of opinion that a great deal of it might be retained.

"Anything you can do to convince the Canadian manufacturers that it is worth their while to push their plant and perhaps develop it to increase the quantities available, and take up actively the sale of their goods, would, we believe, have good promise of success in closer relations between ourselves and Canada."

Another firm, who has imported large quantities of Canadian macaroni from a particular manufacturer, makes the following reference to the important question of packages:—

"With regard to Messrs. .....'s goods, we have been handling these in pretty large quantities since the war began, and have received no complaints of any kind regarding the goods.

"We find that Messrs. .....'s goods are put up in packages much neater and smarter looking than the Italian package. We also find that the wooden cases are much stronger and better, and we think that the trade would always pay a few shillings per hundredweight more for an article put up in packages strong enough to carry any distance without coming to grief."

FAVOURABLE AGRICULTURAL WEATHER.

At a period when the greatest possible production of food is of such vital importance, it is providential that the weather conditions which have prevailed practically since the commencement of the year have been of the most favourable description.

The value of this is confirmed by the report issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, dated the 1st March, which states: "The weather during February was very favourable to field work, having been universally mild and open, though with rather too much rain in some of the northern districts. Ploughing and cultivation accordingly made rapid progress, and much spring wheat was got in under favourable conditions." While sowing was not yet completed, only about 10 per cent of the total wheat area remained to be finished, principally in the west.

In most districts, although some wheat and barley have been sown, the seeding of these cereals generally was only beginning. Spring work is well forward for the time of year. It is stated that the autumn-sown wheat was looking well and promising everywhere, especially in the west, and winter oats were also generally a good and promising crop. A certain area has in most parts of the country been ploughed up for wheat, so that it may be expected that the total area under clovers and rotation grasses will be somewhat reduced.

Lambing prospects are everywhere regarded as satisfactory, and other live stock are generally in fair condition, although, owing to the shortage of artificial feeding-stuffs, fattening cattle especially are making only slow progress.

Labour is still very difficult, especially the more skilled, in spite of the assistance of soldiers and women.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 20, 1918.

OPENING FOR BREAD BOARDS.

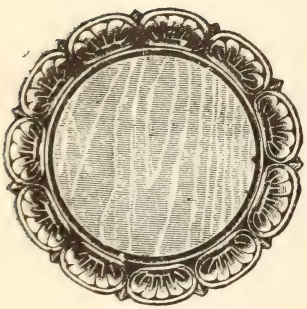
Before the war Germany transacted a profitable business in the United Kingdom among buyers of bread boards (platters). The prices were low and it would have been difficult for Canadian manufacturers to enter into competition with them. Circumstances are different now, and the changed conditions after the war may enable Canada to consider the manufacture of these wood commodities.

The following illustrations carry with them pre-war wholesale prices which have since advanced by from 40 to 80 per cent. The boards now on the market are mainly of British manufacture.

12 inch.—28s. doz. ($6.82.)

12 inch.—44s. doz. ($10.22.)

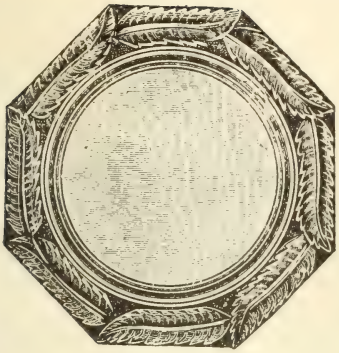
12 inch.—6s. 6d. each ($1.58.)



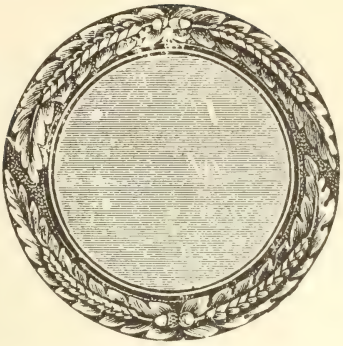
12 inch.—7s. 6d. each ($1.83).

10 inch.—9s. 6d. doz. ($2.31.)

11 inch.—17s. 6d. doz. ($4.26)



12 inch.—60s. doz. $14.60.)



12 inch.—50s. doz. ($12.16.)

AUSTRALIA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

Melbourne, February 19, 1918

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT YIELD, 1917-18.

Official estimates of the wheat yields of the various Australian states for the season 1917-18 are now available, and compare with the preceding two seasons as follows:—

	1915-16. Bushels.	1916-17. Bushels.	*1917-18. Bushels.
Victoria	58,521,706	51,162,438	38,660,175
New South Wales	67,323,390	36,743,500	43,557,000
South Australia	34,134,504	45,745,064	26,659,000
West Australia	18,236,355	16,103,216	10,923,403
Queensland	414,438	2,463,141	1,500,000
Tasmania	993,790	348,330	379,575
Total	179,624,183	152,565,689	121,679,153

* Estimated.

The aggregate indicated for the 1917-18 season represents a reduction of 30,886,536 bushels as compared with 1916-17 and of 57,945,030 bushels in comparison with the yield of 1915-16. On the basis of 4s. (97 cents) per bushel guaranteed to growers by the Commonwealth Government, and of which 3s. (73 cents) has been made available, the value of the last crop is approximately £24,335,830 f.o.b. steamer at Australian ports.

Some credence is placed in the report that the Commonwealth Government is negotiating for the sale of the exportable surplus of the 1917-18 crop to either the Imperial Government or some allied country, but no official announcement has been made up to the closing of this mail.

SIXTH AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

The prospectus of the sixth Australian (internal) war loan has been issued and as anticipated its terms differ in important features from those of the previous loans.

On this occasion two forms of investment are offered, one at 4½ per cent interest free of taxation, and the other at the higher rate of 5 per cent but subject to Common-

wealth (but not state) taxation. The price of both issues is fixed at par. Another innovation in the sixth war loan is that holders of stock or bonds in the 4½ per cent war loans 1925 and 1927 (previous issue) will have the right to convert them into 5 per cent stock or bonds in the new loan, provided that the amount so converted in any case shall not exceed the amount of cash subscribed by the applicant to the present issue.

War savings certificates also will be accepted at the purchase price plus interest at 4½ per cent from date of the certificate to April 10, 1918 (the date of closing the loan) in payment or part payment of subscriptions, except in the case of the 5 per cent issue, when they will be accepted in part payment only up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the total amount applied for. Bonds, as in previous loans, will be issued in amounts of £10, £50, £100, £500, and £1,000, and payment may either be made in full or by instalments spread over from April to August, 1918. The subscription list will close on April 10, and the loan will mature on December 15, 1927.

It is officially announced that the five previous war loans realized £101,035,160. The last loan brought in about £21,000,000, but as the Commonwealth war expenses during the current year are estimated at £60,000,000, it is understood that every effort will be made on this occasion to raise as near £40,000,000 as possible.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT NOTES.

According to a statement issued by the Commonwealth Treasurer, the number and amount of Government notes issued and not redeemed at January 30, 1918, were as follows:—

Denomination—	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
10s.	3,524,430	£ 1,762,215	0	0
£1.	12,257,056	12,257,056	0	0
5.	1,399,132	6,995,660	0	0
10.	294,576	2,945,760	0	0
20.	24,993	499,860	0	0
50.	24,176	1,208,800	0	0
100	10,293	1,029,300	0	0
1,000.	23,490	23,490,000	0	0
Total.	17,558,146	£50,188,651	0	0

The amount of gold coin held at the same date was £18,012,582, representing 35·89 per cent of the notes in circulation. Under subsequent executive orders enlarging his power under the original Act the Treasurer may, if he thinks fit, issue notes to a total amount of £53,000,000.

AUSTRALIA.

Report of Commercial Agent for New South Wales

(*Mr. B. Millin.*)

Sydney, N.S.W., February 28, 1918.

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is no diminution in the troubles arising from the difficulties in obtaining stocks, the month closes with evidence of greater buoyancy in trade affairs.

The outlook for primary production is distinctly good, for the state is in fine condition, and the system of Government guarantees in respect of purchase of primary

products without which farmers and others would have been in a bad fix, is being continued. The country districts are making heavy demands upon stocks of implements, which is an excellent sign of good prospects.

Bountiful rains have fallen throughout the state and the supply of water and grass for stock is excellent.

Unfortunately in the adjoining state of Queensland a cyclonic storm devastated several towns. The town of Mackay, which is practically the centre of the sugar-producing districts, has been destroyed, and sugar which is valued at £250,000 has been ruined.

Imports into New South Wales.

During December the imports into New South Wales amounted to £2,543,838, the total being £279,298 less than December, 1916. That reduction, however, was much smaller than in the earlier months of the past half-year. On the six months the imports were £14,262,041, showing a falling off of £4,275,206, or of 23½ per cent, and these figures pointed to a still further reduction in the quantities imported. The returns month by month compare as under:—

	1916.	1917.	—Decrease. +Increase.
July	£ 2,871,984	£ 2,334,439	—£ 537,545
August	3,254,124	1,268,674	— 1,985,450
September	3,054,850	1,976,165	— 1,068,685
October	3,416,811	2,945,215	— 471,596
November	3,116,342	3,183,710	+ 67,368
December	2,823,136	2,543,838	— 279,298
	£18,537,247	£14,262,041	—£4,275,206

The 1917 total includes gold to the value of £798,583, as compared with only £188,-856 in the 1916 period. There are no export returns published at present.

OIL IN PAPUA OR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUIANA.

A committee which was recently appointed to report on the possibility of obtaining oil in various parts of the Commonwealth and in Papua (New Guinea) has just issued a recommendation that developmental and prospecting work should be pushed on with vigour.

The sum of £64,000 has already been spent in prospecting the Papuan oil indications and particular attention is advised to this field.

The committee also recommended that investigations as to supplies of well oil throughout the Commonwealth—indications of which have been discovered in many places—should be undertaken, and that the shale oil deposits of the Commonwealth should be developed without delay.

FORESTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The annual report of the New South Wales Forestry Commission for the last year refers to the satisfactory inauguration of the scheme for replanting trees in the denuded portions of the State's hardwood forests, and the proper protection of timber-producing areas. The estimated area of Crown and private lands in the state containing timber supplies of commercial value is approximately 15,000,000 acres. The total revenue collected during the year amounted to £67,000, a decrease of £838 on the preceding year. This was anticipated owing to the dislocation of the industry owing to war conditions. Large quantities of heavy hardwoods, specially suitable for shipbuilding purposes, were shipped to the Pacific Coast ports of North America.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

Auckland, N.Z., March 5, 1918.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1917.

The following shows the total value of imports into New Zealand from Canada during the calendar year ended December 31, 1917, together with articles affected by, and value of, the Canadian preference:—

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin—		
Fish—		
Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessel	£ 56,118	1d. per lb.
Smoked, dried, pickled and salted, n.o.e.	226	5s. per cwt.
Fresh or preserved by cold process	25	10%
Provisions, n.o.e.	369	10%
Sausage casings and skins	526	—
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin—		
Confectionery—		
Chocolate in fancy packages	125	4%
" plain trade packages	7	⅜d. per lb.
N.o.e.	267	⅜d. per lb.
Foods—farinaceous, n.o.e.	1	—
Fruit—bottled and preserved in juice or syrup	40	12½%
Fresh apples	17,750	—
Fresh oranges	1,002	—
Jams, jellies and preserves	1	⅜d. per lb.
Macaroni and vermicelli	169	—
Nuts, edible—almonds shelled and unshelled	984	—
Vegetables—dried and preserved	102	10%
Onions	157	—
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic) and Substances used in making same—		
Cocoa and chocolate	197	⅜d. per lb.
Tea	5	2d. per lb.
IV. Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors—		
Whisky	7,322	—
V. Tobacco and Preparations thereof—		
Cigars	10	—
VII. Animal Substances (mainly unmanufactured) not being Foodstuffs—		
Wool, scoured	1	—
VIII. Vegetable Substances and Non-manufactured Fibres—		
Seeds, grass and clover	44,112	—
Tarns, other	2	—
IX. (*a*) Apparel. (*b*) Textiles. (*c*) Manufactured Fibres—		
(*a*) Apparel and readymade clothing, n.o.e.	7,021	12½%
Children's boots and shoes	40	10%
Cock and sock soles moulded rubber shoes and slipper soles	378	11¼%
Goloshes and overshoes of rubber	5,028	11¼%
Grindery	1,648	—
Gum boots, half knee, etc.	5,693	—
Other boots and shoes	9	—
Unenumerated	55	—
Corsets	13,294	12½%
Fur and fur trimmings	164	12½%
Gloves	2	12½%
Buttons, tapes, wadding pins and needles	1,675	—
Haberdashery, n.o.e.	134	10%
Hosiery	1,934	12½%
Hats and caps	34	12½%
Lace and laces	12	10%
Millinery	5	12½%
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	378	10%

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA, ETC.—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
IX. (*a*) Apparel. (*b*) Textiles (*c*) Manufactured Fibres—*Con.*		
(*b*) Carpets, druggetting and floorcloths	45	—
Drapery, n.o.e.	170	10%
Articles, n.o.e., partly or wholly made up from textiles	56	10%
Matting and mats	125	—
Cotton candle wick	24	—
Other silks, satins, velvets and plushes	8	10%
Oilcloths, linoleums, etc.	43	—
Sewing threads and cottons, n.o.e.	53	—
Piece-goods, cotton	643	—
" woollen	6	10%
Leather cloth, plain colours	148	—
Waterproof cloth	8	—
Unenumerated	7	—
Rugs	1	10%
Tents and tarpaulins, etc.	1	—
(*c*) Cordage and rope, n.o.e.	169	10%
X. Oils, Fats and Waxes—		
Naphtha wool	2,134	—
Oils not essential in bulk, n.o.e.	136	1⅛d. per gal.
Oils not essential in bulk, mineral, lubricating	320	1⅓d. per gal.
Axle grease, etc.	31	10%
XI. Paints and Varnishes—		
Paints and colours ground in oil or turpentine	1,585	6d. per cwt.
Mixed ready for use	2,335	1s. per cwt.
Unenumerated including dry colours, n.o.e.	14	10%
Varnishes, lacquers and gold size	47	4⅔d. per gal.
XII. Stones and Minerals used Industrially—		
Stone, mill grind and whet stones	299	—
Gum, kauri (New Zealand produce returned)	15	—
XIV. (*a*) Metal Unmanufactured and Partly Manufactured and Ores—		
Iron and steel—		
Bar bolt and rod	19,260	20%
XIV. (*b*) Metal Manufactured other than Machinery and Machines—		
Blacksmiths' anvils	119	10%
Bolts and nuts	466	—
Chains and chain cables	440	10%
Cutlery, including table forks and spoons	2,713	10%
Fencing staples	5,052	—
Hardware, hollow-ware and ironmongery, n.o.e.	8,394	—
Iron and steel, angle and tee	749	20%
Galvanized manufactures	163	12½%
Channel and girders	92	—
Plate and sheet—		
Corrugated, galvanized	28	4⅔d. per cwt.
Plain black	1,447	20%
Plain galvanized	28	3⅗d. per cwt.
Pipes and fittings	2,121	20%
Lamps, lanterns and lampwicks	605	10%
Nails	1,053	1s. per cwt.
Horseshoe	235	1s. per cwt.
1-inch and under, including tacks	479	—
Other, including dog spikes	29,149	1s. per cwt.
Tubes, pipes and fittings—		
Cast—9-inch and under internal diameter	246	20%
Wrought—6-inch and under internal diameter	12,165	20%
Iron and steel, n.o.e.	5,377	10%
Lamps, gas mantels	73	10%
Miners' safety lamps, etc.	3	—
Other lamps, n.o.e.	1,426	10%
Japanned and lacquered metalware	9	12½%
Meters, recording and testing	50	10%
Plate and platedware	47	10%
Printing materials, type and materials, n.o.e.	3	10%
Pumps, spraying	1	—
Rivets and washers	300	—
Tinware and tin manufactures, other	114	12½%
Telephones and accessories	2,849	10%
Tools and implements, axes and hatchets	86	—
Spades, shovels and forks	347	—

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA, ETC.—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
XIV. (*b*) Metal Manufactured other than Machinery and Machines—*Con.*		
Other	1,575	—
Wire fencing, barbed	5,946	—
" plain	26,503	—
Iron wire, telegraphic and telephonic	7,535	—
Wire	3,235	—
Wire, n.o.e.	512	—
Iron, n.o.e.	3,042	—
Metal, wove wire and metal gauze, etc	169	10%
Other, plain	308	—
Metal manufactures, other	703	—
" " n.o.e.	4,805	10%
XV. Machinery and Machines—		
Agricultural implements—		
Hay rakes and tedders, horse	216	—
Cultivators, springtime	1,203	—
Cutters, chaff, turnip and other	101	—
Drills and sowers	4,957	—
Harrows—		
Disc	3,169	—
Other	314	—
Horse grubbers and horse hoes, scarifiers and scufflers	303	—
Mowers, horse	767	—
Ploughs	1,081	—
Reapers and reapers and binders	7,888	—
Unenumerated	462	—
Other, including material for and parts of	3,998	—
Implements, other	1,533	—
Dairying churns	35	—
Cream separating machines	2,114	—
Other	82	—
Electrical	8	—
Batteries and cells	265	10%
Generators, motors and transformers, etc	272	10%
Lamps	85	10%
N.o.e.	21	10%
Insulated cable and wire	5	—
Horticultural implements, etc	23	—
Emery grinding machines	13	—
Mangles, clothes wringers and washing machines	581	10%
Engines (gas and oil)	57	10%
Other than motor cycles	18	—
Mining, unenumerated	109	—
Tools, engineers and metal wool glass workers, etc	200	—
Materials for and parts of (dutiable)	225	—
" " " (free)	62	—
Printing machines and presses	19	10%
Type-setting and type-casting	4	—
N.o.e.	532	10%
Materials for and parts of—		
20 per cent ad val.	20	—
10 " "	86	—
Free	29	—
Sewing machines	25	—
Materials for and parts of	29	—
Tools, engineers' machine	135	—
Typewriters	67	—
XVI. (*a*) India-rubber and Manufactures thereof—		
Hose tubing and piping	422	20%
Other, washer rings, etc.	70	—
XVI. (*b*) Leather and Manufactures thereof—		
Belting, other than leather (canvas or rubber)	17	10%
Leather belting	49	—
Leather	5,038	—
" calfskins, whole	1,138	—
" hogskins	44	—
Hide leathers, other than cast india—		
Crust or rough tanned, but undressed	2,037	—
Dressed	933	—
Japanned and enamelled	16,990	—
Sole, pump and skirt leather	11,943	—

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA, ETC.—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
XVI. (*b*) Leather and Manufactures thereof—*Con.*		
Portmanteaux and travelling bags—		
Leather bags under 10 inches long	39	12½%
Trunks and carpet bags, 10 inches and over	8	12½%
Saddlery and harness, n.o.e.	51	10%
Leather cut into shapes and leggings	2	11¼%
Unenumerated manufactures of leather	23	10%
XVII. (*a*) Timbers—		
Shingles	19	—
Laths	197	—
Sawn, n.o.e., dressed, other	48	—
" " rough	114	—
Oregon pine	516	—
Other	491	—
Unenumerated	298	—
XVII. (*b*) Wood, Cane and Wicker Manufactures—		
Basketware and wickerware	1	10%
Carriage materials, shafts, spokes and felloes in rough	179	—
Shafts, spokes and felloes dressed	111	—
Doors and sashes	1,267	10%
Wheels	220	10%
Furniture, n.o.e.	3,117	12½%
Handles for tools, broom, mop, hoe, rake, etc.	59	—
Other	293	—
Mouldings and panels	379	—
Woodenware and turnery	8,110	10%
XVIII. Earthenware, China, Glass, Stoneware—		
China, porcelain and parianware	7	10%
Glassware, n.o.e.	601	10%
Crown sheet and common window	33	—
Earthenware, n.o.e.	2	10%
Glass, bottles, plain, empty	127	—
Jars, plain	354	—
Mirrors	1	12½%
Plaster of Paris, gypsum, etc.	387	—
XIX. (*a*) Paper—		
Bags, n.o.e.	677	12½%
Paperhangings	5,386	—
Cardboard boxes, materials for	560	—
Printing	175,596	20%
Wrapping, unprinted	16,420	2s. 6d. per cwt.
Writing paper	1,487	—
Writing not less than demy	27	—
XIX. (*b*) Stationery—		
Artists' materials	1	10%
Books, papers, music, printed, n.o.e.	139	—
Calendars and showcards	73	12½%
Handbills, circulars, etc., n.o.e.	372	¾d. per lb.
Manufactures, printing	3	—
Manufactures, n.o.e.	335	12½%
Pictures, paintings, etc., n.o.e.	11	—
Pictures, etc., family portraits	3	—
N.o.e.	4,037	10%
XX. Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods—		
Fancy goods and toys	679	10%
Jewellery, other	81	10%
Tobacco pipes and cigarette papers	2	10%
Timepieces, parts and materials for	506	—
Watches	24	—
XXI. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments—		
Cinematograph films	231	—
Optical—microscopes and telescopes	758	—
Surgical and dental	100	—
XXII. Drugs, Chemical and Druggists' Wares—		
Calcium carbide	5,094	—
Acetic acid	3	—
Gums, other than kauri and rosin	2	—
Disinfectants	420	—
Chemicals and chemical preparations	12	—
Medicinal preparations, n.o.e.	675	10%
Toilet preparations, n.o.e.	1,188	12½%
Dyes	60	—
Oils essential—non-spirituous—		
Other	24	—

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM CANADA, ETC.—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
XXIII. Miscellaneous—		
Arms, ammunition, explosives—		
Articles and materials for the repair of goods within the Dominion, n.o.e.	249	—
Cartridges—shot 10 to 24 bore	256	1s. 3d. per 100
N.o.e.	105	10%
Firearms, other	199	10%
Asbestos—sheets, slates and tiles	2,929	—
" other	27	—
Articles for the blind, deaf and dumb	1	—
Boats and fittings thereof—boats and launches	14	—
Brushes, brushware and brooms	417	12½%
Combs, hair and toilet	463	10%
Instruments—musical organs	456	10%
" " pianos	2,041	10%
Action work keys, etc.	529	—
Materials for, and parts of	398	—
Pianolas, etc.	588	10%
Other	126	10%
Records for pianolas, etc.	25	10%
Packing engine	130	—
Polishes and dressings—		
Furniture, knife and plate powder and polish	835	10%
Harness oil and composition, etc.	3	10%
Specimens, illustrated, of natural science	18	—
Soap, n.o.e.	2	12½%
Soap powder	433	—
Vehicles—bicycles and tricycles, n.o.e.	1,495	10%
Materials for and parts of	203	—
Parts, other, for bicycles (free)	23	—
" " " (10%)	1	10%
N.o.e.	165	—
Motor cars, etc.	79,971	10%
Materials for and parts of, viz, rubber tires	29,311	—
Materials for and parts of, other	16,015	10%
Axle, axle arms and boxes	787	—
Springs, etc., for carriages	505	—
Other	74	—
Miscellaneous	957	—
Manufactured	3,405	—
Partly manufactured	2	—
Total	£764,290	—
Total for calendar year 1917	£764,290 =	$3,821,450
" " " 1916	757,286	3,786,430
Increase 1917 over 1916	£7,004 =	$35,020

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, S.A., February 22, 1918.

UNION RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The Railway Estimates of Expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1919, have been issued. A memorandum by the Minister of Railways and Harbours states that the total expenditure estimated to be incurred during the financial years 1918-19 is:—

Railways	£16,305,604	
Harbours	833,589	
		£17,139,193
The estimated expenditure for 1917-18 was—		
Railways	£15,911,013	
Harbours	845,334	
		16,756,347
The difference in the estimated expenditure for the two years is, therefore—		
Railways (increase)	£394,591	
Harbours (decrease)	11,745	
Total increase		£382,846

These figures do not include the expenditure on the railways and harbours in South Africa.

The variations, under the several heads of expenditure, which make up the net increase of £382,846 shown above, are as follows:—

Railways—Increase.

General charges	£ 6,582
Maintenance of permanent way	226,024
" rolling stock	168,707
Running expenses	273,007
Traffic expenses	126,562
Cartage services	10,383
Depreciation	3,589
Interest on capital	40,402
" superannuation and other funds	15,695
Miscellaneous expenditure	271,700
Catering	27,983
Bookstalls, advertising, etc	7,038
Road motor service	1,292
Total	£1,178,964

Railways—Decrease.

Superannuation	£ 10,257
Renewing and strengthening of permanent way and works	54,265
Contribution to deficiency in Pension Fund	106,520
Special contribution for depreciation	600,000
Bedding equipment of trains	290
Sleeper factories	13,041
Total	£784,373

Railways (net increase), £394,591.

Harbours—Decrease.

General charges	£ 1,019
Superannuation	1,033
Depreciation	954
Interest on capital	25,158
Miscellaneous expenditure	8,500
Total	£36,664

Harbours—Increase.

Maintenance and upkeep	£15,309
Traffic working	2,017
Lighthouses, beacons, etc	7,593
Total	£24,919

Harbours (net increase), £11,745.

The following are a few items dealing with increased expenditure taken from the memorandum:—

Maintenance of Permanent Way.—The increase of £226,024 is due to the enhanced prices of rails, sleepers and permanent way material generally, additional staff to maintain new lines to be opened.

Maintenance of Rolling Stock.—The increase of £168,707 is due to the enhanced cost of material, the increased rate of substantive pay to artisans, viz.: From 13s. to 14s. 4d. per day, with the consequent additional expenditure in overtime and piecework wages, and the additional quantity of material that will be used on repairs in consequence of the additional goods and mineral train mileage to be run during 1918-19. Owing to the delay in the delivery of new engines and rolling stock from oversea, the rapid work is heavier than in normal times.

Running Expenses.—The increase of £273,007 is due to the cost of the additional goods and mineral train mileage to be run during 1918-19, estimated to be 15½ per cent over the mileage of 1917-18. As a set off against this, there will be a saving in the cost of passenger and mixed train mileage of 19 per cent. The net result, however, is estimated to be an increase of 1,876,579 train miles, or approximately 5¾ per cent on the total train mileage. Provision for increments to the salaried and daily paid staff, a slight increase in the cost of coal, and the enhanced prices of tarpaulins (£53,000), lubricating oils (£13,881), and materials generally are responsible for the remainder of the increased expenditure.

The War Bonus.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The increase of £271,700 is due to the increase in the war bonus from 35s. to 53s. per month, which has been granted to married officers and employees, and to the extension of the limit up to which the bonus applies, viz.: from £300 to £480 per annum. The provision made under this head is as follows: Half pay of men on active service, £250,000; war bonus, £629,500; payment to C.F.L.M. administration, as per agreement, in connection with reduction of rates on commercial seaborne traffic, £15,000; labour charges in respect of assets withdrawn from working and written out of capital account, £10,000; loss in working Utrecht line, £2,000; grant to Railways and Harbour Rifles, £5,150; bad debts and sundry losses, exchange on bank transfers, stores stock adjustments, etc., £11,050; total, £922,700.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended April 5, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

April 1, ss. *Limon*, 475 drums.
" 2, ss. *Sixaola*, 30 drums.
" 3, ss. *Morro Castle*, 264 drums.

The supplies on the market are too heavy for the consumption this kind of fish has at the present time, as there is a very little demand in evidence and the movement is too light. The effect of this situation upon the prices is a decline on codfish and hake, because the most important stocks are of these two articles and, on the other hand, the inquiry for them is very limited. Haddock remains unchanged, as it is rather scarce and a better demand prevails for this fish. We quote haddock at 14, codfish at 13½ and hake at 12 cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

April 1, ss. *Limon*, 1,874 cases from Boston.
" 1, ss. *Excelsior*, 925 cases from New Orleans.

The demand for codfish in cases has been active. The demand which was prevailing last week has not fallen off, this being specially for White Nape Codfish, and we can quote from $18 to $20, per case for that from United States of America and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The receipts this week amounted to 600 boxes, but it is impossible to report sales of those lots, due to the fact that the fish was discharged into lighters and has not been landed as yet.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The same circumstances are in evidence and we continue quoting at 35 to 53 cents per pound for that from United States.

POTATOES.

Importation—

3,410	bags and	2,243	barrels	from	Boston.
1,330	"	230	"	"	New York.
500	"	1,000	"	"	New Orleans.
		250	"	"	Key West.

The stocks on the market are of great importance. As a result of these conditions, holders have had to lower the prices, to get rid of their over-supply. We quote at $5.50 per Canadian barrel and 3·25 cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, s/d., 1/8 per cent premium.
London, s/d., at $4.79 per £.

COAL AND SHALE PRODUCTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*Mr. B. Millin.*)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., January 28, 1918.

A statement of the production of coal and shale in this state for the year ended December 31, 1917, shows an increase in both cases.

The output of coal for the year 1916 was 8,127,161 tons, valued at £3,336,419, whilst the production for the year 1917 amounted to 8,292,867 tons, valued at £4,422,740, being an increase of 165,706 tons, and £1,086,321 in value, when compared with the previous year. The great strike which lasted for two months, during which period the production of coal was nominal, seriously affected the quantity mined, and had this cause not eventuated the total would have been very much larger.

The quantity of shale raised during the year 1917 totalled 31,661 tons, valued at £30,565, as against 17,425 tons, valued at £17,777 in the year 1916, thus showing an increase of 14,236 tons and £18,798 in value.

Considerable quantities of shale are regularly shipped each month to the United States.

The total number of persons employed in the coal and shale industries in 1917 was 17,338, as against 16,892 in the preceding year.

ITALIAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CANADA REMOVED.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 731 was published a statement from the *British Board of Trade Journal* as follows:—

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO ITALY.

The following statement of the present position in regard to the application of the Italian import restrictions to goods imported into Italy is based on information supplied to the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, by His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, and it should be borne in mind that the regulations apply to goods imported by parcels post equally with goods imported through other channels:—

Imports into Italy are divided into three classes, viz.:—

(1) *Free importation, without license*, is allowed, of:—
- (*a*) Goods imported on account of the State;
- (*b*) Foodstuffs and raw materials, as specified in the list annexed to the Ministerial Decree of the 18th April, 1917.

(2) *Importation without license from certain countries.*—The Italian customs houses are authorized to permit the importation of all other goods, *except those mentioned in* (3) *below*, from the United Kingdom, France, Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portgual, Switzerland, the United States, and Japan. In these cases previous application for import license is not required.

(3) *Importations only allowed under special license.*—In the case of the following articles the Ministry of Finance has power to grant special licenses authorizing importations, namely:—

Wine in bottles.
Brandy and liqueurs.
Chocolates and sweets (confectionery).
Vanilla.
Manufactured tobacco.
Perfumery.
Perfumed soaps.
Laces, tulles and embroideries of linen, cotton, wool, and silk.
Woollen carpets.
Furniture, and picture, etc., frames (*cornici*).
Printed matter (except newspapers, periodicals, and sensitized post-cards for photographic purposes).
Illustrated post-cards.
Furs, dressed.
Gloves.
Goldsmiths' wares, and gold and silver plate.
Silversmiths' wares, and gilt and silvered articles.
Jewellery, real and imitation.
Gold watches.
Motor-cars (except chassis).
Cycles.
Precious stones (except those for industrial purposes).
Mirrors, and other manufactures of glass or crystal.
Feathers, ornamental.
False hair.
Toys.
Small wares (*mercerie*) which can be classified as luxuries.
Fans.
Musical instruments.
Women's hats, trimmed.
Artificial flowers.

In order to obtain such a permit, the Italian importing firms must, through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce of their district, present applications to the Director General of Customs at the Ministry of Finance (Rome). No goods of the descriptions specified should be despatched to Italy, whether by parcel post or otherwise, unless and until an import license has been obtained, as otherwise, on their arrival in Italy, they will be stopped and sent back to the country of origin.

As Canada was not included in this list, Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, Italy, was asked whether a discrimination against Canada in favour of the United States actually existed. On April 15, Mr. Clarke cabled as follows:—

"The Director of Customs is issuing a circular inserting Canada."

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

Melbourne, February 19, 1918.

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

Through the medium of an address delivered before the Chamber of Manufacturers at Melbourne on February 12 the Australian Prime Minister (the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes) outlined a scheme for the organization of industry in the Commonwealth and expansion of oversea trade.

The lines which the Prime Minister considered such a scheme of organization should take were as follows:—

1. The unit of the scheme would be the association representing each industry, primary and secondary. This will be composed of all the producers or manufacturers of an industry forming themselves into an association.

2. There will be a general council of commerce and industry, composed of representatives from the various associations.

3. There will be a department of commerce and industry and a minister of commerce and industry. A first-class business man will be appointed as permanent head of this department. There will be joined with him other experts representing primary and secondary industries.

4. The Science and Industry Bureau, placed on a permanent basis, and thoroughly equipped and staffed, will be an integral part of the organization, and be at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and of the various industrial associations.

5. Trade representatives will be appointed in the principal overseas markets.

It was further stated that the object of the associations would not be political or general, but economic, and confined within the limits of its particular industry.

Its function was not to produce (that would remain in the hands of the individual as at present), but to consider and advise upon all the circumstances of the industry, including that of production, distribution, sale and finance.

In the export trade the councils would decide what markets it was desirable to exploit, and determine the best methods of pushing the products of the industry therein. For this purpose they would act through the department of commerce and industry, which would have trade representatives in various foreign countries, collecting information as to the possibilities of such markets, supplying potential buyers with full and detailed particulars of Australian products, and pushing trade by systematic propaganda.

The cost of the organization would be defrayed partly by the Commonwealth as a whole and partly by a charge upon the industry affected, based upon the business actually done, as was now the case with the wheat and wool pools. There would be no interference with the individual producer or manufacturer. He could, if he thought fit, even ignore the recommendation of this council or refuse its aid.

The Department of Commerce and Industry would be the nexus between the associations of manufacturers and the Government, and the centre from which would radiate all the activities of the organization. It would be the authority to which all proposals for legislative and other action necessary for the welfare of the industries would be submitted for approval; it would in conjunction with the general council of

associations, shape a policy for expanding trade, improving methods and establishing new industries. When legislative or financial assistance was required it would make such recommendations as it deemed necessary.

On the question of finance, an individual manufacturer could not afford the money necessary to push his products in the overseas markets, but if all the manufacturers in an industry were in one association, and desired to secure a footing in any overseas market, then the security offered to the bank would be incomparably more valuable, and if the board of commerce and industry approved the proposal, the credit of the Commonwealth would be behind the enterprise, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the banks whatever financial aid was necessary. The suggestion of the Prime Minister that a conference representative of business and industrial interests should meet to consider his scheme has already been acted upon. A large number of organizations have expressed a desire to participate and the conference has been convened to meet in Melbourne in about ten days' time.

USE OF NETTLES IN THE DANISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

From Report of Commercial Agent.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

Christiania, March 3, 1918.

The short supplies of raw materials for the textile industry such as flax, hemp and cotton, has caused the Danish industry to experiment with substitutes for these articles and recently the Danish Government has voted kr. 10,000 for such experiments, which will be devoted principally to finding out the best means for doing away with the woodstuff and the stalks of the nettle. When the nettle is harvested, the leaves and tops are cut off and dried and used as cattle feed. The pulp in the stalks is done away with through fermenting. In Denmark this is done partly by the aid of cold water and partly with hot water. Afterwards the stalks are dried and then it is easy to take away the woodstuff from the fibres. The fibres which are left and which will replace hemp and cotton, are thereafter worked in special machines and spun into yarn of different fineness, according to whether it is to be used for weaving cotton-like goods or coarser grades of weavings.

Experiments are also being carried on with reference to the value which the leaves and tops of the nettle have as fodder for cattle and swine.

Such experiments are also being made in Norway.

THE BREEDING OF SILVER FOXES IN JAPAN.

The following memorandum regarding the breeding of silver foxes in Japan has been received under date of March 14 from Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama:—

Considerable interest is being shown by Japanese financiers in the possibilities of rearing silver foxes in the northern territory—Hokkaido and Karafuto.

At least two consignments have arrived from Canada within the last few months and apparently at least one other arrived last year.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Prefectural Government of Karafuto are showing a warm interest in the matter, and Professor Watase of the Imperial University of Tokyo, who was in Prince Edward Island a few years ago, is apparently acting as their advisor.

In my capacity as Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, I met Admiral Yamada, President of the Japan Fox Breeding Company, a Tokyo syndicate interested in Karafuto, and in conversation with him I learnt that he was very hopeful of making a success of the business; especially as he expected to supply furs to Her Majesty the Empress and the princesses and ladies of the court.

A commercial report issued a few days ago announced the formation of yet another company intending to take up this business.

The representative of a Canadian firm who brought over the shipment for the Japan Fox Breeding Company, spent a month here and had several interviews with persons interested.

In this connection it may be worth pointing out that his principals facilitated business negotiations by getting their bankers to send, some time before, references as to their business standing. In this case the reference was a good one, and although the bank disclaimed all responsibility, and I in turn was not prepared to accept any responsibility either for the firm's financial standing or their ability or willingness to carry out their engagements, the possession of such a letter which could be shown to suitable inquirers undoubtedly inspired confidence all round and this procedure might advantageously be followed in many cases where firms are trying to enter a new field abroad with the assistance of Government officials.

WHY CANADA SHOULD CULTIVATE SOUTH AMERICA.

The Dominion's Greatest Trade Opportunity lies in the Southern Continent, for Lacking Iron and Coal, the Essentials of Modern Industry, the Republics Must Buy Large Quantities of Manufactured Articles Abroad

By E. A. Ross,

Former Trade Representative, Demerara, British Guiana.

(*Industrial Canada.*)

Before the war ends, Canada will have a national debt of a billion and more dollars on which to pay interest. Added to this, she must provide for a heavy pension bill, and be able not only to absorb the number of wounded soldiers into her industrial life, but also to provide work for a large number of wounded returned soldiers of varying degrees of health.

The advent of peace will shut down the munition business, which is the principal item of manufacture to-day, and after some orders for reconstruction purposes—stagnation.

This can be offset by exporting a large volume of manufactured articles. Why manufactured articles? Because with peace will come the opening of the various agricultural markets—such as Russia, India and Australia, to the world, with a lessened demand from Canada; because, even assuming the unwounded returned soldiers will take up agriculture, those who are incapable of doing this strenuous work must be employed in manufacturing; because Canada has trained and developed a huge army of skilled artisans overnight—on munition making. These skilled men and women are an invaluable asset to the nation, and to allow them to go back to their former inefficient state would be to commit an economic waste of great magnitude; because the profit of manufacturing should accrue to the nation to pay her war debt, instead of allowing her enormous mineral wealth to be exported in a crude state; because, with her severe climate, Canada should develop herself into a manufacturing nation, as outdoor work during the winter months must always be limited.

Where, then, must the market for these exports be? Canada cannot hope to sell much to Russia owing to the obscure financial outlook, possible German domination, proximity of European and Japanese manufacturers, and shortage of tonnage. Neither to China, because of Japanese and American control; nor to Africa, for obvious reasons.

The market for these exports is South America. In area, South America stands in proportion to the North American continent as 7 is to 9, and has a population of about sixty millions. She is wealthy, and does not need much of our wheat, etc.; but, lacking the essentials of modern industry—iron and coal—she is compelled to buy a large quantity of manufactured articles abroad.

Exclusive of Central America and the West Indies, which import over three hundred and five millions annually, South America imports 1,020,000,000 dollars a year, a large percentage of which Canada can supply, because the principal items are machinery, manufactured articles and textiles.

Canada requires this market to sustain her industrial life, both during the transitional period and after, but is not endeavouring to develop it at all. A market cannot be developed in a day or without initial expense and pioneer work, and if she is not prepared to do the developing and pioneer work, how can she expect to market her goods? We do not want to worship at the German altar continually, but we must admit her efficiency in developing markets for her products.

A little planning before selecting the method to be employed in the export campaign will assist greatly. There are two selling plans which can be adopted successfully—travelling salesmen and foreign representatives. The first involves a large expenditure of money to secure the best results, as salesmen must first learn the languages of the countries in which they are going after business, and spend some time in studying conditions, tariffs, etc., and it therefore is only adapted to lines for which the sales are certain to be of a very large volume. The second plan seems feasible for the manufacturer whose resources are smaller, and whose line is one that would not justify a very large initial expense to reach his buyers.

Capable agents, who know the habits and customs of the people, must be sent, and the territory properly covered, for results to be obtained; the initial expense incurred will be negligible to the importance and value of this market.

If Canadian manufacturers realize the national debt we are piling up, the importance of having these markets as essential to their future, they must get busy—now. The United States manufacturers, realizing this, are sending their own travellers down, as well as appointing representatives in all the principal South American centres. They are also spending a considerable amount of money to get the business, both individually and through their organizations, and have gone so far as to compel their clerks to learn the Spanish language and make a study of export trade, at the expense of the principals.

Banking.—The credits of these markets are good, in most cases buyers purchasing cash against documents on open letter of credit, or through their New York brokers, who confirm their orders and pay for same quite often before the goods are on the docks. The Royal Bank of Canada is well established in Central America, the West Indies and some parts of South America; the International Banking Corporation, founded expressly for this trade, is also established throughout South America.

This century belongs to Canada and South America. The South American countries are developing rapidly, and taking good care of themselves, under stable government. Canada in this century must not only develop her enormous untilled acres, but must also develop her manufacturing industries, to maintain the favourable trade balance of the last couple of years.

This is necessary to prevent severe contraction in business during the period immediately following peace, and before business becomes normal.

Also, the South American markets must be developed for the future benefit of Canada, whose population will have to depend in the future as much on manufacturing as on agriculture. So let the slogan be *Trade with South America—and now.*

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Demand for Cutlery in Uruguay.

(*Hardware Trade Journal, London, England.*)

A very appreciable export business in cutlery has been a marked feature of British trade with the Republic of Uruguay, but here, as elsewhere, a rivalry has arisen upon the part of both the Central Powers and the United States. So far no local factories have been established to meet the ever-growing demand. According to the *Times,* there is a good market for all kinds of table and other knives, and the best qualities seem to sell most readily. The demand includes scissors, shears, and—since the establishment of so many "frigerificos" (meat-packing factories)—butchers' knives, steel hooks, etc. The slaughterhouse knives should not be less than 40 centimetres (15¾ inches) in length, and those furnished with handsome wood or metal hafts and supplied with leather sheaths have a wide popularity.

On the other hand, there is but little call for cutlery "sets," consisting of a meat and a poultry knife, with forks to match, and including a steel sharpener. A market for handsome and plain dessert knives and forks, in suitable cases, exists. Few people carry pocket-knives, and the average Uruguayan youth would be better satisfied with a "machete." Germany has long held a practical monopoly in the supply of razors, and since the "safety" came into popularity, by way of the United States, the Germans have made a determined effort to undersell all competitors. American goods of this description are still asked for, but British razors are not so much in demand. However, British sheep-shearing knives and sheep-shearing machines are very popular. Articles of this class may be found upon nearly all of the up-country ranches, but upon several occasions purchasers have complained of the defective packing.

Japanese Bank as a Force in Foreign Trade.

(*Extract from Japan Chronicle, forwarded by Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Some months ago it was reported that the Yokohama Specie Bank would be enlarged along the lines of the British Trade Bank, an institution proposed in Britain with a view to facilitating oversea trade after the war. It is now reported that the regulations governing the functions of the Yokohama Specie Bank will be modified so that it may be so enlarged with the object of promoting Japan's financial and economic development abroad.

As a first step toward extending its operations, the Yokohama Specie Bank already has begun advancing money to Japanese merchants abroad, especially in the United States, Hawaii, and Canada. The latest accommodation is 700,000 yen ($348,950) for a Japanese sugar merchant in Hawaii. It is expected that foreign investments of this kind by the bank will be gradually increased and extended not only in order to further Japan's economic development abroad but also by way of making the most of Japan's increasing reserve of gold and specie.

Shortage of Supplies in New Zealand.

(*Exporters' Review.*)

There is a great shortage of certain supplies in New Zealand, especially in white lead, linseed oil, glass, corrugated iron, wire, and hardware in general. In consequence, prices have increased in many cases to almost prohibitive figures. Glass that cost $5.47 before the war now must pay $6.08 for freight alone. Corrugated iron that sold here before the war at $77.86 per ton is hard to secure at $389.32 per ton, and even roofing substitutes are difficult to obtain at anything like reasonable prices.

Packing Goods for Chile.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

An American official who inspected a quantity of American goods shipped to a Chilean destination concluded that about 60 per cent of the cases were well packed, 30 per cent being fairly well packed, and about 10 per cent poorly packed. The fact that the marking of the cases was less satisfactory than the packing led to some reflections on the subject of marking generally.

Since poor or improper marking is a violation of the customs regulations and may subject the ship to a fine and cause interminable delays in the inspection of the goods in the custom house, it is of the utmost importance that exporters exercise care in the matter. Chilean customs regulations require that all marks be made with stencil and not with brush or labels; a violation of this rule subjects the ship to a fine.

The official proceeds to advise that all markings should be in letters 2 or 2½ inches high. Durable paint must be used and must be carefully applied, so as to have the letters and numbers clear and distinct. Containers are liable to rub against other containers in the hold or to be soiled by dirt or grease. Moreover, with the high temperatures in the hold during the days the ship is passing through the Tropics, and with the exposure to sun and rain on the decks, the marks may rub off or become obscured. It is advisable, therefore, to place the marks on opposite ends of the case, two ends being sufficient.

The mark of the consignee, the number of the case, and the port of destination should all be stencilled in characters of the same size—two inches or more in height.

All marks should be placed fairly close together. They should not be scattered all over the case. A great deal of time is saved in many directions if the marks can be read quickly.

A certain order should be followed in marking. First comes the consignee's mark. Just below that should come the number of the case if the consignment consists of more than one case. Below the number of the case should be placed the port of destination. All of these marks, as stated above, should be close together. Several inches below port of destination should be placed gross and net weights in kilos and pounds. Measurements in inches and centimetres are not required by the customs regulations; they are of value only to the steamship company and may, therefore, be put down in one corner of the case.

Caution signs should be in Spanish as well as English. The Spanish word "Vidrio" should be placed under the word "Glass." "Con cuidado" should be placed under the phrase "Handle with care," "Este lado arriba" under "This side up," "No dar vuelta a esta caja" under "This case is not to be turned over," "Tenga esta caja bien seca" under "Keep this case in a dry place," etc.

Special stress should be laid on the fact that in consignments of more than one case, each case should be numbered, and that this number should agree with that shown on the invoices. Unless the cases are numbered it is difficult, if not impossible, for the consignee to withdraw a case from the custom house until the whole consignment has been received.

The following is an illustration of the order and arrangement of marks that Senor Welsh, of the Valparaiso custom house, considers the best:—

Handle with care.
Con cuidado.

CASE No. 7.

VALPARAISO.

	Kilos.	Pounds.
Gross weight	100	220
Net weight	50	110

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending April 12, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	224,601	209,432	60,191	32,719	526,943
Consolidated Elevator Co.	103,079	172,758	47,717	118,799	442,353
Empire Elevator Co	135,404	718,865	132,013	90,469	1,076,751
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	351,555	118,701	67,331		537,587
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	108,015	79,495	38,429	114,850	340,789
G.T. Pacific	353,063	1,103,838	221,475	190,141	1,868,517
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	355,087	1,205,162	241,579		1,801,828
Fort William Elevator Co.	116,745	359,293	121,501	45,272	642,811
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	42,676	74,618	18,696		135,990
Northwestern Elevator Co.	169,589	108,470	56,449		334,508
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,061,796	1,710,067	647,965	179,479	3,599,307
D. Horn & Co.	10,106	16,363	2,506	5,384	34,359
Canadian Government Elevator	175,829	149,425	49,381	83,035	457,670
Thunder Bay	224,303	745,714	153,225	23,604	1,146,846
Davidson & Smith	73,244	309,905	86,747		469,896
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	361,809	405,644	107,775	223,231	1,098,459
Grain afloat	2,691,868				2,691,868
Total Terminal Elevators	6,558,769	7,487,750	2,052,980	1,106,983	17,206,482
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	308,213	2,008,731	57,218	25,658	2,399,820
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	547,505	1,163,069	22,776	15,205	1,418,555
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	237,057	1,082,700	83,651	1,402	1,404,810
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	8,162	132,527	2,559		143,248
Crown Grain Co.	126,463	7,126		2,504	136,093
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,227,400	4,394,153	166,204	44,769	5,832,526
Depot Harbour					–
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	36,520	24,360			60,880
Midland Elevator Co.					–
Tiffin, G.T.P	33,250	25,683	7,327		66,260
Port McNicol	449,550	408,560	98,477		956,587
Collingwood	2,079				2,079
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	45,272	23,400	20,923		89,595
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	255,777				255,777
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		57,403			57,403
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	74,326	289,074			363,400
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.		41,722	5,372		47,094
" " No. 2.	373,988	198,012	76,592		648,592
Montreal Warehousing Co.		3,039	16,227		19,266
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	136,037	360,736	30,528		535,301
West St. John, N.B.	341,194	336,347	119,076		796,617
Halifax, N.S	122,489				122,489
Total Public Elevators.	1,870,482	1,768,336	382,522		4,021,340
Total quantity in store	9,656,651	13,650,239	2,601,706	1,151,752	27,060,348

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 12, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	12,849	10,020	46,656	69,525
No. 1 Northern	919,695	403,554	540,214	1,863,463
No. 2 "	493,607	267,221	432,325	1,193,153
No. 3 "	468,318	111,440	369,804	949,562
No. 4 Wheat	194,562	52,392	277,847	524,801
No. 5 "	147,315	71,293	90,616	309,224
No. 6 "	713,854	88,245	8,980	811,079
Other	916,701	223,235	104,040	1,243,976
Totals	3,866,901	1,227,400	1,870,482	6,964,783
Wheat afloat	2,691,868	.....	.....	2,691,868
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	3,924	3,027	.....	6,951
No. 2 "	662,715	1,271,042	687,176	2,620,933
No. 3 "	500,525	571,128	53,691	1,125,344
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,109,033	1,337,594	105,225	2,551,852
No. 1 Feed	1,927,921	684,983	177,576	2,790,480
No. 2 "	1,750,283	351,700	77,961	2,179,944
Other	1,533,349	174,679	666,707	2,374,735
Totals	7,487,750	4,394,153	1,768,336	13,650,239
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	56,723	14,620	75,120
No. 3 C.W	518,679	85,096	130,103	733,878
No. 4 "	1,167,893	10,097	32,544	1,210,534
Feed	85,836	4,919	10,515	101,270
Rejected	199,077	9,369	52,041	260,487
Other	77,718	.....	142,699	220,417
Totals	2,052,980	166,204	382,522	2,601,706
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	845,056	30,820	.....	875,876
No. 2 C.W	197,255	6,771	.....	204,026
No. 3 "	40,661	3,262	.....	43,923
Rejected	.....	44	.....	44
Other	24,011	3,872	.....	27,883
Totals	1,106,983	44,769	.....	1,151,752
Corn	.....	.....	.....	–
Total quantity in store	17,206,482	5,832,526	4,021,340	27,060,348

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat on April 12, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April 12, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	3,866,901	10,647,713	14,514,614
Interior terminals	1,227,400	4,605,126	5,832,526
Public elevators in the East	1,870,482	2,150,858	4,021,340
Afloat	2,691,868	....	2,691,868
Total	9,656,651	17,403,697	27,050,348
April 13, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,109,035	13,082,786	36,191,821
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,692,773	3,151,406	7,844,179
Public elevators in the East	1,157,342	2,502,351	3,659,693
Total	29,048,395	18,837,874	47,886,269
April 14, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	27,566,989	12,498,116	40,065,105
Afloat terminals	2,447,386	974,311	3,421,697
Interior terminals	4,899,598	2,262,238	7,161,836
Public elevators in the East	2,717,316	2,682,512	5,399,828
Total	37,631,289	18,417,177	56,048,466
April 15, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	12,347,761	5,589,839	17,937,600
Interior terminals	500,706	661,900	1,162,600
Public elevators in the East	1,258,326	1,461,766	2,720,092
Total	14,106,793	7,713,505	21,820,298
April 16, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	14,870,904	12,342,557	27,213,461
Afloat terminals	4,083,630	3,310,160	7,393,790
Public elevators in the East	1,091,207	2,448,562	3,539,769
Total	20,045,741	18,101,279	38,147,020

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Seven Months ended March 31, 1918.

		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total	Mixed Grains.
		Receipts						
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
September, 1917		12,062,025	414,147	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917		31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,925,431	2,366,760
November, 1917		35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,089,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917		15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
January, 1918		4,761,709	2,332,742	683,182	360,342	18,034	8,156,009	2,260,630
February, 1918		2,445,140	1,409,556	547,343	240,237	9,786	4,652,062	1,676,665
March, 1918		2,206,989	1,978,074	577,099	259,878	9,621	5,031,661	2,112,025
Total, 7 months		104,775,972	18,970,166	5,899,189	3,117,666	193,050	132,956,043	17,834,373
		Shipments.						
September, 1917	Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710		7,130,604	51,690
	Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236		1,546,556	3,565,272
October, 1917	Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214		34,825,742	146,020
	Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174		2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917	Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,098,570	856,472		37,267,812	99,040
	Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	404,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917	Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	
	Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924		1,833,381	1,357,620
January, 1918	Lake.	546,012					546,012	
	Rail.	3,411,017	810,300	333,743	228,285		4,783,345	830,810
February, 1918	Lake.							
	Rail.	3,319,868	590,312	57,210	240,193	2,955	4,210,538	393,600
March, 1918	Lake.							
	Rail.	3,478,427	556,278	161,081	166,324	51,273	4,413,383	551,331
Total, 7 months	Lake.	89,709,977	7,727,694	2,307,911	1,807,313	63,585	101,616,480	296,750
	Rail.	12,774,719	7,206,371	1,212,092	755,976	57,598	22,036,756	9,512,433

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms and specifications have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Victorian Railways, Melbourne; the Department of Works and Railways, Melbourne and the Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 20603). Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, MELBOURNE.

No.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
31,501.	July 3, 1918—11	intergrating wattmeters, 500 amperes as specified.
31,501.	" 3, 1918.— 6	" " 100 " "
31,501.	" 3, 1918.— 4	" " 50 " "

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND RAILWAYS, MELBOURNE.

The tender addressed to the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner, Department of Works and Railways, Melbourne, is as follows:—

No.	Date Closing	Particulars.
258.	June 6, 1918—	Manufacture, supply and delivery of material for ten "G" class locomotive boilers (steel boilers with copper fireboxes) as specified.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA.

Tenders addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, are as follows:—

Schedule.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
1436.	July 2, 1918—	153 tons galvanized iron wire, as specified.
1449.	" 2, 1918—	456 tons, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. copper enamelled wire, as specified.
1449.	" 2, 1918—	57,350 copper jointing sleeves.
1450.	" 2, 1918—	3,975 telephones, as specified.
1450.	" 2, 1918—	5,500 stalloy diaphragm receivers, as specified.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

298. **Chairs.**—An old reliable firm in Barbados would like to receive catalogues from Canadian manufacturers of chairs.

299. **Canned goods and grocery lines.**—A London firm is desirous of extending its relations with Canada and would be glad to exchange correspondence with manufacturers and shippers of the following articles which they purchase regularly: Meats, condensed milk, fish, fruits, beans, evaporated milk, dried and frozen fish, macaroni, honey, preserves, flavouring extracts, spices, starches, syrups, in fact all kinds of general produce. They usually purchase on offers cost and freight, or c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, and desire samples. They are prepared to open credits and furnish references.

300. **Hides and leather, wool and flax.**—A commission merchant in France wishes to make connections with Canadian exporters of hides and leather, raw or manufactured, also wool and flax.

*301. **Carbon twist drills.**—A Glasgow firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of the above with a view to after-the-war trade.

*302. **Engineers' small tools.**—A Glasgow firm would like to hear from Canadian exporters with a view to after-the-war trade.

*303. **Wire nails.**—A Glasgow firm would like to be placed in touch with exporters of the above for post-war trade.

*304. **Bolts and nuts.**—A Glasgow firm would like to hear from exporters of bolts and nuts, especially those of small diameter, with a view to post-war business.

*305. **Coat hangers and wooden shop fittings.**—A Glasgow firm of shop-fitters would like to get in touch with Canadian firms in a position to furnish the above for after-the-war business. They would like to hear also from firms exporting lines of shop fittings largely made of wood.

*306. **Canned fruits and vegetables, canned salmon.**—A Glasgow firm would like to hear from Canadian exporters of the above with a view to after-the-war trade.

*307. **Pine for toy cubes.**—A Glasgow firm of toy manufacturers use 10,000 lineal feet per month of dressed white pine of good quality, 1⅝-inch, 1¼-inch, 2-inch, and 2½-inch square for the manufacture of toy blocks. Would like to get Canadian supply.

*308. **Paint brush handles.**—A Glasgow firm of brush manufacturers, who have been obtaining supplies of the above from the United States, asks for Canadian sources of supply.

309. **White powdered arsenic.**—A Glasgow firm would like to hear from exporters of the above.

*310. **Broom, hay fork and rake handles.**—A Glasgow firm of woodenware manufacturers would like to hear from exporters of the above with a view to after-the-war trade.

*311. **Manufactured products and foods.**—A firm of commission merchants in Spain wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of manufactured products and foods with a view to after-the-war trade.

312. **Canned fruit and fish.**—A Liverpool firm, having a London branch, asks for names of Canadian canners of fruit and fish not already represented in Great Britain.

*313. **Chemists' sundries of all kinds, hardware, toys, stationery, fire-screens, glass, curios.**—A Belfast firm of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, stated to have spacious show-rooms both in Belfast and other Irish towns, wishes to secure post-war agencies for Canadian manufacturers of the above.

314. **Codfish.**—A firm in South Wales is in the market for Canadian codfish packed in 4- or 5-hundredweight casks.

*315. **Dried codfish, canned salmon, wood-pulp and other produce.**—A company at Barcelona, Spain, having agents in all the principal cities, wishes to enter into relations for post-war trade with Canadian exporters of the above.

316. **Catalogues of various products.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests price lists and catalogues on any line of goods suitable for wholesale jobbers, mentioning in a special way hardware and iron and steel goods of all kinds, brushware, woodenware, furniture (knocked down), carriage and wagon parts, foodstuffs, folding chairs, organs, and lumber for shelving.

317. **Linseed oil.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of wholesale importers requests prices and full particulars from Canadian shippers of linseed oil.

318. **Blankets.**—A South African firm of importers requests sample pieces and prices on Canadian plain and fancy blankets of cotton, also of wool, plain greys and whites, and fancies.

* Inquiries marked thus refer to commodities, which, on account of present restrictions, are only asked for with a view to after-the-war trade.

319. **School slates.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests samples and prices on school slates, 5-inch by 7-inch, 7-inch by 9-inch, and 7-inch by 11-inch, wooden frame, wire binding.

320. **Toilet soap.** A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests samples and prices from Canadian manufacturers of toilet soaps.

321. **Indent for shipping house.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests correspondence and full particulars from Canadian firms prepared to act as an indent and shipping house on Canadian orders.

322. **Catalogues.**—A South African firm, with headquarters in Pretoria, asks for catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers in all lines suitable for the wholesale trade, mentioning in a special way hardware—household, farm, building, and mining—tools, shovels, axes, kitchen utensils, brushware, handles, woodenware, wheelbarrows, paper—wrapping—and bags.

323. **Catalogues.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of wholesale general merchants requests catalogues and price lists on all lines suitable for the wholesale trade and in a special way on hardware of all kinds, lanterns, cutlery, tools, shovels, enamelware, household utensils, stoves, furniture—knocked down—foodstuffs, wire—baling, fencing, and netting—iron and steel in bars and rods, bolts and nuts, nails, woodenware, stepladders, handcarts, and samples of paper—wrapping and grease-proof—also bags.

324. **Catalogues.**—A Durban firm of importers requests catalogues on any line suitable for the wholesale general trade, in a special way on hardware of all kinds, tools, axes, shovels, pickaxes, household utensils, iron and steel goods of all kinds.

325. **Agency.**—A Natal commission house is prepared to take up the Canadian representation of any line except paper and flour, which they already represent and on which they are already doing a large business.

326. **Linseed oil.**—A South African firm of importers asks for quotations on linseed oil shipped in iron drums, 1- and 5-gallon imperial measure.

327. **Brushware and woodenware.**—A South African firm of wholesale importers requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of brushware, woodenware, handles, and stepladders, the latter to be packed knocked down.

328. **Foodstuffs.**—A South African firm of wholesale importers requests correspondence from Canadian shippers of flour, cereal foods, canned meats, canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned salmon, condensed milk, cheddar cheese, in small sizes, and in other lines of grocery proprietary lines.

329. **Paper.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of importers requests samples and price lists on wrapping paper, grease-proof papers, and paper bags.

330. **Paints and varnishes.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests samples when possible and price lists, also colour cards, from Canadian paint and varnish manufacturers.

331. **Hardware.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of wire netting, fencing and baling wire, hardware of all kinds, lanterns, tools of all kinds, shovels, enamelware, cutlery, household utensils, stoves, and other lines suitable for the wholesale hardware trade.

332. **Furniture.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of wholesale merchants requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian furniture manufacturers of folding chairs, chairs, tables—extension and other—cheap bedroom furniture, all of which must be shipped in a knockdown state.

333. **Leather board for boot-making.**—A South African firm of importers are prepared to purchase in large quantities leather board for boot-making. Samples and prices requested.

334. **Rubber footwear.**—A Johannesburg boot and shoe agent, with a big boot and shoe connection, seeks the representation of Canadian-made rubber footwear of all kinds. Immediate correspondence requested.

335. **Building timber and shelving.**—A Johannesburg firm of importers asks for particulars from Canadian shippers on building timber and shelving.

336. **Paper bags.**—A Johannesburg firm of importers is prepared to purchase direct or act as agents for a Canadian paper bag manufacturer. Samples and prices, with details *re* agency, requested.

337. **Boot and shoe requisites.**—A Johannesburg firm of importers requests samples, prices and particulars regarding quantities, in packing, for boot and shoe requisites of all kinds.

338. **Agency in iron and steel goods.**—A Johannesburg commission agent is prepared to take up the Canadian agency of manufacturers of wire, nails, enamelware, iron bedsteads, cheap pocket knives, kitchen utensils, and general hardware.

339. **Lamp chimneys.**—A Johannesburg firm of importers and agents asks for illustrations and price lists on Canadian-made lamp chimneys, prepared either for purchase or agency representation.

340. **Fruit jars.**—A South African firm of importers and agents asks for illustrations and price lists on Canadian-made fruit jars. Will take up the representation for South Africa or purchase direct for the Transvaal territory.

341. **Chemicals.**—A South African firm of manufacturing chemists will be pleased to hear what Canada has to offer in chemicals, especially those for pharmaceutical purposes.

342. **Foodstuffs agency.**—A Johannesburg commission agent is prepared to take up the Canadian agency in such lines as flour, cereal foods, butter, cheese, bacon and ham, canned fruit, canned vegetables, canned meats, canned salmon, condensed milk, salt herrings (in casks), and other proprietary lines. When not possible to send samples, labels of packages requested.

343. **Dry goods agency.**—A Johannesburg commission agent asks for representation in cotton blankets, wool blankets and union fancy coloured blankets, fleece-lined underwear, cotton underwear, hosiery, overalls, working shirts.

344. **Building hardware.**—A Johannesburg firm specializing in building material requests catalogues and prices from Canadian building hardware manufacturers.

345. **Iron and steel.**—A Johannesburg firm specializing in building material asks for price lists and other details in iron and steel of all kinds for building material.

346. **Wire.**—A Johannesburg firm asks for samples and quotations on barbed and plain wire, plain and galvanized.

UNITED STATES TO GET JAPANESE SHIPS IN EXCHANGE FOR RAW STEEL.

TWELVE MODERN VESSELS TO BE HANDED OVER IN RETURN FOR BUILDING MATERIAL.

(*Official Bulletin of the United States.*)

The War Trade Board issues the following statement:—

Arrangements have now been made, as a result of the negotiations between the United States and Japanese shipbuilders for the purchase of twelve Japanese ships of approximately 100,000 tons dead-weight capacity, which will be added to the fleet of the United States Shipping Board within the next few months. All of the vessels are large, modern steamers of 6,000 tons or over, with one exception and none over two years old. Some, indeed, are still awaiting completion. Deliveries of the ships at American ports are to begin not later than May and to be finished in September, a progressively higher price per ton to be paid according to the month of delivery as a premium on early deliveries.

Steel for Japanese Builders.

In return for the sale of the ships the War Trade Board has agreed to deliver to the Japanese shipbuilders a corresponding amount of steel for shipbuilding, ton for ton against delivery of the ships.

Further negotiations are in progress to secure from Japanese shipbuilders 200,000 additional tons of new construction, the ships to be built in return for new steel placed at the disposal of the builders by the War Trade Board.

Editorials are Favourable.

Recent editorials in such papers as the *Jiji Shimpo,* of Tokio, show an encouraging disposition to regard the furnishing of tonnage for Allied war needs in the light of a patriotic contribution to Allied war purposes, and with this spirit prevailing a quick and reasonably satisfactory result from these negotiations is hoped for.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

39512—1

IMPORTANCE OF FLAX SEED CULTIVATION.

HONOURABLE WALTER LONG SAYS FLAX SEED PRODUCTION IS OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE WITH THAT OF WHEAT.

The Governor General of Canada has received the following cable despatch from Honourable Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

> "Present situation in Russia and the great increased national demand for aeroplane fabric make it essential that every effort should be made to increase cultivation of flax within the British Empire. Great importance is attached by War Office to success of efforts to secure that cultivation of flax seed in Canada receives all possible skill and care from farmers concerned. In present circumstances, production of flax seed ranks of equal importance with that of wheat or any cereal. War Office would be grateful if intimation to this effect may be conveyed to Canadian farmers by all possible channels of publicity."

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, April 29, 1918.** **No. 744**

CANADIAN PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

CAUSTIC SODA, SODIUM HYDROXIDE AND CLEAR DOUGLAS FIR.

By Orders in Council of 11th April, 1918, it is provided as follows, viz.:—

(P.C. 881). That His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the exportation of *caustic soda* or *sodium hydroxide* shall be and it is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

(P.C. 882).

Regulations.

1. The exportation (except under license) of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, viz.:—

Wood, namely, *clear Douglas fir.*

2. No railway or other transportation company shall accept any shipment of clear Douglas fir unless the bill of lading covering such shipment is accompanied by a certificate from a well recognized lumber inspection bureau or association approved by the War Trade Board, that such shipment contains no clear Douglas fir suitable for use in the manufacture of aeroplanes; provided that this regulation shall not apply to shipments of clear Douglas fir consigned to the Imperial Munitions Board, or such shipments as have been licensed for export by the War Trade Board.

3. Every railway or other transportation company which fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, March 12, 1918.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN 1917-18.

Returns of Australian trade for the seven months of the fiscal year of 1917-18 ended on January 31 show the remarkable decrease of £13,996,793 in the value of the imports as compared with the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1916-17. Statistics now issued periodically by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs give no record of the movements of gold either inwards or outwards, and the significance of the figures furnished officially is minimized still further by the withholding, for special reasons, from publication the particulars of the export trade.

As will be observed from the appended schedule, the 1917-18 imports are materially lower as the actual figures for the two periods compare as under:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Decrease.
January	£ 7,405,502	£ 7,235,283	£ 170,219
Seven months	50,692,973	36,696,180	13,996,793

In the following table is compared some of the most prominent items imported during the seven months in the present and preceding financial year:—

	Imports. Seven Months. 1916-17.	Seven Months. 1917-18.
Apparel and drygoods	£14,742,919	£10,047,248
Boots and shoes	299,767	163,351
Cement	18,960	949
Drugs and chemicals	1,126,433	1,035,795
Hats and caps	230,130	164,162
Machinery—		
Agricultural	409,968	349,485
Other	2,074,490	1,474,409
Iron and steel bars, etc	1,100,366	454,930
Iron and steel galvanized plate	639,871	247,478
Iron and steel, pig and scrap	71,247	15,655
India-rubber goods	745,689	627,638
Paper	2,213,442	1,386,233
Kerosene	391,122	233,036
Railway materials	58,979	7,045
Brandy	159,096	56,815
Whisky	925,064	727,495
Sugar	641,671	217,800
Timber	938,568	734,869
Tinplates	999,612	363,855

The reduction in the values for the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1917-18 is accounted for principally as follows:—

Apparel and drygoods	£4,695,671
Boots and shoes	136,416
Cocoa and chocolate	293,952
Glass and glassware	159,236
Iron and steel	1,093,421
Machines and machinery	778,615
Paper	827,209

DEPLORABLE LACK OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Many thousands of tons of Canadian heavy hardware, building materials, harvesting implements and machinery, paper and numerous lines of general merchandise, have now been held, for several months, at the factories in the Dominion because steamers or sailing ships cannot be obtained for the transportation of these goods and products to Australia.

With unfailing recurrence, representations have been made to this office by Australian importers and manufacturers in regard to their serious position through the goods and necessary materials ordered in Canada not being shipped. There can only be one answer to these inquiries and that is the situation is dominated by the pressing demands of the Imperial Government and the British Controller of Shipping, absolutely, controls the position. Distant Australia is unattractive when the demand for tonnage elsewhere continues unabated.

Both from an import and export point of view, the paramount commercial question in the Commonwealth is how to combat the abnormal shipping difficulties which, from month to month, become more accentuated. The Commonwealth Government is increasing its cargo-carrying fleet and within a few months it is anticipated that a vigorous shipbuilding programme will be in active operation in several of the Australian states. It must, however, be admitted that these facilities, although admittedly helpful, will be entirely inadequate to materially relieve the situation within the near, or even distant, future. The effect of the shortage of shipping facilities is reflected in restricted imports and exports, and in this regard—until there is a decided improvement—the volume of Canadian exports to Australia must, perforce, be curtailed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, S.A., February 23, 1918.

THE UNION BUDGET.

The Minister of Finance for the Union Government made his first budget statement on Friday, the 15th February, and in doing so was able to congratulate himself and the country on a good surplus, when as a matter of fact his predecessor anticipated a deficit of £203,000.

The budget statement in brief is as follows:—

1916-17—	
Revenue	£18,408,615
Expenditure	17,845,376
Surplus applied to redemption of debts	£563,238
1917-18—	
Revenue (revised estimate)	£19,409,000
Expenditure (revised estimate)	18,945,000
Surplus to be applied to redemption of debt	£464,000
1918-19—	
Revenue (estimated)	£19,256,000
Expenditure (estimated)	19,659,000
Estimated deficit	£403,000

The Figures for 1917 and 1918.

The following are a few extracts from the minister's speech in presenting his budget:—

The minister said the audited revenue for the previous year was £18,408,616, and expenditure £17,845,376, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £563,240, which had been paid to the Public Debt Commissioners towards the redemption of debt.

Expenditure for 1918-19.

The estimates of expenditure for 1918-19 laid on the table provided for a total expenditure of £19,659,000, which exceeded the original estimate of expenditure by £1,235,082, and the revised estimate by £714,047.

The Trade Position.

The question of how revenue was to be raised to meet this expenditure of nearly twenty millions would best be met by a brief glance at the trade position of the country in 1917 compared with 1913. There was no doubt that a great change was taking and had taken place in the country. Imports into the country in 1917 were valued at thirty-six and one-half millions, as compared with forty and one-half millions for 1916, and forty-two millions for 1913.

The Export Figures.

The value of their exports was £28,494,000 in 1917, as compared with £23,759,000 in 1916, and £28,979,955 in 1913. Those figures were exclusive of specie and gold. The export of South African products for 1917 were £25,791,000 in 1917, as against £21,419,000 in 1916, and £27,525,000 in 1913.

Industrial Progress.

The House must not lose sight of the fact, as bearing on their customs returns, that there had been a marked development in industrial production. Figures had already been submitted showing that the gross annual value of industries was forty millions, while there were 4,000 establishments paying wages totalling eight and three-quarter millions to 100,000 persons.

Mineral Production.

Mineral production in 1917 was valued at £52,004,000, an increase of £1,410,000 over 1916. There was a decrease in gold production of £1,200,000, and a decrease in gold mining dividends of £542,000.

Finding the Revenue.

The total revenue will be £19,256,000, of which eleven million odd will be derived from taxes. The balance is made up of services rendered, income from various sources, interest and fines.

ITALY.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. McL. Clarke.*)

MILAN, February 26, 1918.

ITALIAN TRADE FOR 1916.

If the fixed number 100 be taken as representing either the imports or exports of Italy during the year 1913 with those countries with which her commerce was then the most important, the following table will show the proportional value of Italy's trade during the last four years with the countries referred to:—

France.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	161.8	84.7	72.5	100.0
Exports to	234.8	189.1	75.3	100.0

Great Britain.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	182.3	143.5	85.3	100.0
Exports to	143.6	150.1	117.4	100.0

Egypt.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	138.7	211.9	94.9	100.0
Exports to	169.2	139.2	95.2	100.0

ITALIAN TRADE FOR 1916.—*Continued.*

British India.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	162.8	151.3	95.4	100.0
Exports to	132.7	103.6	78.2	100.0

United States.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	421.3	334.6	84.7	100.0
Exports to	87.9	105.8	98.0	100.0

Argentina.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	261.0	288.1	239.3	100.0
Exports to	82.8	76.0	62.5	100.0

Spain.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	546.8	313.2	135.2	100.0
Exports to	145.0	262.1	123.0	100.0

Switzerland.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	155.0	136.0	88.6	100.0
Exports to	158.8	126.1	93.1	100.0

Germany.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	....	37.6	82.1	100.0
Exports to	....	59.5	92.9	100.0

Austria-Hungary.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Imports from	....	17.4	89.3	100.0
Exports to	....	53.8	88.9	100.0

PERCENTAGES.

Italy's trade for 1916 when compared with the year 1913 may perhaps be more clearly shown from the following percentages which indicate the relative values of Italian trade with the foregoing countries:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
Countries—	1916.	1913.	1916.	1913.
France	8.5	7.8	23.7	9.2
Great Britain	19.8	16.2	16.3	10.4
Egypt	0.7	0.8	3.6	2.0
British India	4.4	4.0	2.9	2.0
United States	40.4	14.3	10.3	10.7
Argentina	8.0	4.6	6.7	7.4
Spain	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
Switzerland	2.5	2.4	17.3	9.9
Germany	0.0	16.8	0.0	13.7
Austria-Hungary	0.0	7.3	0.0	8.0

ANALYSIS OF ITALY'S TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The striking characteristic of the foregoing is the large increase registered in the imports from the United States which supplied two-fifths of the total importations. Among neutral countries is noted the increase in the relative positions held by Argentina and Spain, the larger volume of which trade is connected with the military and

food demands of Italy. Among the Allied States the increase in the exports from Great Britain is noteworthy. As regards exports there has been a striking increase in Italy's trade with the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland. It may be stated, however, that a part of the increased trade with Switzerland was transit trade, although many of the Italian exports to the Helvetian Confederation were substitutes for the former German exports. The slight falling off in the exports to the Argentine is probably connected with the decreasing Italian emigration, thereby lessening the demand for goods from the mother country.

It may be stated that Italy's lost trade with the Central Empires is more than compensated by her increasing trade with the Allied countries.

If the trade of the year 1916 is compared with that of 1915 the principal increases and decreases in Italy's trade with France, Great Britain, Spain, Switzerland, the Argentine, and the United States may be noted as follows:—

Imports from France—

Heavier purchases of explosives.

Exports to France—

(*a*) Larger shipments of explosives, raw hides, manufactures of cotton, zinc, mercury, motor vehicles, and certain food products.

(*b*) Smaller shipments of sugar, butter, cheese, and certain silk material.

Imports from Great Britain—

Increasing imports of chemical products, wool and woollen manufactures, tanned hides, various metallurgical products, copper, machinery, coal, and crude rubber.

Exports to Great Britain—

(*a*) Larger shipments of silk manufactures, sulphur, and pneumatic goods.

(*b*) Smaller shipments of raw hides, motor vehicles, and cheese.

Imports from Spain—

(*a*) Larger purchases of olive oil, woollen manufactures, mules, and fish.

(*b*) Decreasing imports of wool.

Imports from Switzerland—

(*a*) Increasing importations of copying machines, various metallurgical products, scientific instrumuents, and lumber.

(*b*) Smaller purchases of cattle, cheese, hides, silk, cotton manufactures.

Exports to Switzerland—

Larger shipments of silk, cotton manufactures, citrous fruits, fresh fruits, pigs, bed feathers, hats, and several food products.

Imports from Argentina—

(*a*) An increasing importation of fresh meat.

(*b*) Smaller arrivals of cereals, hides, and wool.

Imports from United States—

Heavier purchases of explosives, and other chemical products, mineral oils, tobacco, woollen manufactures, lumber, hides, boots and shoes, scrap-iron, metallurgical products, zinc, machinery, wheat flour horses, mules, and meat.

Exports to United States—

A falling-off in the exports of olive oil, hemp and jute manufactures, silk, macaroni and similar "pastas," and tomato sauce.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH ITALY.

The Italian returns do not show Italy's total trade with Canada, and in fact specific references to Italo-Canadian are as yet only infrequently made in the Govern-

ment statistics. From the annual report, however, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the year 1916, Canada's total trade exchanges with Italy for the year 1916 and the quinquennial 1912-16 are given herewith:—

Year.	Imports from Italy.	Exports to Italy.
1916	$ 966,746	$10,733,288
1915	1,507,548	1,840,910
1914	2,147,365	655,256
1913	1,836,308	605,719
1912	1,200,454	285,091

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, March 3, 1918.

THE WOOD-PULP AND CELLULOSE MARKET.

The market for mechanical wood-pulp has recently been rather active at prices ruling about $21.33. The chief difficulties of the trade are still due to scarcity of tonnage.

In the cellulose market conditions are at present very quiet after a pretty active period during some weeks passed. Prices for "easy bleaching" are at present ruling at about $133.33 per ton.

THE IMPORT TO NORWAY OF TINNED AND ZINCED IRON PLATES.

An article for which there is a good market in Norway is tinned and zinced iron plates. According to the statistics there has been imported of such:—

	Tons.
In 1908	6,737
1909	15,916
1910	19,691
1911	27,743
1912	32,922
1913	28,239
1914	34,021
1915	42,000
1916	29,300
1917 (January-May)	5,239

THE EXPORT OF MINE PRODUCTS FROM NORWAY.

The export of mine products from Norway during the last five years has been as follows:—

	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.	1916. Tons.	Nine Months of 1917. Tons.
Iron ore, etc	373,071	311,443	164,506	197,805	130,037
Iron ore briquettes	195,692	156,352	261,386	216,896	37,425
Pyrites, common	425,876	360,228	466,759	251,785	154,122
" copper holding					
" cinders	35,035	47,027	46,441	46,587	32,256

Compared with 1913, the year 1916 and the nine months of 1917 show a considerable decline. The cause for the decline is on the first hand to be sought in the shortage of labourers and in strikes, followed by shortage of raw materials.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE REQUIREMENTS IN PLANES.

The following information and illustrations, dealing with the kind of planes in demand in South Africa, have been forwarded by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date of February 27, 1918:—

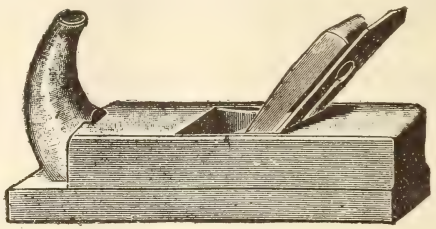
In all large centres there are stores specializing in standard tools of all kinds. For the jobbing trade, there are many kinds of tools imported in large quantities. The planes submitted in the following illustrations were stocked in large numbers.

Other household tools suitable for the wholesale jobbing houses will be shown in a further series of illustrations.

On many of these tools, pre-war, the Germans had secured a big and increasing control of the trade. Most of these exports from Germany were factored or put on export sale by some big shipping firm who purchased from both large and small manufacturers, very often controlling their full output.

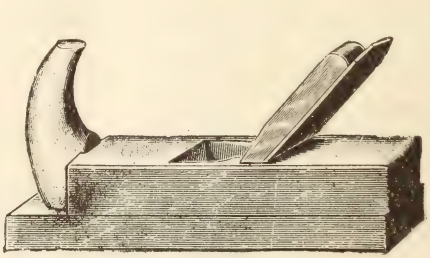
The prices submitted are all pre-war, and while, of course, better prices may be secured now for similar articles, the pre-war price should be the best medium for Canadian manufacturers in making a close study of the conditions required in making an effort for export trade.

All the prices submitted with illustrations were subject in 1914 to 50 per cent, 5 per cent and 2½ per cent discount, f.o.b. German ports. Cases at cost.



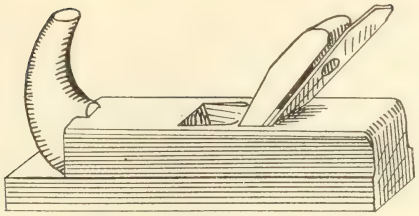
No. 1—German Jack Plane.

The above illustration—No. 1—was one of the best selling German jackplanes. In the red beech without irons, it was stocked in four widths and one length, 14 inches. The prices pre-war were: 1¼ inch, $5; 1½ inch, $5.25; 1¾ inch and 2 inch, $5.50. The same plane with warranted quality single irons was sold at $6.35, $6.75 and $7.25. In the white beech plane, without irons, the price was about 5 per cent higher than the red beech. With warranted single irons, the advance was about 10 per cent in all widths. In addition the white beech planes of this pattern were supplied with warranted quality double irons, which sold at $9.25, $9.50, $9.75 and $10 a dozen.



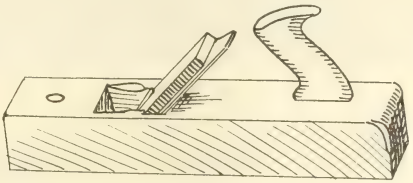
No. 2—Rough Jack Plane.

Illustration No. 2 is for a line stocked throughout the country—a rough jackplane in red beech, with best warranted quality cast steel single irons, sold in four widths, 1¼ inch, $10.50; 1½ inch and 1¾ inch, $11.25; and 2 inch at $12 per dozen.



No. 3—Rough Jack Plane.

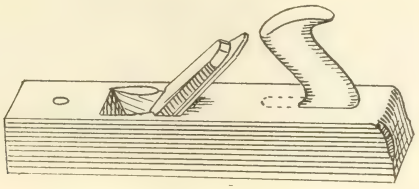
The rough jack-plane shown in illustration No. 3 was another popular stock line sold in three widths with best warranted quality cast steel double irons, brass nutted. The prices are per dozen: 1¾ inch, $15; 2 inch, $15.75; 2¼ inch, $16.50.



No. 4—German Jack Plane.

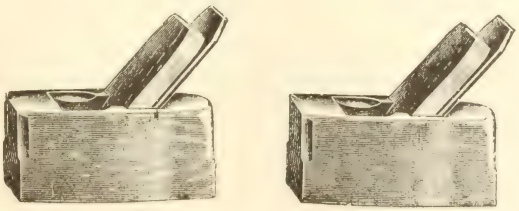
The illustration No. 4 is one of the best sellers, a German jack-plane sold in three lengths and several widths. This plane is red beech and is supplied with best warranted quality cast steel double irons, brass nutted. The prices are per each complete plane—

14 x 2″	2⅛″	16 x 2″	2⅛″	2¼″	18 x 2″	2⅛″	2¼″
$1.75	$1.80	$1.80	$1.90	$2.00	$1.90	$2.00	$2.10



No. 5—Standard Jack Plane.

The jack-plane shown in illustration No. 5 is a standard throughout the country. It is 17 inches long and stocked with and without irons in four widths. The prices are per dozen, without irons: 2-inch, $9.25, 2⅛-inch, $9.35; 2¼-inch, $9.60 and 2½-inch, $10.10. With the best quality double irons, brass nutted, the prices are $13.50, $13.65, $14.20 and $15.25.

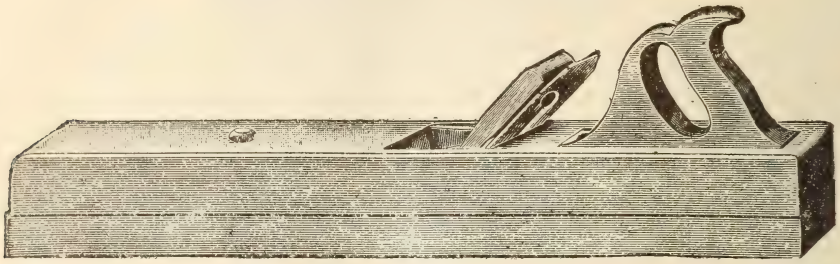


No. 6. No. 7.

Smoothing Planes.

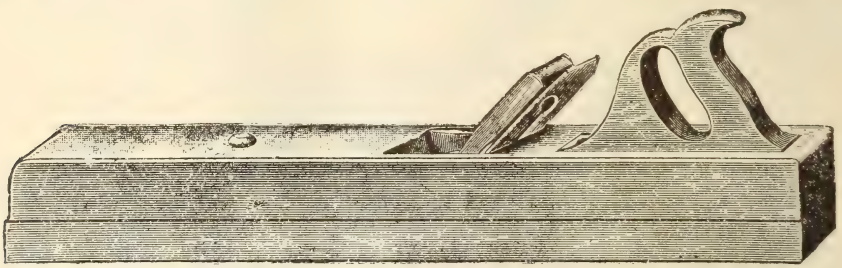
Smoothing planes as shipped from Germany and sold in good quantities by the wholesale jobbing trade, are shown in Nos. 6 and 7. The No. 6 was stocked without

irons and with warranted quality double irons, brass nutted. Without irons in the four widths, 1¾-inch, 2-inch, 2⅛-inch and 2¼-inch. The prices were $4.55, $4.65, $4.85 and $5 per dozen; with irons, $8.75, $9.10, $9.35 and $9.85 per dozen. The smoothing plane shown in illustration No. 7 is of red beech with best warranted quality cast steel double irons, brass nutted, and was stocked in three widths, 1¾-inch, 2-inch and 2¼-inch. The prices were $14.25, $15 and $15.75 per dozen.



No. 8—Trying Plane.

The trying plane shown in illustration No. 8 was a big line of export from Germany. This plane was stocked in South Africa with and without irons in 22-inch and 24-inch lengths, and in width, 2⅛-inch, 2¼-inch and 2½-inch. The plane was of red beech, and without irons, the prices were—$11.15, $12 and $12.25 per dozen. With the warranted quality double irons, the prices were $16, $16.60 and $17.35 per dozen.



No. 9—Better Quality Trying Plane.

The better quality trying plane which is sold here is No. 9 illustration. This plane was made of red beech and stocked with best warranted quality cast steel double iron, brass nutted and in three lengths, 20-inch, 22-inch and 24-inch. These sizes were stocked in different widths, the 20-inch size in 2¼-inch and 2½-inch at $2.05 and $2.25; the 22-inch size in 2-inch, 2¼-inch and 2½-inch at $2.12, $2.25 and $2.35; the 24-inch size in 2¼-inch and 2½-inch at $2.35 and $2.55 per each.

Other planes imported are roughing planes with round nose irons, gents' thumb planes, small planes for beads, hollows, rounds or rabbets, moulding planes and large rabbet and bead planes.

All of these planes are wrapped one in a paper with label attached. When with irons, these are packed in separate parcel under paper cover and not fitted in the plane. Some of the planes shipped from Germany were so made that the handle was fitted at this end; this made a big difference in landed cost.

If there are any prospects for export by Canadian manufacturers of planes, their catalogues with price lists and details of agency arrangements submitted to this office will have our immediate attention.

ARTICLES IN DEMAND ON THE CHINESE MARKET.

The following memorandum on certain articles in demand at present in China has been received from Mr. W. J. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, under date March 15, 1918:—

There is at present shortage in certain lines of commodities in the China markets for which there is a fairly constant demand. Up to the present time such articles have been principally obtained in Europe, but since the war supplies from those sources have been increasingly difficult to procure. Consequently stocks in some instances have become exhausted and prices have materially advanced.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND SPECIALTIES.

Dealers in Shanghai are desirous of being introduced to manufacturers and shippers of lines such as the following: Rubber goods and rubber sundries of all kinds, hot-water bottles, douche bags, ice caps, surgeons' gloves, syringe bulbs and small rubber articles of every description, also talcum and other toilet powders, powder puffs, face pads of chamois or wool, rubber and other sponges, French toilet preparations, proprietary articles and medicines.

FANCY GOODS.

An opportunity is also presented for the introduction of several lines of fancy goods, ladies' hand-bags and vanity cases, manicure sets, fancy hatpins, enamelled jewellery in the form of patriotic pins and brooches and similar articles.

TOYS.

A demand also exists for toys of various description, children's tricycles, imitation motor-cars, aeroplanes, etc.

SPORTING GOODS.

Sporting cartridges always meet with a large sale in the China markets, for much game abounds in every part of the country, and there are many sportsmen. Pheasant, teal and snipe, wild geese and turkeys and small deer are to be obtained almost everywhere. In every port where foreigners reside sporting cartridges are in demand; woollen sweaters for sportsmen have also been asked for, also foot-balls, but fishing tackle is not in demand, for the sport of fishing is not indulged in by foreign residents in China.

If catalogues and price lists of any of the above lines will be sent to this office, they will be distributed to responsible dealers who are interested in the various articles.

AUSTRALIAN TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, March 12, 1918.

Under the War-Time Profits Act passed by the Commonwealth Government, the Federal Commissioner for Taxation has arrived at the following decisions:—

Regarding commercial travellers and commercial agents:—

1. Where a recognized commercial traveller is an employee, he is exempt.

2. Where a person who is not an employee represents principals for sale of their goods, and he demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that his primary business is to travel in Australia for the purpose of selling these goods, he will be exempted as a commercial traveller.

Regarding the liability to war-time profits tax of a foreign company, which has an office in Australia, and carries stock here, and which also carries on an indent business.

The Act does not apply to a foreign principal unless,—

(*a*) He has a branch and carries stock in Australia; or

(*b*) Consigns the goods to an agent for sale in Australia.

If a company has an office in Australia, and carries stock, it is taxable in respect of that portion of the business; but as the direct indent business does not comply with either of these conditions, that portion of the business is not taxable.

RECONSTITUTING LIBERATED REGIONS IN FRANCE.

The Secretary of the Federation of British Industries has received the following letter dated Paris, March 15, 1918, from M. De Bretteville in reference to the reconstitution of the regions in France liberated from the occupation of the enemy:—

"I confirm my telegram of yesterday, answering to yours of the 11th instant.

"As this telegram briefly informed you, the French Government has now instituted some official organization for the reconstitution of the invaded regions, which appertain to the Ministry of Blockade and the liberated regions.

"The law of August 6, 1917, created 'The Offices of Industrial Reconstitution of the Invaded Regions,' which has been financed with a credit of francs 250,000,000, subject to enlargement.

"With a view to proceed to the necessary purchases this office has placed a sum of francs 1,000,000 at the disposal of a joint stock company (Société Anonyme) called 'The Central Bureau of Industrial Purchases for the Invaded Regions,' which works without any profit and under state control, and under the influence of 'The Central Association for the Recovery of Industrial Activity in the Invaded Regions,' which group together the principal industries of these regions.

"The Central Bureau, whose headquarters are at 40 Rue du Colisee, passes on the necessary orders to the producers in France, as well as abroad, and then hands the materials thus bought to the suffering industries in exchange for a surrender of their subsequent right to an indemnity for damages incurred.

"It is to this society that any person who may wish to participate in the reconstitution of the invaded regions in France must apply."

APPOINTMENT OF MR. B. S. WEBB AS CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER TO ARGENTINA.

By Order in Council dated April 19, 1918, the appointment is confirmed of Mr. B. S. Webb, as Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, Argentina. Since the former Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, Mr. H. R. Poussette, left with the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas, Mr. Webb has been Acting Trade Commissioner in Argentina, but now succeeds Mr. Poussette as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Argentina.

WIN-THE-WAR SPIRIT IN BUSINESS LETTERS.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

"See that a win-the-war spirit gets into your business letters" is the slogan of a movement launched to-day by the Department of Commerce to remind business men that the everyday business letter is a most effective instrument for creating confidence in the Government's war policies and for inspiring others with the determination to see the war through at any cost.

"The idea was first brought forward in connection with American business letters to foreign countries." said Secretary Redfield to-day. "The volume of our foreign business mail is very large. It reaches firms in all but the enemy countries. For the most part it is read by those who are for us, but you may be sure that it reaches many who doubt our success and many who are at heart against us. I am sure that every foreign business man who opens an American letter is quick to detect even the slightest indication of the writer's feelings on the conduct of the war and its outcome.

"It is of the utmost importance therefore that the American business letter breathe confidence in every line. If the manufacturer or exporter feels that he has a just grievance against restrictions imposed on his trade, by all means let him go right to headquarters and register as emphatic complaint as he feels is justified. But he certainly should not carry the matter into these business letters. It is sure to create an entirely erroneous impression in some minds.

"Let the American business man make known to the whole world that he is for this war and that he is going to see it through, regardless of inconvenience, loss of trade, loss of money, or anything else. Every manufacturer ought to be fearless in expressing his sentiments even though he may be writing to a concern whose sympathies he may suspect are not wholly with us. Don't give a foreign concern the idea that you are apologizing for your Government's restrictions or that you are chafing under them. Spread the impression, the absolutely correct impression, that over here we are backing this war unqualifiedly."

HOW TO WIN AND HOLD FOREIGN TRADE.

(George A. Gaston in Exporters' Review.)

To-day there is no other subject upon which the American manufacturer can dwell seriously and with more assurance of satisfactory and profitable results ultimately than that of building up and holding foreign trade through sheer service.

No good can come from denying an all too apparent fact, therefore I venture to assert that the average American manufacturer and merchant who obtained distribution of their products in foreign markets prior to the war rendered more inefficient

service than their European competitors. This is, at least, the reputation they bear, and the net result of such service has almost invariably proved to be failure in whole or part.

The primary lesson we must learn is that of doing business as nearly as possible in accordance with what the foreign customer desires, and not the way we wish to do it ourselves. It is going to be simply a case of doing as the other fellow wishes, and to do this is not going to require any special effort on our part or impose any hardships on us. Foresight, advance preparation and intelligent persistence will accomplish gratifying results in this direction.

In all foreign countries there are specific market requirements. These must be studied carefully and our goods must be manufactured accordingly.

The marvellous strides made by Germany in winning and holding overseas trade can be attributed largely to her method of finding out what was wanted and then supplying it. The same tactics are to-day employed successfully by Japan.

If a customer wishes his goods packed in kilo or half kilo packages, according to the metric system, we must, so far as his shipments are concerned, abandon our avoirdupois weights and oblige him. This would only require new and inexpensive cartons and labels.

When a customer stipulates that his order must be forwarded in units of limited weight to facilitate his handling it with greater ease upon receipt, his requirements must be met.

If it is specified that goods are to be shipped in bales instead of wooden cases, they should go forward in this manner.

I cite only these few cases merely to illustrate what the foreign buyer considers service. The requirements along other similar lines are far too numerous to mention here.

ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR FEBRUARY.

An analysis of the foreign trade of the United States for February has just been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports and exports by great groups during the month of February and the eight months ended February, 1918, are presented in the following statement:—

Groups.	Month of February—		Eight Months ended February—	
Imports—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$ 72,622,942	$ 78,542,856	$ 697,228,023	$ 566,980,183
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	19,225,683	17,162,942	215,353,833	154,170,193
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	5,862,156	2,058,063	51,405,068	26,747,292
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	32,257,670	27,381,658	273,336,962	209,517,407
Manufactures ready for consumption	11,266,165	12,275,521	106,961,549	102,616,413
Miscellaneous	696,724	787,337	8,612,036	6,705,231
Total imports	$141,931,340	$138,208,377	$1,352,897,471	$1,066,736,719

ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR FEBRUARY.—*Continued.*

Groups.	Month of February—		Eight Months ended February—	
Exports—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$ 71,604,795	$ 44,485,559	$ 633,784,156	$ 546,360,726
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	29,285,386	38,430,262	248,747,582	315,410,446
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	80,633,349	51,391,979	554,719,156	444,489,601
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	87,131,984	67,167,820	844,946,920	725,496,809
Manufactures ready for consumption	135,618,257	235,708,957	1,515,156,366	1,939,051,555
Miscellaneous	2,660,175	6,304,572	20,618,576	70,933,527
Total domestic exports	$406,933,946	$463,489,149	$3,817,972,756	$4,041,742,664
Foreign merchandise exported	4,852,397	4,159,257	45,375,471	41,250,882
Total exports	$411,786,343	$467,648,406	$3,863,348,227	$4,082,903,546

Exports of principal items under the heading "Miscellaneous" for February, 1918, were: Horses, $1,820,997; mules, $238,154, and seeds, $576,296; and for eight months ended February, 1918: horses, $12,231,085; mules, $4,194,720, and seeds, $3,944,748.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST FROM CHILE.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in Chile under date of March 6, 1918:—

PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA.

The opening of tenders for the Antofagasta harbour improvement works, authorized in June, 1917, has been postponed by decree of the Minister of Finance, dated February 26, 1918, until July 15 of the present year. The basis and conditions specified in the original decree to stand good. The price of the work not to exceed £1,700,000 sterling.

SHIPBUILDING.

A new steamer has been launched for Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., New York and South America, at a yard in Valdivia. She is 1,400 tons and said to be the largest ever built in the country; christened *Magdelena* and to be used for coasting traffic.

A number of schooners of 300 tons upwards are being hurried towards completion in various parts of the coast. The principal drawback is the scarcity of motors and engines, as every one insists upon auxiliary power.

TRADE BETWEEN CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from Chile to the States in 1917 amounted to $142,597,929 (U.S.) as compared with $82,123,995 in 1916; the imports into Chile from the States being $57,483,996, as against $33,392,887 in 1916.

NOTICES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AFFECTING TRADE.

Japan.

PROHIBITED EXPORT OF RICE AND BARLEY FROM SOUTH MANCHURIA AND KWANTUNG.

The following translation of an Ordinance, No. 13, prohibiting the export of rice and barley from Kwantung province or the Railway Settlements of South Manchuria, has been received from Mr. E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, Japan:—

The following restrictions are hereby imposed upon the export of rice and barley during the period of the war.

BARON Y. NAKAMURA,
Governor General.

March 16, 1918.

During the period of the war the export of rice and barley from the Kwantung province or the Railway Settlements in South Manchuria is hereby prohibited.

This does not apply when these articles are destined for the consumption of Japanese subjects in Manchuria and Mongolia and the sanction of the authorities has been obtained (to their export).

Persons infringing this regulation shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of three months or a maximum fine of 100 yen.

Supplementary regulation.—This Ordinace goes into force from the date of its publication.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

South Africa.

The following tariff interpretations, published for general information by the Commissioner of Customs for the Union of South Africa, have been received from Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date March 12, 1918:—

Articles.	Rate.	No. in Tariff.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. K. or reciprocating British Colonies.
1. Carriage curtain fasteners, buckles, loops and straps.	Per £100, £3	133	The whole duty.
2. Dyes for manufacturing purposes (leather dyes).	Free	167	
3. Frigilene reducer (for polishing electro plate).	Per £100, £20	193	3 % ad valorem.
4. Gastine (petrol purifier)	"	193	do
5. Gimson's curriers finish dressing (leather dressing).	"	191	do
6. Keno mixing kettle (industrial appliance).	Per £100, £3	114A	The whole duty.
7. Klenbryte (wool scour), The Vulite Co., London.	Per 100 lbs., 4/9d. or 25 % ad valorem, whichever duty greater.	42	7d. per 100 lbs. or 3 % ad valorem, as the case may be.
8. Knickerboker forma tractor	Per £100, £3	138	The whole duty.
9. Lacquer litho (ink)	Per £100, £3	124	do
10. Machine linen thread	Per £100, £20	193	3 % ad valorem.
11. Pine essence	Per £109, £20	193	do
12. Russet enamel	Per £100, £20	193	do
13. Stearic Acid (stearine)	Free	191	
14. Surgical horse-hair, cut in lengths in coils.	Free	188A	
15. Tan curriers dressing	Per £100, £20	193	3 % ad valorem.
16. Tanning substances	Free	167	
17. Treeing composition (a leather composition).	Per £100, £20	193	3 % ad valorem.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Brazil to Aid Importation of Thoroughbred Cattle.

(*Vice Consul Richard P. Momsen, Rio de Janeiro, United States Commerce Reports.*)

The director of the bureau of animal industry of the Brazilian Department of Agriculture caused to be published in the *Official Gazette* of February 24, 1918, an order of the Minister of Agriculture announcing that the Government is about to expend 600 contos in gold (about $300,000 United States currency) to assist in the importation of thoroughbred cattle for breeding purposes, in orders placed by the several state and municipal governments, by the agricultural societies and experimental stations. In no case will the contribution of the Government exceed 50 per cent of the cost of the animals plus the freight paid.

Proposals for participation in this Government plan will be closed on April 30, and will require the following information: (*a*) The number, kind, and age of the animals to be imported, and the destination of such animals; (*b*) the object of the breeding of the animals; (*c*) the number and class of animals which the proponent

already possesses for the purpose of cross-breeding; (*d*) the locality of his farms and the pastures available; (*e*) the foreign country from which the importation is intended to be made; and (*f*) the maximum price of the animals and the probable freight on them.

Banking Facilities and Export Trade in China.

(British Trade Journal.)

How the American export trade with China is being developed and how the banks are facilitating the movement is told by the United States' Consul-General at Shanghai. He writes:—Practically the same banking facilities that are available in America are afforded in Shanghai to firms of satisfactory standing and reputations. An American exporter may request a Shanghai importer to open a credit in his favour at a local bank, so that he may obtain immediate payment for the goods from his bank in the United States. To secure such payment, the exporter delivers to his bank the bill of lading and other shipping documents and a draft at from 30 to 90 days' sight drawn on the importer at Shanghai. The bank forwards the draft and documents to its branch at Shanghai, where the draft is presented to the importer for acceptance. If the transaction is on a D/A basis (documents delivered upon acceptance), the drawee accepts the draft and is given the documents, with which he procures the goods upon arrival. His acceptance is an agreement to pay the draft at maturity, and meanwhile he has the time of currency of the draft in which to dispose of the merchandise. Should the drawee fail to meet the draft at maturity, the bank, in D/A transactions has recourse on the drawer. The usual practice is to draw D/P (documents deliverable upon payment). The exporter is then fully protected, the bank retaining the documents until payment of the draft is made, or else delivering them to the consignee by special arrangement on its own responsibility.

When the importer is favourably known to the bank it is ready to extend him facilities whereby he can get his goods, when the drafts are D/P, and hold or dispose of them as trustee for the bank, by giving a form of guarantee known as a trust receipt, by which he agrees to pay the proceeds of any sales of the goods to the bank, thus retiring his drafts by part payment. Generally the goods are stored by the consignee in a public warehouse in the bank's name and released in part from time to time as the importer needs them, on delivery orders addressed to the warehouseman and signed by the bank. American exporting houses in Shanghai also have at their command practically the same banking facilities as those available at home. The common procedure is for the purchaser of the goods in America to cable a credit to the exporter through an American bank. Against such credit the exporter receives full payment from the local bank for his shipment, upon presentation of draft on the importer with full shipping documents.

When the exporter needs an advance in order to pay the Chinese from whom he has bought the merchandise, the bank will grant it after the goods have been deposited in the exporter's warehouse. This is done, of course, only when relations have been established between the bank and the exporter. It enables the latter to pay for the merchandise and hold it while awaiting transportation and the preparation of shipping documents against which the bank makes settlement. The drawee of a draft, whether in America or China, pays interest on the face of the draft from its date to the estimated date of the arrival of the remittance at the point where the draft is drawn, thus reimbursing the bank for its share in the transaction.

The vagaries of exchange and the lack of a uniform Chinese monetary system require constant study and watchfulness on the part of merchants doing business in China; but they need not be a matter of concern to the American exporter or importer, since all their bank dealings will be in United States' currency. One other service is available from the bank to the merchant, exporter, or importer. It furnishes trade and credit information to its customers.

Laundry Machinery and German Methods in South America.

(*British and Latin-American Trade Gazette.*)

A branch of trade that will offer considerable scope for some of our British manufacturers and merchants in South America, as soon as financial, manufacturing and shipping conditions resume anything like normal conditions, is that of laundry machinery. In this connection it may not be amiss to recall the methods by which the Germans obtained such a strong hold on this business before the war. In all the important Latin-American cities there are up-to-date laundries. Most of these are desirous of making extensions, while many new enterprises are planned and only await more favourable circumstances for their execution. Besides these private undertakings the idea of establishing communal wash-houses, laundries and baths is being entertained by several of the city authorities. If British manufacturers are to capture the trade in this line they must offer the lightest kinds of machines and appliances, for the heavy types stand little chance of acceptance in South America. Specialization in our workshops, and organization in our trade abroad, together with a practical study of the requirements and tastes of the people in that part of the world, are the chief essentials of success.

Mention may here be made of the assistance rendered to German traders in this line by the German banks before the war. The banks had established branches in most foreign countries and their policy was to give all possible assistance to the manufacturers and merchants of their own land. Through their branches abroad they gave home manufacturers all possible particulars about trade openings and the fullest details of local, industrial and financial conditions. They often effected considerable savings in foreign exchange. They kept themselves in possession of the most accurate information regarding foreign markets and customers, and this information they always placed at the service of manufacturers and exporters.

If a German manufacturer of laundry machinery wished to obtain business in any important country he would inquire at his bank for information concerning the prospects. There he would find a perfect mine of particulars, and if he desired any further details the bank would at once get its foreign branch to furnish them. The actual state of the laundry business, the number of laundries established, their class of work, the scale of prices, the character of the water used, the type of machinery and kind of labour employed would be given. If the manufacturer then decided that the opening was promising, the bank would introduce him or his agent to the proper parties. If business resulted it would be financed by the bank; if desired, shipping arrangements would be made; and finally the account would be collected by the bank.

Sale of American Locomotives in China.

(*Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Information has been received at this consulate general to the effect that Messrs. Andersen, Myer & Co. (Limited), an American firm of this city, has just completed delivery of two "Mikado" type locomotives to the Peking-Mukden Railway for freight service. These locomotives were built in the United States, and their total weight, including tender, is 134 tons each. This type of engine was first brought out to fulfill a requirement in Japan, through which fact the type is known as the "Mikado." They are especially adapted for heavy fast-freight service and for maintaining a reasonably high speed for long, continuous grades.

The Pekin-Mukden Railway had previously purchased three of the same type engines, and the above-named company has just closed an order for delivering fourteen more of them to the same railway company.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending April 19, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	186,901	187,946	72,903	40,814	488,564
Consolidated Elevator Co.	133,942	157,996	51,601	124,682	468,221
Empire Elevator Co	96,242	881,969	165,449	95,614	1,239,274
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	319,970	106,764	78,863		505,597
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	101,386	80,752	40,087	124,679	346,904
G.T. Pacific	307,290	1,198,836	240,674	195,958	1,942,758
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	287,802	1,367,588	273,421		1,928,811
Fort William Elevator Co.	107,376	371,741	138,559	45,629	663,305
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	32,206	86,483	24,797		143,486
Northwestern Elevator Co.	107,567	114,404	60,886		282,857
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	971,337	1,952,335	678,687	188,947	3,791,306
D. Horn & Co.	10,105	15,053	2,506	5,384	33,048
Canadian Government Elevator	180,634	138,401	52,042	90,932	462,009
Thunder Bay	111,960	741,832	154,653	23,856	1,032,301
Davidson & Smith.	45,856	281,648	99,588		427,092
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	492,528	525,324	113,087	252,035	1,382,974
Grain afloat	2,861,598				2,861,598
Total Terminal Elevators	6,354,700	8,209,072	2,247,803	1,188,530	18,000,105
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	254,149	2,206,699	65,501	38,946	2,565,375
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	607,255	1,275,127	24,350	20,106	1,926,838
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	247,683	1,167,814	102,971	1,366	1,519,834
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	13,180	123,055	2,559		138,794
Crown Grain Co.	139,070	7,602	38	2,504	149,214
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,261,337	4,780,297	195,499	62,922	6,300,055
Depot Harbour					–
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	30,620	22,360			52,980
Midland Elevator Co.					–
Tiffin, G.T.P	33,250	22,083	7,327		62,660
Port McNicol	306,275	196,543	35,375		538,193
Collingwood					–
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	29,105	15,900	17,868		63,873
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd,	203,277				203,277
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		46,017			46,017
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	39,295	185,174			224,469
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	27,348	86,177	5,372		118,897
" " No. 2.	375,552	440,286	88,077		903,915
Montreal Warehousing Co.		3,039	22,167		25,206
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	128,100	464,443	43,897		636,440
West St. John, N.B.	236,540	520,621	277,416		1,034,577
Halifax, N.S.					–
Total Public Elevators	1,409,362	2,002,543	497,499		3,909,504
Total quantity in store	9,025,399	14,992,012	2,940,801	1,251,452	28,206,664

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 19, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	14,020	8,262	41,956	64,238
No. 1 Northern	720,336	430,914	468,370	1,619,620
No. 2 "	600,961	293,041	299,740	1,193,742
No. 3 "	512,337	112,653	221,214	846,204
No. 4 Wheat	222,005	49,975	238,734	510,714
No. 5 "	153,745	93,638	46,192	293,575
No. 6 "	653,720	60,383	1,963	716,066
Other	615,978	212,471	91,193	919,642
Totals	3,493,102	1,261,337	1,409,362	6,163,801
	2,861,598			2,861,598
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,037		8,992
No. 2 "	816,463	1,272,474	772,774	2,861,711
No. 3 "	520,936	648,662	67,370	1,236,968
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,322,722	1,492,970	194,351	3,010,043
No. 1 Feed	2,046,596	670,855	235,725	2,953,176
No. 2 "	1,904,389	378,063	94,773	2,377,225
Other	1,592,011	314,236	637,650	2,543,897
Totals	8,209,072	4,780,297	2,002,643	14,992,012
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777		18,962	22,739
No. 3 C.W	575,025	72,118	136,733	783,876
No. 4 "	1,268,056	98,845	110,504	2,477,405
Feed	95,374	10,210	9,273	114,857
Rejected	223,013	4,919	62,232	290,164
Other	82,558	9,407	159,795	251,760
Totals	2,247,803	195,499	497,499	2,940,801
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	897,362	48,094		945,456
No. 2 C.W	214,403	9,883		224,286
No. 3 "	46,623	3,840		50,463
Rejected		44		44
Other	30,142	1,061		31,203
Totals	1,188,530	62,922		1,251,452
Corn				–
Total quantity in store	18,000,105	6,300,055	3,909,504	28,209,664

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat, on April 19, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April 19, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	3,493,102	11,645,405	15,138,507
Interior terminals	1,261,337	5,038,718	6,300,055
Public elevators in the East	1,409,362	2,500,142	3,909,504
Afloat	2,861,598	....	2,861,598
Total	9,025,399	19,174,265	28,209,664
April 20, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,176,490	12,508,940	35,685,430
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	4,049,068	3,130,261	7,179,329
Public elevators in the East	1,202,567	2,335,704	3,538,271
Total	28,517,370	18,076,236	46,593,606
April 20, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	27,693,999	12,291,903	39,985,902
Interior terminals	5,447,085	2,239,789	7,686,874
Public elevators in the East	2,654,323	2,924,863	5,579,186
Total	35,795,407	17,456,555	53,251,962
April 22, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	11,099,746	5,544,565	16,644,311
Interior terminals	483,665	535,959	1,019,621
Public elevators in the East	794,881	1,226,100	2,020,981
Total	12,379,292	7,306,624	19,684,913
April 23, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	16,155,131	13,327,820	29,482,951
Public elevators in the East	667,185	2,277,688	2,944,873
Total	16,822,316	15,605,508	32,427,824

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa," or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur, Moncton, Regina, Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, and the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

347. **Iron and steel, agricultural implements, typewriters, sewing machines, paper, chemical products, nickel, copper, silver, wood for construction, railway material, oil, benzine, flour, skins and furs.**—A French mercantile firm, with branches in France, Switzerland and Belgium, the head of the firm now being in the French army, wishes to arrange with Canadian manufacturers and exporters for a general agency in France, Switzerland and Belgium after the war. A member of the firm is willing to visit Canada with a view to arranging special agencies. The firm has in its organization departments for handling the above and would like to arrange for the exclusive representation of Canadian manufacturers.

348. **Schooner.**—A Jamaica merchant wishes to buy a schooner of 100 tons fitted with auxiliary engines, preferably producer gas engines.

349. **Hardware, iron and steel goods, barbed and plain wire, enamelware, lanterns and tools of all kinds.**—A Durban, Natal, firm of commission agents is prepared to accept agencies on commission basis only from Canadian manufacturers of the above.

350. **Flour, cereals, preserved fish, condensed milk and grocery proprietary lines.**—A Durban, Natal, firm of commission agents is prepared to take up the representation in Natal of Canadian foodstuffs, particularly the above.

351. **Catalogues.**—A wholesale hardware firm in Port Elizabeth requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of builders' and household hardware, spades, shovels, pick-axes, tools of all kinds, brushware, paints and varnishes, lanterns, cutlery, household utensils, stoves, iron and steel bars and rods, spring steel and iron, enamelware, woodenware, handles, step-ladders and other lines suitable for the wholesale trade.

352. **Paper.**—A South African commission house is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian kraft and other wrapping papers and paper bags. Samples and prices requested with first correspondence.

353. **Chemicals and drugs.**—A Durban wholesale druggist requests Canadian manufacturers of chemicals and drugs to submit samples and quotations to the London, England, house. Address of the latter with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

354. **Photographic sundries.**—A Durban firm, specializing in photographic material, requests correspondence, catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of photographic sundries.

355. **Bicromate of potash.**—A South African firm of importers requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of bicromate of potash, to be shipped in 100-pound drums.

356. **Belting.**—A South African firm, making a specialty of engineering goods, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian-made balata and leather belting.

357. **Caustic soda and glucose.**—A South African firm of commission agents requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of caustic soda and glucose.

358. **Foodstuffs and proprietary lines.**—A South African firm of commission agents, with sample rooms and working staffs in each centre, is prepared to take up the Canadian representation in all lines of foodstuffs, with the exception of flour.

359. **Shafting.**—A South African firm of engineers, specializing in machinery, will purchase, or act as agents for, Canadian shaftings. Immediate correspondence requested.

360. **Machinery.**—A Durban engineering firm requests correspondence and full details from Canadian engineering firms prepared for export in lathes, drilling machines and engineering specialties.

361. **Shovels and pick-axes.**—A South African engineering firm is prepared to take up the representation for South Africa, or purchase outright for Natal, coal shovels, square-mouth, and pick-axes. Immediate correspondence requested.

362. **Copper wire.**—A South African engineering firm requests samples and prices in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, of hard-drawn copper wire.

363. **Incandescent lamps.**—A South African firm specializing in electrical material will purchase or act as agents for Canadian manufacturers of incandescent lamps, 100, 110 and 200 volts and bayonet caps, candle-power 16, 25, 32, 100, 200 and 400.

364. **Electrical material.**—A Durban firm of engineers, specializing in electrical goods, requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of electrical fittings and materials.

365. **Machine tools.**—A Durban engineering firm is prepared to take up the representation for Canadian machine tools.

366. **Corn shellers.**—A South African firm specializing in agricultural machinery requests correspondence from Canadian firms who manufacture power corn shellers. A machine of 6 to 8 horse-power is required.

367. **Hardware, etc.**—A South African wholesale firm, making a specialty of hardware and kindred lines, asks for price lists, catalogues and when possible samples, from Canadian manufacturers.

368. **Insulation cork.**—A Durban firm of engineers requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of cork insulation.

369. **Catalogues.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of wholesale importers in hardware and kindred lines, asks for catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware of all kinds, tools of all kinds, lanterns, enamelware, fencing and baling wire, wire netting, household utensils, stoves, shovels, pick-axes, bar-iron and steel, paints and varnishes, piping and brushware.

370. **Cart and carriage material.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of importers asks for catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of cart and carriage material.

371. **Paper.**—A Natal firm of publishers requests samples and price lists on paper suitable for the printing trade.

372. **Iron and steel products.**—A Johannesburg wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers and shippers of iron and steel forges, wire nails, plates and angles, bolts and nuts, bar-iron, piping, pipe fittings, boiler tubing, wire, dog spikes, shafting, spanners, rotary pumps, drilling machines, mining tools, mining material, shovels, handles, brass and copper sheets and rods and machinery in general.

373. **Catalogues.**—A Pretoria wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware, brushware, dairy machinery and implements, furniture (k.d.s.), woodenware, tools, handles, cart and carriage material, washing machines, wire of all kinds, samples and price lists of wrapping paper and paper bags.

374. **Iron and steel and hardware.**—A Durban firm of wholesale importers requests catalogues and price lists from any Canadian manufacturer prepared for export in iron and steel and hardware goods of all kinds.

375. **Household utensils.**—A Durban wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists on household utensils of all kinds with details *re* packing.

376. **Woodenware.**—A Durban wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists, with samples when possible, on household woodenware, handles, and step-ladders.

377. **Carriage and wagon material.**—A Durban firm of importers requests catalogues and price lists and immediate correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of carriage and wagon material of all kinds.

378. **Hardware.**—A Johannesburg firm requests catalogues and price lists in any line of iron and steel, building, household and other hardware.

379. **Underwear and hosiery.**—A Johannesburg firm of wholesale importers requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of hosiery and underwear, men's and women's.

380. **Chemicals.**—A South African firm of manufacturing chemists will be pleased to hear what Canada can offer in chemicals, especially those for pharmaceutical purposes.

381. **Iron and steel.**—A Durban, Natal, commission agent, seeks the representation of Canadian manufacturers exporting iron standards, iron sheets, galvanized iron, wire, barbed and plain, galvanized and plain.

382. **Hardware.**—A Durban, Natal, commission agent is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian-made hardware in lines suitable for general hardware stores, including building hardware.

383. **Foodstuffs.**—A Johannesburg firm of importers is prepared to purchase Canadian foodstuffs in such lines as canned goods, custard powders, egg powders, cereal foods, flour and grocery proprietary lines. One or two samples are requested with quotations in every case.

384. **Musical instruments.**—A Pretoria firm dealing in musical instruments only requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers prepared for export.

385. **Foodstuffs.**—A Durban commission agent seeks the representation of Canadian foodstuffs such as flour, cereal foods, baking powder, starch, canned meats, canned vegetables, canned fruit, salmon, lard and proprietary grocery lines.

386. **Paper.**—A Durban, Natal, agent is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian firms prepared for export in wrapping paper, paper bags and grease-proof papers. Samples and quotations requested in first correspondence.

387. **Oxide of zinc.**—A firm of chemical merchants in Birmingham wishes to hear from exporters of oxide of zinc.

388. **Mechanics' hand tools.**—A commission agent in Birmingham is open to represent manufacturers of mechanics' hand tools either for present or after-war trade.

389. **Enamelware.**—A Birmingham commission agent is open to represent a Canadian manufacturer of enamelware.

390. **Woodenware.**—A Birmingham commission agent anxious to make arrangements for after-war trade, would like to hear from manufacturers of domestic articles made of wood, also all kinds of tool handles.

391. **Creosote.**—Quotations are asked for on a very large quantity of creosote for a South African Government Department. Amended specifications and other details on file with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following recent publications have been issued by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Ottawa, with price accompanying same:—

Report of the Auditor General for year ended 31st March, 1917. Vol. IV. Price, 20 cents.

Statutory List containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading. Price, 20 cents.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ending March 31, 1917; 70 pp. Price, 5 cents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.

(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.

Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 745.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

39959—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, May 6, 1918. No. 745

MARKING OF CANADIAN EGGS FOR EXPORTATION.

By an Order in Council passed on 5th April, 1918, the following provisions are made as to the marking of cases containing Canadian eggs to be exported from the Dominion:—

"Every case containing Canadian eggs intended for export out of Canada shall be marked on both ends in a legible and indelible manner, with the class and grade of eggs contained therein, and the words 'Canadian Eggs,' and every case containing eggs that are to be shipped from one province to any other province in shipments of one hundred cases or more, shall be marked on both ends with the class and grade of the eggs contained therein, and with the name of the country of origin when other than domestic product. The minister may from time to time prescribe the form and the size of the letters that are to be used in such markings. Such marks may be accompanied by other trade designations or brands providing such designations or brands are not, in the opinion of the minister, inconsistent with or marked more conspicuously than the marks prescribed in these regulations.

"Canadian eggs for export out of Canada shall be tightly packed in Canadian standard cases in new white fillers and flats, with kiln-dried excelsior or corrugated cushions at top and bottom, or one-third fillers on bottom with flats over top and under bottom fillers.

"The mark of approval to be placed on each case, hereinafter called the 'Government mark,' shall include the Maple Leaf and the words 'Canadian Eggs' and 'Government Inspected,' together with the inspector's number, the device to be in such form as the minister may approve.

"No person other than a duly appointed inspector shall apply any Government mark to any cases containing eggs.

"Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall not allow any Canadian eggs to be shipped for export out of Canada that are not marked in accordance with these regulations."

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING UNITED STATES EXPORT LICENSES.

PROCEDURE AS TO APPLICATIONS FOR UNITED STATES LICENSES TO EXPORT TO CANADA, AS AGREED ON BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD, CANADA, AND THE WAR TRADE BOARD, UNITED STATES.

1. All applications shall be made in triplicate to the Director of Licenses, War Trade Board (Canada) at Ottawa.

2. *The Applicant or Consignor.*—The United States exporter, or consignor, will fill out the United States form "X" in triplicate, signing at (3) of said form. He will send the three copies so signed to the purchaser or consignee.

3. *The Purchaser or Consignee.*—The purchaser or consignee in Canada will make out, if necessary, form X-1, X-2, X-3, X-4, or X-5 (whichever the nature of the commodity calls for) in triplicate, and attach to the application form X. He will then send on to the War Trade Board at Ottawa form X with supplement.

4. The War Trade Board (Canada) will scrutinize, and if the application meets with their approval, ratify in full, or with qualifications, as they deem proper.

5. The application will then be forwarded by the War Trade Board (Canada) to the Canadian War Mission in Washington, who will present it in person to the War Trade Board (United States) in Washington.

6. The license or notice of refusal will be delivered by the United States War Trade Board, Washington, to the Canadian War Mission in Washington, who will notify the consignor or consignee that the license has either been granted or refused, and if granted, forward the license itself to the consignor.

The above procedure will be followed in all cases except where export licenses require our approval or where exporters or importers request our assistance, and any slight variation thereof will only be made at the instance, or with the consent, of the War Trade Board, Canada, or the Canadian War Mission, Washington.

It is realized that there may be a little inconvenience at the inception of this new form of procedure, but both the War Trade Board, Ottawa, and the Canadian War Mission in Washington, will do all in their power, consistent with insuring the smooth working and efficiency of the new procedure rules, to assist both consignors and consignees in getting applications forwarded and presented expeditiously.

J. W. McCONNELL,
Director of Licenses.

LICENSES FOR THE EXPORT OF IRON AND STEEL.

When making applications for export licenses for iron and steel products listed below, the War Trade Board of Canada request that the following instructions be observed:—

Applicants are cautioned to give the net weight under question 7 and the value under question 8. Under question 10, give date the order was accepted from purchaser abroad.

Pig-iron.—Applications covering pig-iron must state grade or quality. File on form X-2.

Billets, blooms, ingots, slabs, shapes, sheet bars.—State whether steel is Bessemer or open hearth. File on form X-2.

Separate applications required for each of the following commodities:—

Alloy and high-speed steel and tool steel.—Applications covering alloy and high-speed steel must show percentages of alloys therein. File on form X-2. If crucible or open hearth steel containing no alloy except manganese under 2 per cent specify on application "not alloy steel" and file on form X only.

Bars.—State whether Bessemer or open hearth. Applications for round and square bars must state "under 2½ inches" or "2½ inches and larger." Make separate application for round and square bars 2½ inches and larger. File on form X-2

Round and square bars under 2½ inches and flat bars. File on form X only. State maximum width of flat bars.

Boiler tubes.—Applications covering boiler tubes must specify whether "cold drawn seamless," "hot rolled seamless," "lapwelded steel" or "charcoal iron." File on form X-2.

Fabricated structural steel.—When applying for fabricated structural steel (punches, riveted, etc.), state approximate percentage of plates therein and if only connection plates are used so state. Also state whether plates are "under ⅛ inch" or "⅛ inch and heavier." File on form X-2.

Ferro-silicon, spiegeleisen, skelp, scrap, mechanical, seamless, tubing, oil-well casing, drive pipe.—File on form X-2.

Plates (iron and steel).—⅛ inch thick and heavier. Make separate application for plates wider than 72 inches and file three copies of specification. File on form X-2.

Pipe (wrought iron and steel).—Black or galvanized. Applications must state whether "under six inches" or "six inches and over" (inside diameter). Six inches and over—File on form X-2. Under 6 inches— File on form X only.

Pipe (cast-iron).—State tonnage of each size. File on form X-2.

Rails.—State if new or second-hand and weight per yard. Make separate application for rails 50 pounds per yard and heavier. State whether Bessemer or open hearth. File on form X-2.

Sheets.—Applications covering black and galvanized sheets under ⅛ inch thick must specify gauges. State whether Bessemer or open hearth. File on form X only.

Wire.—One copy of specifications in detail, showing sizes, must accompany all applications for wire of gauges lighter than, or equivalent to the following: American steel and wire gauge No. 17. Birmingham wire gauge No. 17. Paris wire gauge No. 7. File on form X.

Wire rope or cable.—Applications covering wire rope or cable must specify quality and construction. File on form X-2.

Other items not mentioned above are to be filed on form X.

Failure to file applications in accordance with the above may result in refusal of export licenses.

EXPORT OF PLATINUM FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following regulations to be observed when submitting applications for the export of platinum from Canada to the United States have been issued by the War Trade Board of Canada under date April 26, 1918:—

Applications for export license from Canada must be accompanied by:—

1. United States import license.

2. Application for United States export license for equivalent quantity from the United States.

3. Undertaking by Canadian importer to produce evidence within sixty days from the granting of Canadian export license to the War Trade Board, Ottawa, that an equivalent quantity of platinum has actually been imported.

J. W. McCONNELL,
Director of Licenses.

ITALY.

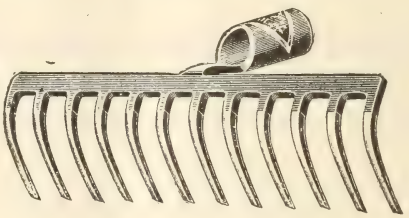
REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

MILAN, March 15, 1918.

MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL HAND IMPLEMENTS.

The Italian market for agricultural hand implements is worthy the attention of Canadian firms manufacturing such products with a view to export. The greater part of those imported were formerly supplied by Germany and included rakes, spades, hay-forks, manure-forks, straw forks, forks for beet cultivation, and scythes. Although the customs classifications do not show the value of the imports, it is stated that very large quantities were sold, 2,000,000 forks alone being probably imported in a single year. The following illustrations and data will give Canadian producers some idea of the kind of implements in demand, and a few pertinent facts as to their respective construction. It should be noted that all of the articles referred to are generally sold without handles, the reason being attributed to the fact that the Italian farmer and peasant prefer to use a branch of a tree, or some piece of castaway wood, rather than pay additional money for a smoothly finished handle securely fitted into the instrument.

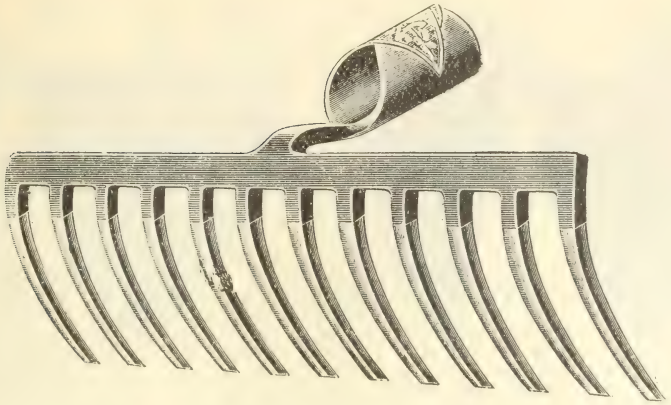


No. 1. Garden Rake.

The foregoing illustration represents the typical garden rake supplied to Italy by Germany. It is made of forged steel, and may have either 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or 18 teeth. The interior is lacquered blue while the exterior is ground bright. The agents' prices in Italy to the wholesale trade were the following:—

Rake with—	Canadian Cents (approx).
6 teeth was sold at	13
8 " "	15
10 " "	20
12 " "	24
14 " "	27
16 " "	32
18 " "	36

An ash handle (six feet), if supplied, and mounted, as in Canada, raised the price about 38 cents per rake.

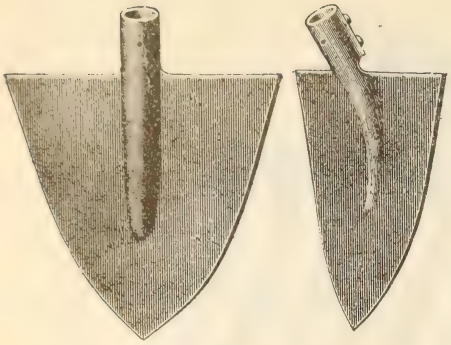


No. 2. Heavy Rake.

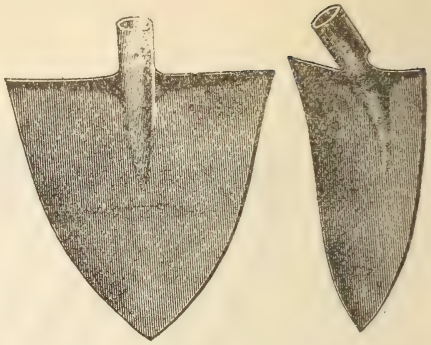
The above illustration is indicative of the heavy rake sold for roadmakers and railway men. It is constructed and finished as the foregoing model and may have from 6 to 16 teeth. The agents' general prices are given hereunder:—

Rake with—	Canadian Cents (approx).
6 teeth was sold at	27
8 " "	33
10 " "	39
12 " "	43
14 " "	48
16 " "	54

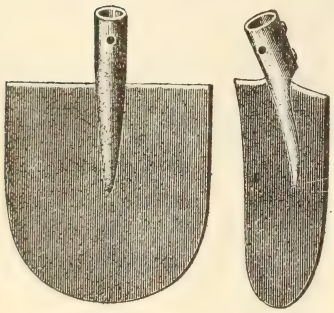
With ash handle (4½ feet) mounted as per above the price was augmented 34 cents.



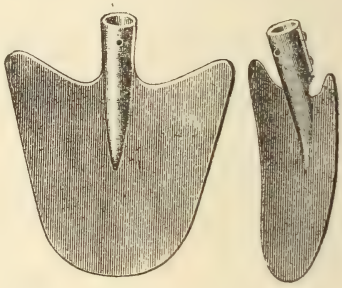
Type A.



Type B.



Type C.



Type D.

No. 3. Garden Spade.

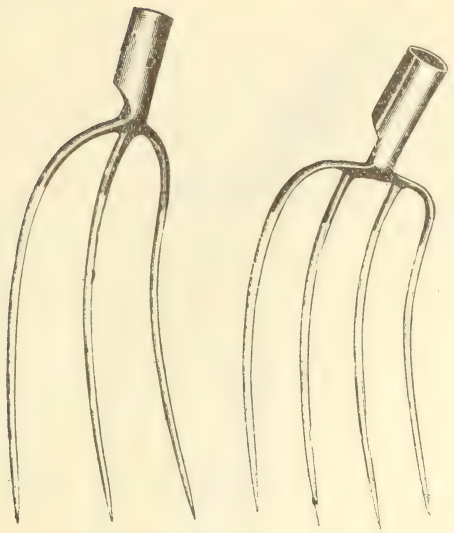
The foregoing reproductions show four different types of spades which Germany sold in Italy.

Type A was sold in 11 different sizes and weights ranging from 11⅛ inches to 15⅛ inches in length; from 11⅛ inches to 15⅛ inches in breadth; and from 1 pound 11 ounces to 3 pounds 8 ounces in weight.

Type B was also sold in 11 different sizes and weights ranging from 12 inches to 16 inches in length; from 12⅝ inches to 16⅝ inches in breadth; and from 1 pound 14 ounces to 2 pounds 13 ounces in weight.

Type C was sold in 4 sizes varying from 10⅘ inches to 12 inches in length; from 9⅘ inches to 11 inches in breadth; and from 2 pounds 3 ounces to 2 pounds 14 ounces in weight.

Type D was sold in six different sizes ranging from 8⅔ inches to 12⅔ inches in length; from 9⅗ inches to 13⅗ inches in breadth; and from 1 pound 3 ounces to 2 pounds 14 ounces in weight.



Hay Fork. Manure Fork.

No. 4.

Forks for pitching hay and manure as per the above, are also in good demand, and were formerly imported from Germany. The hay forks are sold either with two or three prongs, the manure forks with either three or four prongs, and are one-half lacquered blue with the usual handle socket. The hay forks are constructed with round shoulders, the manure forks with square. The teeth are made up to 12⅝ inches in length. The listed prices of the manufacturers' agent to the trade are given hereunder with corresponding weights:—

Two Prong Fork.

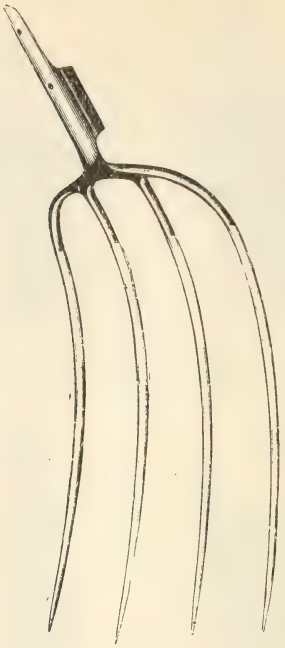
Weight—	Canadian Cents (approx).
14 oz. fork was sold at	9
1 lb. 1⅜ " " "	10½
1 lb. 5 " " "	12
1 lb. 9 " " "	13

Three Prong Fork.

Weight—	Canadian Cents (approx).
1 lb. 1⅜ oz. fork was sold at	13
1 lb. 5 " " "	13½
1 lb. 9 " " "	14
1 lb. 10⅝ " " "	14½
1 lb. 12 " " "	15
1 lb. 15½ " " "	17
2 lb. 3 " " "	20

Four Prong Fork.

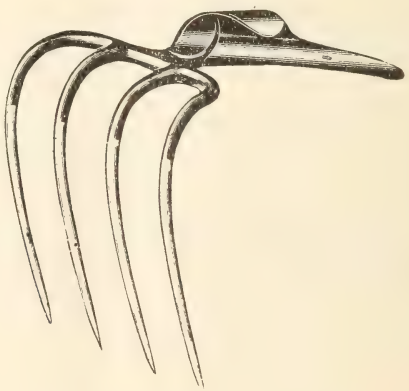
Weight—	Canadian Cents (approx).
1 lb. 12 oz. fork was sold at	17
1 lb. 15½ " " "	18
2 lb. 3 " " "	20
2 lb. 6½ " " "	22
2 lb. 10 " " "	25



No. 5. Straw Fork.

The straw fork shown above may be constructed with either two, three or four teeth. The prices referred to are agent's selling prices.

The *two-toothed fork* measured 17½-inch by 8-inch and sold at 21 cents; the *three-toothed fork* measured either 13⅜-inch by 8⅔-inch (selling price 19 cents), or 16-inch by 13½-inch (selling price 21 cents), or 18-inch by 13½-inch (selling price 25 cents), or 20-inch by 13½-inch (selling price 27 cents); the *four-toothed fork* measured 18-inch by 13½-inch (selling price 32 cents), or 20-inch by 13½-inch (selling price 36 cents).



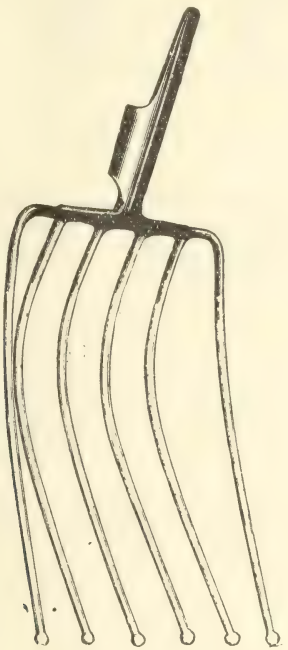
No. 6. Fork for Beet Cultivation.

The cultivation of the beet in tIaly for the production of sugar is an important branch of Italian agriculture. During the last year of peace, Italy produced 2,970,000 tons of beet-roots for sugar manufacture. This year, 1913, saw the maximum of Italy's production of the sugar beet, the average return for the quinquennial 1909-

1913 amounting to 1,980,000 tons. The area devoted to the Italian beet-root cultivation in 1913 was estimated at 125,000 acres. Accordingly the market for agricultural implements used in the cultivating of the sugar beet is evident.

The cut shown above represents a typical beet-root instrument, which is bent like a hoe. It is finished in one-half blue lacquer and with handle socket. The fork may have either 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 teeth, the different types weighing and selling approximately as follows:—

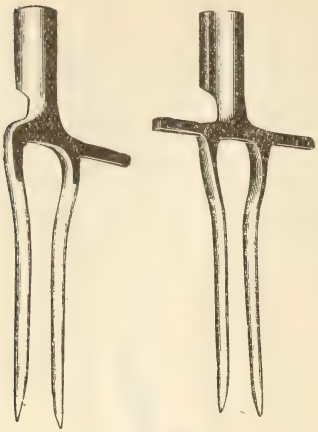
No. of Teeth.	Weight.	Agent's Selling Price.
2	1 lb. 6½ oz.	18 cents.
3	1 lb. 12 "	24 "
4	2 lb. 6½ "	30 "
5	2 lb. 13½ "	42 "
6	3 lb. 4 "	58 "



No. 7. Beet Fork.

The cut reproduced above shows another style of beet-root implement employed. It is similarly finished as the one immediately shown above except that it has button-like ends to the prongs. This same model, however, is also sold without the button points.

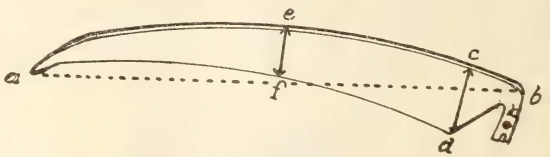
No. of Teeth.	Weight.	Agent's Selling Price. With Button Points.	Agent's Selling Price. Without Button Points.
4	2 lb. 6½ oz.	30 cents.	26 cents.
5	2 lb. 13½ "	41 "	36 "
6	3 lb. 4 "	52 "	45 "
6	3 lb. 15 "	54 "	47 "



No. 8. Beet Digger.

The foregoing illustrations show another instrument used in harvesting the beet crop. It is one-half lacquered blue and is made with one foot support (which may be either on the right or left side, i.e., the buyer sometimes has a preference for one side), and with two feet support. The following data is appended:—

Weight.	Agent's Selling Price. 1 Foot Support.	2 Feet Support.
2 lb. 3 oz	18 cents.	19 cents.
2 " 7 "	19 "	21 "
2 " 11 "	21 "	22 "
2 " 15 "	22 "	23 "
3 " 4 "	24 "	25 "



No. 9. Scythe.

The foregoing design will give an idea of the type of the scythes in popular demand.

A.B. = total length, excluding the point.
C.D. = width at base.
E.F. = average width.

The scythes are made in ten different lengths as follows: 20-inch, 22-inch, 24-inch, 26-inch, 28-inch, 30-inch, 32-inch, 34-inch, 36-inch, and 38-inch. The width at base varies from 2⅘-inch to 5⅗-inch, and the average width from 1⅘-inch to 3⅕-inch. The agent's selling price ranged from 21 cents to 45 cents according to various sizes.

The German scythe was generally supplied perfectly rough without being ground, and finished in a dark blue or purple colour. With the edge ground and back polished and lacquered an extra charge of about 2½ cents per scythe was charged.

CONCLUSION.

It will naturally be understood that the prices quoted above are pre-war prices, and were subject to discount. The cheapness of the German article, however, should

not, it is stated, preclude Canadian firms from competing in this market after the war. Although it may be impossible to secure shipping space just now for export trade to Italy, manufacturers interested in future Italian trade should be alive to the openings of this market, and begin to make preparations for the period succeeding the declaration of peace. If this office is advised of Canadian houses who are anxious to exploit this market in any of the products mentioned herein, and is supplied with catalogues, price lists, etc., such houses will be put in touch with Italian buyers. The name and address of one manufacturers' agent who is thoroughly conversant with the Italian trade in agricultural implements, and who is desirous of hearing from Canadian exporters of same, may be had on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (Refer File No. 19095.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 20, 1918.

MARKET FOR MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Although it is practically impossible for Canadian manufacturers to export machinery and tools to the United Kingdom on any appreciable scale at the present time, owing to circumstances with which all are familiar, it is evident from correspondence and catalogues recently received at this office that they are anxious to obtain the fullest information possible in preparation for after-war trade. In Birmingham and district are located numerous manufacturers of heavy machinery and many kinds of tools; nevertheless, the United States and Germany always maintained large business connections in this area before the war, and the former country has increased its sales enormously during the last three years, particularly in lathes, machinery used in the manufacture of munitions, mechanics' hand tools, saws, hatchets, axes, etc.

United States manufacturers adopt the policy of appointing agents in Birmingham, who always have stocks on hand, and this procedure appears to be quite satisfactory. Canadian firms anxious to discuss the subject of representation in Birmingham and who are also prepared to make preliminary investigations with a view to after-war trade can be introduced to influential houses in this city. Any correspondence on the subject should be accompanied by more than one copy of catalogue. It frequently happens that a single copy is held for some time by an interested firm, and in the meantime, other inquirers calling at the office are compelled to await its return. The effect is obvious.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, March 11, 1918.

THE PORT OF MANCHESTER.

In spite of the difficult circumstances arising out of the war the port of Manchester was kept free from congestion during the whole of the year, although in common with other ports there was a shortage of labour which of necessity retarded the loading and unloading of vessels. The supply of labour was supplemented by contingents from transport workers' battalions.

As will be seen from the table relating to the tonnage of merchandise passing over the ship canal given below, there was a decrease in the weight of merchandise traffic of about 700,000 tons. This was due to the restrictions placed upon imports and exports during the past year.

Increased war allowances were granted to the employees of the port on three occasions during the year: March, August and December. These advances as well as the further increased cost of all consumable stores and working materials necessitated corresponding advances in charges to meet them.

Ship Canal Tonnage.

The following is a statement of the toll-paying merchandise traffic, and the receipts of the port, for each of the twenty-four years during which the ship canal has been open for traffic:—

Year.	Total Tons Merchandise.	Ship Canal Tolls, Ship Dues and Miscellaneous Receipts.
1894	925,659	£ 97,901
1895	1,358,875	137,474
1896	1,826,237	182,330
1897	2,065,815	204,664
1898	2,595,585	236,225
1899	2,778,108	264,775
1900	3,061,516	290,830
1901	2,942,393	309,517
1902	3,418,059	358,491
1903	3,846,895	397,026
1904	3,917,578	418,043
1905	4,253,354	449,436
1906	4,700,924	498,837
1907	5,210,759	535,585
1908	4,582,496	506,975
1909	4,563,401	534,059
1910	4,937,631	555,735
1911	5,217,812	580,841
1912	5,339,884	605,179
1913	5,780,161	654,937
1914	5,424,732	656,237
1915	5,434,046	757,263
1916	4,858,749	831,684
1917	4,152,754	861,996

Under an order of the Board of Trade made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the company's bridgewater canals passed into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the 1st March, 1917, and since that date they have been worked by the company under the direction of the Canal Control Committee on behalf of the Board of Trade.

Ship Canal Future.

Important developments in the ship canal enterprise were referred to by the chairman of the annual meeting of shareholders. It is impossible, said he, for any one to forecast the future at the present time. The port had come successfully through three years of war and they hoped to continue to weather the storm.

It was just as difficult to say what would happen after peace, but there must be a great demand for materials of all kinds and no doubt good use would be made of the port. One of their chief anxieties was the heavy increase in their wages bill and in the cost of stores and materials.

Extension of Plant.

A great improvement by way of extension was made at Irwell Park wharf so that they might deal with a large amount of traffic there. They had arranged to extend the refrigerated accommodation for chilled and frozen meat at No. 9 dock.

This had been done at the request of the Ministry of Food, which had agreed to advance the money to carry out the work, the cost not to be repaid for a number of years after the war. This also it was hoped would lead to new traffic.

Shipping Position Serious.

The present national outlook as regards ships and shipping was very serious. What the future held for the country generally, and the shareholders particularly, was a matter which could not be forecasted, but he wished to impress the shareholders of the canal with the directors' sense of their responsibility in all matters that relate to the great undertaking in which they were all interested, and which had its inception in the necessity for transport facilities in this great district.

Dock Labour.

The ship canal suffered from the shortage of labour, but, although this had necessarily retarded the loading and discharging of vessels they had kept practically free from congestion throughout the year. The short supply of labour had been supplemented by contingents from transport workers' battalions. Notwithstanding the decline of 696,843 tons in traffic, the receipts from tolls, ships' dues and miscellaneous receipts showed an increase of £30,312.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., March 5, 1918.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE IN 1917.

The Customs and Excise returns for December, 1917, for the Union of South Africa has, in addition to the record for December, a statement showing the total values of the imports of merchandise into British South Africa during the twelve months ending December 31, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916, distinguishing the countries of origin. To an even greater extent than in 1916, the returns indicate a lessening of imports and an increase of value in exports.

The comparative figures for the two years are as follows:—

	1917.	1916.
Imports	£34,750,782	£38,759,262
Exports	25,791,923	21,419,255

In the export table no account is taken of merchandise shipped as stores and valued at £3,170,345 against £2,230,877, in the preceding year. Raw gold is also excluded from the export figures.

In round figures, apart from gold, South African exports have increased by £4,000,000 and her imports have decreased by £4,000,000.

Taking the tonnage basis as a criterion of import trade, the return shows that during 1917, 1,351,349 tons of cargo from overseas were landed at Union ports; this is a decrease from the year 1916 of 331,620 tons, or a decrease of 19·7 per cent, whereas the values fell off by 10·3 per cent. This is accounted for by the advance in prices during the year.

The following were the tonnages of merchandise landed during each of the last two years:—

	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.
Cape Town	429,082	519,568
Port Elizabeth	176,895	260,003
East London	93,642	171,823
Durban	579,366	681,243
Minor ports	72,364	50,341
Totals	1,351,349	1,682,978

Apart from gold, the commercial exports (including bunker coal) in tonnage, was as follows, in each of the two past years:—

	1917. Tons.	1916. Tons.
Cape Town	760,531	711,956
Port Elizabeth	87,956	99,172
East London	98,702	103,451
Durban	1,874,634	1,900,136
Minor ports	18,326	21,745
Totals	2,840,149	2,836,460

This shows an increased outward shipment of 3,689 tons, or only 0·13 per cent, as compared with an increase of 20·41 per cent in value, indicating the higher prices South Africa is receiving for its exports and an increased consumption of home productions.

Another interesting detail in the December statistics is in reference to the movement of specie. During 1917 from overseas there was received £1,889,342 in coin; this was £1,104,306 more than in 1916, and as the export of specie was only £153,305, there remained in circulation or at banks at the end of December, 1917, £1,736,037 more than at the beginning of the year.

The complete returns or annual statement will not be in hand for another two months or more, when a detailed review of the trade will be submitted.

Imports by Countries.

The statement showing total imports from countries of origin is interesting. The total for the British Empire for 1917 was £23,814,584, a decrease from 1916 of £3,748,775. In the proportion of total trade, this is a drop from 68·2 per cent in 1916, to 64·9 per cent in the year 1917.

The countries within the Empire showing a fair increase of trade are Canada, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, British East Africa, Zanzibar and the British West India Islands. The only country within the Empire showing a marked decrease in exports to South Africa was the United Kingdom, from 57·8 per cent proportion of total in 1916 to 51·3 per cent in 1917. The 1917 figures were £18,814,216, or a decrease from 1916 of £4,426,751. While Australia has increased her proportion of the total trade the actual value of imports for 1917 are £1,267,711, which is £42,032 less than her exports in 1916.

The total imports from foreign countries are 35·1 per cent of the total trade, an increase of 4·7 per cent over 1916. The total value of these imports were £12,878,746, an increase over 1916 of £40,458.

The only foreign countries showing an increase of trade are Belgium-Congo, Dutch East India Islands, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil, Japan from £555,575 in 1916 to £745,956 in 1917, United States of America from £6,240,381 in 1916 to £6,452,553 last year, and Chili from £277,480 to £359,951 in 1917.

Increase of Imports from Canada.

Canadian exports to South Africa show an increase from £887,665 in the year 1916 to £967,842 for last year, a gain of £80,178. While under present restriction of trade this increase of trade is indeed satisfactory, a closer view will show that these figures do not really show the great progress made by Canada as an export country of manufactured goods and the great value and necessity for direct representation in foreign fields by Canadian manufacturers.

Canada's exports in six lines of foodstuffs, namely, cheese, wheat, flour, oatmeal, bacon and salmon, for the year 1917, were £225,000 less than in the previous year. This amount with the actual gain in total trade of £80,000 is a clear record of an increase in other lines of export to a value of $1,500,000.

New and Increased Exports.

Until we have in hand the detailed annual statement published by the South African Government, it will be impossible to give exact details on the new imports from Canada and the increases on other lines. I am, however, from a close scrutiny of manifests and co-operation by many importers and Canadian firms' representatives, able to make a close estimate, and the data in hand indicates that Canada has shipped for the first time, or in a number of years, such articles as bedsteads, special hoes, iron corrugated, wire rope, aluminium ware, boiler composition, copper manufactures, borax, malt, chocolate, corn flour, hops, tools, steel in angle, channel and T, men's boots, enamelled leather, bands and belting, sawing machinery, tanks and vats, metal composition, starch, lubricating oil, white lead, solder, photographic material, phonographs and other lines, details of which can only be shown from the annual customs report.

Increased trade over 1916 is sure to be noticeable in quantity as well as price on such lines as cartridges, binding twine, bioscope films, brass manufactures, germicides, drugs, chemicals (not calcium carbide), medicinal preparations, earthenware, electrical material, biscuits, macaroni, enamelware, condensed milk, golden syrup, rubber footwear, hose conveying, bolts and nuts, shovels and spades, cutlery (razors and blades), fencing wire, wire netting, iron fencing materials, horseshoes, nails and screws, baling wire, hardware general, pickaxes, mechanics' tools, iron and steel rods and bars, piping and fittings, agricultural machinery, manufacturing machinery, mining machinery, machinery general, paints and varnish, sausage casings, paper bags, wall-paper, printing paper, plaster of Paris, printers' and bookbinders' material, light rails, saddlers' and shoemakers' material, soaps, inks, carriage and cart material, motor-cars and parts, wheelbarrows, lumber, box shooks, handles, woodenware, and agricultural implements.

Decrease of Imports.

With the exception of foodstuffs noted early in this report, the only item in evidence showing a large decrease in export from Canada is calcium carbide, which in weight must be nearly 2,000,000 pounds less than in 1916. Furniture such as bentwood and folding chairs will be smaller, owing to restriction in ocean freight for this class of goods, and possibly wrapping paper will be less. There will be other lines but in a small way only.

Imports from United States.

The imports to South Africa from the United States have increased in some lines of foodstuffs such as condensed milk, the total imports of which for 1917 will be about 5,400,000 pounds weight, compared with 2,036,000 pounds in 1916. Preserved fish alone will account for more than the total increases of trade, as the American salmon has arrived here in big quantities, not less than 2,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,093,000 pounds the previous year.

Oatmeal exports to South Africa from the United States increased from 50,000 pounds in 1916 to fully 2,000,000 pounds last year. This was due in a great degree to the burning down of a Canadian plant. Baking powder imports from the United States will be found to be about double the quantity over 1916; the imports for 1917 will be more than 1,000,000 pounds. American sweets and chocolates have also made good headway, as they are on sale in almost every store and were only in evidence in a few stores in 1916.

I have no details on hand on such lines as lard, bacon and hams, but it is safe to say that in quantity the 1917 imports from the United States will be at least 1,500,000 pounds less.

The United States exports have undoubtedly increased in quantity and value in such lines as caustic soda, starch, glucose, sewing machines, fencing wire, corrugated galvanized iron, lubricating oils, motor spirit, quicksilver, optical goods, pine lumber, women's boots and shoes, children's boots and shoes, rubber-soled shoes, second-hand boots and shoes of all kinds, paints, and in a very noticeable way cotton piece-goods.

Some of the articles of import from the United States which were noticeably not on the market in the same quantity as the year 1916 are such lines as cartridges, fuse, detonators, cotton hosiery, enamelware, flour, malt, electric material, tinned vegetables, furniture, bottles and jars, hose conveying, musical instruments, motor-cars, iron pipe and fittings, leather, men's boots, brown and toilet soaps, baby carriages, power lorries, wheelbarrows, lumber (such as oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, flooring and ceiling, doors and windows), handles and woodenware.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, March 3, 1918.

OIL CLOTHING FROM PAPER YARN.

In the near future there is to be started a factory in the city of Moss, Norway, for making oil clothing from paper yarn. The necessary machines for a daily production of about a ton of paper yarn are already installed, and manufacturing will begin this month. Cloth woven from this paper yarn has, when properly impregnated, proven to be excellent for making oil clothing for heavy outside use, such as by fishermen, sailors, etc., as well as for coverings.

A NEW DANISH INVENTION FOR MAKING YEAST WITHOUT THE USE OF GRAIN.

According to Danish newspapers, the formation is under way of a company by the name of "De danske Gjrærfanriker in Odense" for the purpose of utilizing a new invention in the yeast industry . The invention consists in a method by which it is possible to produce yeast for the bakeries without the use of grain. Further, it is claimed that while heretofore it has not been possible to produce yeast without at the same time extracting spirits, with this new method yeast may be made without at the same time producing spirits, so that hereafter the yeast and spirit industry will be quite independent of each other. The invention is especially of interest in these times with the existing shortage of grain. In Denmark alone there has regularly thus been used between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain for the yeast industry.

3956—24½

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR MARCH,

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Month and Twelve Months ending March, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	Month of March.			Twelve Months ending March.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	34,780,853	54,571,450	50,637,294	289,332,729	461,708,206	542,319,623
Free goods	27,253,752	47,764,436	36,618,404	218,450,632	383,622,697	420,202,224
Total imports (mdse.)	62,034,605	102,335,886	87,255,698	507,783,361	845,330,903	962,521,847
*Coin and bullion	531,383	1,632,950	602,562	34,260,202	28,081,120	12,279,173
Total imports	62,565,988	103,968,836	87,858,260	542,043,563	873,412,023	974,801,020
Duty collected	12,171,311	17,072,390	15,799,250	103,928,753	147,623,230	161,588,465
EXPORTS.						
Canadian Produce—						
The mine	8,004,843	9,980,711	6,772,173	66,589,861	85,616,907	73,760,502
The fisheries	2,054,493	2,373,258	3,365,222	22,377,977	24,889,253	32,602,151
The forest	3,247,691	3,614,385	3,922,820	51,271,400	55,907,209	51,899,704
Animal produce	8,626,681	14,809,941	9,552,749	102,882,276	127,795,468	172,743,081
Agricultural products	17,852,426	21,962,252	37,895,628	249,661,194	373,413,701	567,713,584
Manufactures	47,013,766	69,239,486	37,999,663	242,034,998	477,399,676	636,602,516
Miscellaneous	1,614,338	435,280	346,732	6,792,932	6,353,554	4,706,250
Total Canadian produce	88,414,238	122,415,313	99,854,987	741,610,638	1,151,375,768	1,540,027,788
Foreign produce	1,165,910	4,109,698	3,863,989	37,689,432	27,835,332	46,142,004
Total exports (mdse.)	89,580,148	126,525,011	103,718,976	779,300,070	1,179,211,100	1,586,169,792
*Coin and bullion	192,274	228,927	160,096	103,572,432	196,547,048	3,491,403
Total exports	89,772,422	126,753,938	103,879,072	882,872,502	1,375,758,148	1,589,661,195
AGGREGATE TRADE.						
Merchandise	151,614,753	228,860,897	190,974,674	1,287,083,431	2,024,542,003	2,548,691,639
Coin and bullion	723,657	1,861,877	762,658	137,832,634	224,628,168	15,770,576
Total trade	152,338,410	230,723,774	191,737,332	1,424,916,065	2,249,170,171	2,564,462,215

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending March 1917, were: imports, 1916, $34,260,202. 1917, $28,081,120; 1918, $12,279,173; and exports, 1916, $103,572,432; 1917, $196,547,048; 1918, $3,491,403. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

CANADA SECURES ORDER FOR CABLES FOR AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

As a result of the efforts of Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, Australia, the Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works, Limited, of Montreal, have received a contract for about 1,000,000 feet of insulated lead-covered telephone cable, required by the Post Office Department of the Government of Australia.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

The following article on general business conditions in Argentina has been forwarded by Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, under date February 26, 1918. It is based on an annual report issued on February 1, 1918, by Messrs. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., a large firm of Argentine bankers. Mr. Webb writes that the reports of Messrs. Tornquist & Co. are always prepared with considerable care and that this article faithfully reflects the conditions ruling in Argentine commercial circles.

General Situation.

The principal characteristics of our economical situation are at present: (1) A favourable development of our cereal crops and of the production of butter, quebracho and petroleum and the continued good demand for wool; good condition of the farmland in general; fair prices for most of our products; abundance of money in the banks and fair progress of our native industries.

(2) Great restlessness among the working classes stimulated by agitators and frequent and repeated strikes of railway and factory hands; movement in favour of the country of all foreign exchanges (except those of the neutral countries) which with a further advance of freight rates and scarcity of tonnage increases the difficulties of our export trade and reduces the f.o.b. prices of cattle and cereals; continued decline in the customs-house revenues owing to the falling-off of imports.

Foreign Capital.

The Yokohama Specie Bank is considering the establishment of a South American Branch.

The Frigorifico Wilson de la Argentina has called a meeting of its shareholders in order to propose a modification of its statutes which will enable it to acquire the Frigorifico Argentina, which it has hitherto been working on lease with option of purchase.

The plan for creating the Banco de la Republica has been abandoned for the present.

The Buenos Aires custom house duties from the 1st of January to 27th December have been paper $93,986,017, against paper $99,951,854 in 1916.

Of the short dated loans mentioned in our last report, those contracted in the United States have been paid off through the medium of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, which has advanced about $73 Million paper for this purpose which sum will be refunded with the proceeds of the loans which the government intends to bring out.

The notes discounted with local bankers which according to our last report amounted to $219 Million paper have been renewed for further six months: the indebtedness of our government to the Banco de la Nacion is now considerable.

Gold.

No supplies of gold have arrived here since September 1, due to the export of gold being prohibited in England and in the United States.

The reserve in our Caja de Conversion amounted on January 14, to	Gold.	$ 261,597,799 08
The deposits with various Legations abroad to	"	55,254,373 62
The Banco de la Nacion Argentina holds immobilized as part of the conversion fund	"	10,000,000 00
	Gold.	$1,326,852,173 00
As guarantee of a circulation of	Paper.	$1,013,136,807 06
At the legal exchange of 100 pesos paper for 44 pesos gold equal to	Gold.	$445,780,172 75

Our reserve gold is therefore now 73·32 per cent of the parity of the outstanding notes, the same as on September 16, 1917, March 26, 1917, and August 21, 1916, while on December 31, 1914, it reached only 66·32 per cent

In addition to the above the gold deposited in our local banks, including the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, amounted on December 31 to gold $57,057,395.

Exchanges.

All rates of exchange, except those of the neutral countries, have moved in our favour; we quote for telegraphic transfers:—

	15th January 1918.	Extreme point reached in Nov. and December 1917.	13th September 1917.	26th March 1917.
London	50½ — 51⅜	13/12 54½	49·00 — 49¼	48⅞ — 49¼
Paris	5·72 — 5·82	13/12 6·18	5·62 — 5·66	5·66 — 5·68
Italy	8·35 — 8·45	24/11 9·46	7·52 — 7·60	7·50 — 7·55
Spain	4·12 — 4·18		4·31 — 4·34	4·53 — 4·56
New York	98·00 — 99·75	13/12 92·50	102·40 — 102·80	102·40 — 103·20
Switzerland	4·47 — 4·50			

Banks.

Deposits in the banks have increased since our last report and discounts and advances have been on a larger scale, the cash has decreased somewhat and represents a slightly lower reserve.

The figures in paper pesos are for:—

	Dec. 31, 1917.	Aug. 31, 1917.	Aug. 31, 1916.	July 31, 1914.
Deposits	2,013,781,546	1,882,482,000	1,568,421,000	1,334,468,000
Discounts and advances	1,553,540,275	1,412,884,000	1,235,150,000	1,303,961,000
Cash reserve	786,440,969	821,806,000	710,739,000	534,855,000
Per cent reserve of deposits	39.05%	43.66%	45.32%	40.08%

The discount rate is at present from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, according to signatures.

Clearing House.

The clearing house showed the following figures of clearings during the twelve months from January 1, to December 31:—

	Paper.
1917	$19,043,286,355 96
1916	15,783,775,336 88
1915	13,502,433,038 85
1914	12,278,804,780 60

Failures.

The failures which have occurred during the year 1917 show a considerable falling off compared with the previous years.

The total liabilities for the twelve months were: $79,871,513.07 paper in 1917, against $102,066,956 paper in 1916, and $172,517,391.03 paper in 1915.

Railways.

The approximate traffic returns of the principal railways in Argentina from July 1, 1917, to 5th or 6th instant, are as follows:—

Railways.	Length of Miles.	Per cent of last working expenses.	Receipts in 1917.	Receipts in 1916.	Plus or Minus.
			£	£	£
B. A. Great Southern	3,792	57·04	2,559,000	2,848,000	– 289,000
B. A. Pacific	3,535	61·16	1,939,000	2,293,000	– 354,000
Central Argentine	3,305	64·53	2,381,300	2,971,300	– 590,000
B. A. Western	1,870	58·22	1,096,000	1,398,000	– 302,000
B. A. Midland	322	54·76	73,000	74,800	– 1,800
Entre Rios	831	51·51	352,300	307,900	+ 44,400
Arg. North Eastern	752	60·55	213,000	178,600	+ 34,400
Cordoba Central	1,205	71·59	802,800	807,500	– 4,700
			9,416,400	10,879,100	–1,462,700
			In paper $	In paper $	In paper $
Rosario & P. Belgrano	493	79·77	1,051,200	1,109,500	– 58,300
Provincia de Santa Fé	1,192	61·16	6,696,000	6,430,000	+ 266,000
General Buenos Aires	790		3,876,377	4,415,561	– 539,184
Buenos Aires Central	252	54·73	1,701,175	1,767,194	– 66,019
			13,324,752	13,722,255	– 397,503
			From Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1917.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1916.	
Central Norte & Chaco Branch	3,045	93·58	18,445,184	17,688,365	+ 756,819
	21,384	miles.			

The poor out-turn of last season's crops and the recent strikes are the causes of the returns being so unsatisfactory.

On November 20, a general advance of 22 per cent on passenger and freight rates was established by all the railways, including those owned by the Government.

Freights and Shipping.

The scarcity of tonnage has continued and in consequence thereof the rates of freight and selling prices of steamers have risen further and in some instances quite extraordinarily high prices have been paid for ready steamers.

A second Japanese steamship company has begun to run boats from Japan via China, Straits Settlements, South Africa and Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires; the first arrival will take place shortly.

These boats will no doubt bring some Japanese emigrants.

A new line of steamers was to be started this month from New York via Panama Canal to Valparaiso which would take 20 days for the journey to Valparaiso and 23 days from New York to Buenos Aires.

The movement of oversea steamers and sailers in the port of Buenos Aires has been as follows:—

Arrivals during the eleven months January 1 to November 30.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Register Tons.	No.	Register Tons.	No.	Register Tons.
1917	805	2,191,383·29	170	229,423·27	975	2,420,809·56
1916	1,438	3,635,735·22	227	328,949·15	1,665	3,964,684·37
1915	1,639	4,377,208·72	118	150,580·90	1,757	4,527,789·62
1914	1,737	5,208,069·86	71	83,552·00	1,808	5,291,561·86

Prices of Products.

The prices of the principal of these products have been:—

	December 1917	August 1917	August 1916	August 1915	August 1914
	Paper $	Paper $	Paper $	Paper $	Paper $
Flour 10 kgs.	2 45 — 2 50	2 85 — 2 90	1 60— 1 65	2 00— 2 05	1 80 — 1 85
Bran 100 "	3 20 — 3 50	4 00 — 4 30	3 80	3 10— 3 15	4 70 — 4 75
Pollards 100 "	3 60 — 3 80	4 50 — 4 80	3 00— ...	3 10— 3 20	4 90 — 4 95
Hay 1,000 "	30 00 — 40 00	35 00 —45 00	38 00— 55 00	25 00— 50 00	20 00 —55 00
Quebracho 1,000 "	35 00 — 40 00	33 00 —35 00	32 00— 36 00	28 00— 29 00	29 00 —30 00
Dry Ox Hides 10 "	15 00 — 18 00	16 00 —19 00	16 50— 17 50	14 50— 15 50	13 00 —14 00
	Gold $	Gold $	Gold $	Gold $	Gold $
Tallow 100 "	30 50 — 31 50	31 00 —35 00	17 00— 20 00	14 00— 15 00	14 00 —14 50
Salted Ox Hides 100 "	60 00 — 61 00	58 00 —	50 25— 50 75	49 50— 50 00	40 00 —40 75
Quebracho extract 1,000 "	90 00 —100 00	150 00 —	200 00—205 00	200 00—210 00	62 00 —63 00

THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The following particulars regarding the Japanese asbestos industry are taken from a memorandum compiled by Mr. C. V. Paton, Acting Assistant British Commercial Attaché, Yokohama:—

Up to a few years ago almost the whole of Japan's requirements of asbestos goods had to be imported, and in fact the only two companies engaged in the industry prior to the war were on the verge of bankruptcy in the early part of 1914.

The outbreak of the war, however, gave a great impetus to the industry; fresh companies have entered the field, and quite a fair article is now being produced in one or two lines. The big industrial development which has taken place in Japan in the past two or three years has called for an ever-increasing need for asbestos goods in one form or another, and the demand is now being very largely met by the domestic output.

In addition to the requirements for ordinary industrial purposes, the Japanese companies also supply asbestos goods for the several Government departments. In fact quite a large portion of their output is for Government use. In the navy a com-

position of asbestos fibre is said to be used in the magazines and also as a protection against fire outside the magazines. A good deal is also used by the railway department, and the recent activity in the shipbuilding yards has created a big demand for boiler and pipe coverings.

The table produced below, showing the imports of crude and fibre asbestos, will give some idea of the amount of raw material now being consumed by the factories in Japan. The chief countries from which supplies of the raw material were drawn in the past were the United States, Manchuria, Italy, and the United Kingdom, but imports from Canada made their appearance in 1915 and have been in great demand ever since. South Africa began to contribute a share of the material in 1916, and although there was at first a prejudice against it owing to the difference in colour, that has now been overcome and there was a considerable import from that colony last year (1917).

Import of Crude Asbestos (Lump, Powder or Fibre).

	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	†Kin.	*Yen.	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
China	3,234	323	.....	.....	13,807	1,496
Kwantung province (Manchuria)	92,242	12,430	242,076	17,635	178,829	8,179
United Kingdom	69,875	21,581	81,055	27,163	73,556	25,299
Germany	22,866	5,917	.....	.....	.....	—
Italy	53,907	11,112	.....	.....	.....	—
Switzerland	.....	.....	6,250	1,466	.....	—
Russia	.....	.....	2,211	442	57,824	12,896
United States	133,990	9,812	979,125	157,116	3,118,177	499,116
Canada	.....	.....	373,424	42,018	552,058	229,346
South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,344	37,603
Others	604	18	531	126	26,664	6,292
Total	376,718	61,193	1,684,672	245,966	4,190,259	820,227

Asbestos Companies and their Manufactures.

There are eleven companies in Japan manufacturing various asbestos products, among which are: Asbestos yarn, cloth, thread, packings, metallic cloth, boiler coverings, slates, high-grade insulators, etc. The quality of asbestos cloth and metallic cloth (brass and lead-wire insertion) is said to be up to the standard of the imported article. The manufacture of asbestos yarn has not been so successful but an improvement is noticeable. One company, in its manufacture of boiler coverings, etc., uses what is known as the "Kimura" process.

Two of the principal companies in Japan were formerly sole suppliers to the navy but about 75 per cent of their goods were imported from abroad. Latterly they have been producing more and more in their own factories. One of these companies was established in 1896 with a capital of yen 200,000 and has factories in three different towns, one of which is making fireproof bricks.

Another company, formerly a private concern, was established in 1912 with a capital of yen 22,000. Its annual turnover is said to be about yen 200,000 of its own manufactures and yen 100,000 of imported goods.

A fourth company, at first also a private enterprise, was established as a company in 1916 with a capital of yen 500,000, with yen 175,000 paid up. The annual value of its output is said to be about yen 300,000, which is to be doubled on the completion of a new factory now building.

A fifth company was established in 1913 with a capital of yen 500,000, to produce asbestos sheets, using the German process. The necessary machinery was ordered from Germany but could not be shipped owing to the outbreak of war: the company had to get it made in Japan. They have also set up a roofing tile plant with an output of 150,000 pieces per month, which is to be increased to 300,000. The company proposes to erect two new factories in other parts of Japan.

Of the eleven companies mentioned above, six are stated to be of less importance than the others. The value of crude asbestos imported in 1916 by two of the companies manufacturing asbestos slates was estimated at yen 400,000. The slates are made of 30 per cent asbestos and 70 per cent cement. It is expected that they will soon be able to work up an export trade.

There is in fact a growing export of asbestos goods of all kinds estimated at a value of yen 100,000 for 1916, and (according to the customs returns) over yen 300,000 for 1917. No returns are available for previous years. The exports were chiefly to Russia, India, Australia, the Philippines and Dutch East Indies.

Import of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

In spite of the increased output of the factories in Japan, there is still a fair demand for the imported article, the United Kingdom and United States being the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the import for the past few years:—

Import of Asbestos Yarn.

	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
United Kingdom	65,249	23,928	29,134	15,185	27,747	16,656
Belgium	20,221	6,131	.....	.....	.....	—
Italy	33,850	12,611	7,566	2,684	.....	—
Other	8,413	4,770	3	1	4,651	11,595
Total	127,733	47,440	36,703	17,870	32,398	28,251

Import of Asbestos Manufactures.

	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
United Kingdom	180,078	44,635	679,866	83,957	941,353	142,926
Germany	90,546	9,514	12,572	761	.....	—
Belgium	82,083	6,594	.....	.....	.....	—
United States	8,211	10,876	35,680	22,856	118,354	64,001
Other	18,904	8,122	2,788	1,470	1,447	637
Total	379,822	79,741	730,906	109,044	1,061,154	207,564

In 1917 the imports of yarn and manufactures (in the customs returns) are lumped together and amount to kin 686,705, yen 245,954. Returns of countries of origin are not yet available.

With the steady development in the domestic output, however, it is feared that the import of foreign goods will diminish, but it is expected that the demand will continue for the better qualities of asbestos mill-boards, good quality yarns, and especially for piston packings (rubber centres). Most of the large works prefer the imported piston packings, as the Japan made has not been a great success so far.

The import duties on asbestos and asbestos goods are as follows:—

Asbestos—	Yen.
In lump, powder, or fibre	Free.
Yarn ..per 100 kin.	6.00
Board	1.70
Other	10.30

The price of good fibre last summer (1917) was about yen 2·75 per pound, as against a pre-war price of 48 sen, and metallic cloth which used to cost 45 sen per pound imported, as Japanese companies were then unable to compete, was being exported at yen 1.35.

* Yen=Approx. 50 cents. † Kin=1·32 pounds.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING IN ARGENTINA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, February 28, 1918.

Some interesting data supplied by the Buenos Aires port authorities demonstrate clearly how the import trade of Argentina is being adversely affected by the universal scarcity of tonnage and other causes. There are no present signs of any improvement in steamship communications and the monthly returns of arrivals for the past year show a steady decline from January to December. It was thought locally that the shipment of the two and a half million tons of Allied wheat purchases would require the immediate despatch here of a large number of vessels, and that in order to fill the holds of arriving vessels substantial reduction in outward freight rates from New York and London would be made. The wheat convention, however, allows the purchasers to ship up to November 1, 1918. Certain small quantities have already been purchased and exported and from the published accounts of the operations on the corn exchanges it would seem as though the Purchasing Commission will extend its purchases and shipments fairly evenly over the intervening period. The number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the present year will logically be larger than during 1917, the cereal crops having been substantially heavier, but it is not likely that ordinary commercial freight rates will be much affected on this account.

Some few years ago in 1912, the port of Buenos Aires was an object of interest because of the overcrowding of steamers and general animation prevailing. Berthing places could not be secured and the wharves were lined with steamers, in some places two and three deep, loading and unloading being effected by gangways passing over intervening vessels to the quay. Large numbers of tramp and sailing vessels, frequently more than 100, had to lie in the outer roads for weeks awaiting berthing turns. The aspect of the port has now so far altered that on January 1, 1918, there were no steamers or sailing vessels in the roads, or awaiting loading or unloading berths, and there were eight sections of quay space available for loading operations on the same day.

Arrivals of shipping (steamers and sailing vessels) at Buenos Aires port during years 1912 to 1917, inclusive:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	173	179	192	105	120	80
February	137	202	161	112	113	64
March	154	179	183	125	108	75
April	125	161	153	131	121	68
May	200	179	153	183	103	57
June	177	156	157	136	110	53
July	143	173	128	138	128	52
August	136	174	107	132	126	57
September	180	153	70	142	117	61
October	176	160	123	126	147	53
November	170	172	110	108	92	42
December	185	185	96	96	106	57
Totals	1,956	2,073	1,633	1,534	1,391	719

Whilst the figures relating to steamers entering the Port of Buenos Aires indicate approximately the fluctuations of the import trade a more reliable estimate can be obtained from the returns of tonnage imported, supplied by the steamship companies' agents to the port authorities.

The figures for the past seven years are:—

Year.	Tons of Merchandise Imported Through the Port of Buenos Aires.
1911	3,684,712
1912	4,015,386
1913	4,867,326
1914	3,089,333
1915	2,143,646
1916	2,148,402
1917	1,841,348

These returns show the movement of import trade during the past year to have been the lowest on record. The prospects for an immediate improvement are not very bright and it is now almost certain that Argentina will not be able to procure supplies from abroad on anything like a normal scale until after the war is over. The entry of the United States into the conflict has had an immediate effect on trade here, the export of many articles which were formerly freely obtained from the United States being now prohibited.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT REGULATION FLOUR.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., March 5, 1918.

WAR BREAD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Among the several reports made by the "Cost of Living Commission" to the Union Government and laid on the Table of the House at end of February, there was a recommendation for a "Government regulation flour"; the commission recommended that all millers should be compelled to produce,—

(*a*) 75 per cent of the wheat berry as flour mixed by them with 15 per cent of mealie flour containing 75 per cent of the mealie and 10 per cent of the above mixture to make up the 100 pounds.
(*b*) A straight run flour containing not less than 90 per cent of the wheat berry, or
(*c*) 75 per cent of the wheat berry mixed with not less than 15 per cent of barley or rye flour;

and that these be known as G.R. flours, and no miller be allowed to sell any other than one of these, except that millers shall be allowed to supply to bakers only, pure 75 per cent wheat flour for yeast-making up to 5 per cent of each baker's purchase of G.R. flour.

That the Government endeavour to arrange for supplying the millers with 500,000 bags of No. 2 white mealies at a price not exceeding 16 shillings per bag to enable the millers to obtain the necessary mealie flour for the manufacture of G.R. flour at a reasonable cost.

The commission also recommended that to enable the millers to obtain a reasonabe profit they should keep separate accounts.

Speaking in the House of Assembly the honourable minister referring to this recommendation said:—

"The next recommendation of the committee was in regard to mixing the wheat with maize in order to extend our wheat supply. That recommendation has been made

to some extent by the select committee which sat last year and possibly it would have been good if a start had been made with this a year ago, but at that time there was no shortage of supply, and there did not seem to be sufficient reason for putting such a policy into effect. The recommendation was made by the commission that we should mix No. 2 white maize with the wheat; that was with the idea that the bread of that kind would be probably the most acceptable to the country. It was found, however, that it was impossible to find the necessary amount of white maize in the country. It was recommended that the Government should undertake to purchase half a million bags of white maize at 16 shillings per bag, but he could not see where he could lay his hands on the necessary white maize for the purpose. The matter had been investigated, and experiments had been made with regard to other maize, and there was no doubt whatever that other kinds of maize were equally suitable for the purpose. The House would remember the details which he had already given in the last report of the commission, and they had found on experiments being made that the mixture of yellow maize with wheat in the proportions suggested made excellent nourishing and most palatable food.

IMPENDING LEGISLATION.

He wished to say that the Government intended to act on that recommendation in the manner indicated, and the position would be that millers would in future be compelled to add certain mixtures of maize to the wheat, namely, 83 per cent of wheat and 17 per cent of yellow maize, or otherwise where they had the roughest kind of Boer meal, 75 per cent of wheat and 25 per cent of maize. The millers would be required to conform with the recommendations which he had stated to the House, and the result would be that after a certain date, which would be in about a month's time after the Bill had been passed, nobody in the country would be able to eat any other bread but this mixed kind.

The men who grew the wheat would be included. They would have wheat milled, and the millers could not make flour for them. It would, of course, be necessary to provide for inspection of the operations under those provisions, and it was proposed to do that. He did not suppose that the steps he had just foreshadowed would enable them to reduce the price of bread at the present moment, but those steps would have the effect of conserving and extending their present supply of wheat in the country, and they would tend to prevent prices rising to an undue height.

VALUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCTS.

He would like to add that, although it seemed probable that there would be a shortage of wheat during the coming year, there must be no idea that there was any shortage of grain or food supplies in the country, because there was none at all. If every country in the world were so well supplied as South Africa, the world would be a much happier place to-day. Unfortunately the people in this country, in some of the larger centres, had not learned sufficiently to appreciate the good grain which was grown in their own country. They did not know how good it was, and the provisions he had foreshadowed would have the effect that, for the first time, South Africa would eat war bread, and it would teach the people the value of their own products, and if it caused any inconvenience it would, at any rate, have the effect of bringing people more closely to a realization of the situation, and it would certainly do no harm. For the present the mixture of maize was a small one, but it might be quite possible that they would find it necessary to increase the mixture. It would be necessary to have legislation, and the Government proposed at once to introduce a Bill and to give that measure precedence over all other business.

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended April 12, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation:—

April 5, ss. *San Mateo,* 300 drums.
" 9, ss. *San Jose,* 20 drums.
" 9, ss. *Mexico,* 50 drums.

As the demand for fish in drums has been light, the movement is of very little importance and, on the other hand, the supplies on the market are too heavy. In spite of this circumstance, better prices can be predicted if the receipts of this commodity are moderate in the coming weeks. We quote codfish at 14, haddock at 14 and hake at 12 cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation:—

April 5, ss. *San Mateo,* 2,524 cases from Boston.
" 6, ss. *Mascotte,* 25 cases from Key West.
" 9, ss. *San Jose,* 1,065 cases from Boston.
" 9, ss. *Mexico,* 160 cases from New York.

The market for codfish in cases has continued under the same conditions. The active demand which was in evidence has not fallen off, while the prices remain unchanged. Prospects on this article are very good and better quotations are expected, just because the prices for other articles of necessity are too high. We quote at $18 to $20 per case for that from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The demand for bloaters has been active and sales are being made at $3 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

No change affects the situation. Same price of 35 to 53 cents per pound has continued prevailing for Gouda cheese produced in the United States, which is the only sort available.

POTATOES.

Importation:—

200 barrels and 21,431 bags from Boston.
1,550 " " 3,733 " " New Orleans.
300 " " Key West, Fla.

As a result of these heavy arrivals, together with the fact that holders are very anxious to get rid of their supplies, the prices have declined again and can only quote at $5.25 per barrel and $0.03 per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, s/d. ⅛ per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.79 per £.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, has submitted the following notes on trade happenings in South America under date of March 19, 1918:—

Chile.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The French commercial and industrial residents in Concepcion and Talcahuano are forming a Chamber of Commerce under the title of "Camara de Commercio Frances de Concepcion y Talcahuano" exclusively for commercial purposes.

NEW INSURANCE COMPETITOR.

The Scandinavian Maritime Insurance Company of Denmark has been authorized to establish agencies in this country with the Chilean guarantee of a local working capital of $100,000 Chilean currency.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The decree issued by the Minister of Finance on November 26 last year (No. 2479), has been modified to meet unforeseen developments. The new decree is as follows:—

45 per cent to be paid in paper currency with its corresponding premium according to exchange.
35 per cent in drafts on London or New York.
20 per cent in Chilean gold or pounds sterling at $13⅓ to the £.

All other stipulations in the original decree to remain in force.

GERMAN STEAMERS.

Negotiations are in progress between the Governments of Germany and Chile for the hire of the German steamers interned in Chilean ports. President Sanfuentes states that it is coming off, as they are now approaching figures which will leave a margin between receipts and expenditure.

FREIGHTS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Freights are now quoted to United Kingdom (when obtainable) at 300/.

NOTICES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AFFECTING TRADE.

Japan.

Under an Order (No. 42 of 1918) of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce published in the *Official Gazette* of February 23, 1918, the following commodities are added to the list of articles, the exportation of which from Japan will only be permitted provided the special authority of the Minister of that Department has been obtained:—

Rice, wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour.

The order took effect from March 8, 1918.

It is reported that in view of the steady advance in the price of rice, the authorities are considering still further ways and means of regulating the rice market, such as the abolition or reduction of the import duty on rice with the view of stimulating imports from foreign countries.

With regard to the proposal for reducing or abolishing the Customs duty, this cannot be immediately carried out, for the Customs regulations expressly provide that the present import duty of yen 1 per 100 kin (yen 2·50 per koku) can only be reduced to 40 sen per 100 kin in case of bad crops. The authorities accordingly contemplate introducing a Bill in the House of Representatives, providing for a revision of the Customs regulations so that the import duty on rice can be reduced to any extent or totally abolished temporarily, both in case of bad crops or for any other reason.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Yorkshire Candy Exports to China.

(Consul Homer M. Byington, Hull, England, United States Commerce Reports.)

A Yorkshire candy manufacturer, in addressing a meeting recently, claimed that his firm exported to 48 different countries and did a business approaching £100,000 ($486,650) a year. In relating the experiences of the firm in its effort to enter the Chinese market he stated that his house made a special sweetmeat for that country after first ascertaining that the colours the Chinese preferred were yellow, pink, and white, and the favourite flavour musk. The manufacturer added that until the war stopped the exports of confectionery hardly a fortnight passed without a ton of this sweetmeat being shipped to Hong Kong.

Farm Implements for Brazil.

(London Times Trade Supplement.)

In view of the encouragement afforded by the Government—both Federal and State—to the pursuit of agriculture in Brazil, and the large areas of hitherto neglected land being constantly put into cultivation, it is certainly worth the while of British manufacturers to cultivate the implement and farm machinery trade of South America. Of the various states, Brazil and Argentina are the most valuable for inasmuch as they are not only the larger consumers, but have long known and appre-

Kin=1·32 pounds. Yen=100 sen. = Approx. 50 cents. Koku=4·96 bushels.

ciated the superiority of British-made implements of agriculture. Of recent times the Brazilian Government has established a special department of agriculture, at the head of which is one of the most progressive and best-informed men of the country. Although exhibiting the utmost impartiality in his recommendations regarding the makes of the machines employed, this official is a strong advocate of British-made machinery as a whole; and having visited many of our larger factories and watched the use of English implements in the hands of our farmers, he has long concluded that, for Brazil, no better class of mechanical aid can be secured than the threshers, ploughs, harrows, and mowing machines made in this country. Had this fact been made as much of by our manufacturers as it deserved, our sales to Brazil would have been very much larger than has proved the case. We have had to contend with the very serious rivalry of both the United States and Germany; and, while the latter competition may be in suspense, that emanating from our Transatlantic rivals is always on the increase. In 1912 Brazil imported agricultural machinery to the value of £140,402, of which the United States supplied £81,891, Germany some £35,800, and the United Kingdom £16,846, the balance being provided from France and Belgium. Sufficient funds have now been furnished by the Government, through the Act of Congress, for the establishment in each of the 20 different states of the Brazilian Union of two agricultural experimental stations, to be equipped after the most modern fashion. This, then, should be our opportunity. Through our consuls and vice-consuls it would be a comparatively simple matter to get into communication with the Minister of Agriculture in each of the departments with a view to at least one British-made machine being taken in the experimental station, and, for the purpose, it would be good policy to quote a specially attractive price.

Japanese Paper Factories Find Costs Rising.

(*Extract from "Japan Advertiser."*)

HENCE RISE IN PRICES OF PRODUCT ARE IMMINENT, MANUFACTURERS SAY.

The paper market is now in a booming vein again, as the visible supply is on the decline for various reasons and it is known to be very hard to remedy. According to a prominent dealer the attempt at importing American paper has practically failed, and manufacturers are apparently quite satisfied in their discussion of another advance of prices.

The market in Japan is now in the season and demand is increasing at an astonishingly rapid pace, but the arrival is still on the ebb except some extra grades of printing paper. The import from the United States is also seen to have failed. Accordingly the boom now started in the market is well supported by trade circumstances.

Manufacturers on their own part have been troubled by the ever-increasing cost of production on account of the stoppage of the pulp supply from Canada, the boom in the coal market and other circumstances. They are accordingly discussing among themselves the advisability of advancing their wholesale prices at a near date.

In these circumstances every one in the market is strongly disposed to expect a sharp advance in prices toward the close of the present season when the price agreement among manufacturers and wholesale dealers expires. Some big dealers will not on that score publish their price lists, hoping that the expected advance in prices will be taken full advantage of. Accordingly in the paper market at present hardly any futures transactions are possible.

Pasteboards have hardened more than *yen 5 within a few days. Printing paper remains unaltered for the present, but that is only due to the continued arrival of extra grades. Dealers say that they must advance prices very soon. Newsprinting is now quoted at yen 7.80 per ream, but it will soon be surpassed.

*Yen = Approx. 50 cents.

Cost of Barrels for Shipping Bermuda's Potatoes.

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

Almost the entire annual crop of Bermuda potatoes is exported in barrels. Last year about 80,000 were required. Prior to 1916 only second-hand ones were used, the farmers buying empty flour barrels, employing those in which their seed was imported and purchasing the rest in the United States. During the past few years, however, the price of second-hand barrels has increased from 18 to 51½ cents f.o.b. New York. Freight rates from New York have reached 39 cents net each, making the cost of a second-hand barrel more than 90 cents at the wharf in Hamilton. To this must be added the cost of carting to the farms. In spite of this it is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 were imported last year.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

As a result of this enormous increase one of the commission firms last spring imported 10,000 barrels in shooks from Canada. This year it expects 25,000 to 30,000 from that source. The freight rate from both the United States and Canada is 12 cents per cubic foot, plus 5 and 25 per cent. This firm expects to sell completed barrels at 66 cents each, and shooks at 60 cents per barrel f.o.b. Hamilton. The cost of coopering is 6 cents. The firm states that the lowest offer it has received from the United States is such that the selling price for a barrel made from American shooks would be 73 cents. It asserts that American staves and heads are more brittle than those of Canadian manufacture, which are of thicker materials. This same firm is prepared to sell American second-hand complete barrels at 92 cents each.

FARMERS PREFER BARREL FROM UNITED STATES.

Another firm is importing this year about 20,000 shooks from the United States, and expects to sell the completed barrel to the farmers at 72 cents. It is said that the farmer prefers the American barrel on account of its appearance, as it has a larger bilge than the Canadian barrel, which has nearly perpendicular sides; but of course he will use the cheaper package. The farmers generally are taking to the knocked-down barrel, and many intend to do their own coopering.

The difference in price between American and Canadian shooks is due to the higher cost of the raw material in the United States, inasmuch as the freight rate is the same from both countries. Other things being equal the farmer would buy the American barrel on account of its appearance. American manufacturers, therefore, in order to compete in the Bermuda market, must make a stronger barrel at a lower price.

Uruguayan Market for Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

(Consul William Dawson, Montevideo, United States Commerce Reports.)

At present aluminum utensils come from the United States, and I am informed that the principal demand is for medium weights. Merchants consider that the future for aluminum wear in this territory is excellent.

With respect to fireless cookers and steam-cooking devices, the introduction of such articles will undoubtedly require educational work. There does not, however, appear to be any general prejudice or resistance that can not be overcome by such a campaign. While the general public is hardly well enough off to purchase a cooker retailing at say $50, there are at Montevideo a large number of families that can pay this price. Two brands of steam-cooking devices are already known here and there is, I am informed, no prejudice against steam-cooked food. An American woman of long experience in Latin-America believes that housewives here are less interested in home economics than in the United States and that they rely to a greater extent on their servants. The practice of canning and preserving for home consumption is not common.

To sum up, it would seem that an immediate market can be found for an acceptable brand of aluminum cooking utensils, which are already used here, and that fireless cookers and steam-cooking devices can be marketed provided the necessary educational work is done.

TRADE CUSTOMS.

Cooking utensils are handled chiefly by hardware stores and so-called "bazaars" which deal in household goods, glass and chinaware, toys, etc. Selected lists of both classes of merchants are transmitted. These firms import directly and sell at both wholesale and retail, the trade of the "bazaars" being chiefly retail.

Fireless cookers and steam-cooking devices, particularly the latter, might be handled by the same dealers, although it would probabiy prove somewhat more difficult to arouse their interest. The best results with these articles might be obtained by giving an exclusive agency to some importer who could be induced to undertake an educational campaign. Literature printed in Spanish, display cards, electrotypes, and small models would prove useful in this connection. On the other hand, price lists could not be used locally, as the merchant must make his own prices. Prices to the merchant should be quoted in American money, and it is advisable to quote the merchant special prices instead of merely offering discounts on lists intended for the retail trade. No duty is generally collected on single catalogues sent by mail. On commercial shipments of such literature the duty amounts to about 55 cents a pound.

As a general rule not a great deal is accomplished through correspondence and catalogues alone. The most satisfactory way of introducing goods here is to send out a representative who can secure first-hand information as to market conditions and get into personal touch with importers.

CREDIT TERMS.

The generally recognized credit terms at Montevideo may be said, speaking broadly, to be ninety days from the arrival of mercandise.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending April 26, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	101,762	133,942	67,499	37,685	340,888
Consolidated Elevator Co.	38,065	132,257	54,127	38,574	313,023
Empire Elevator Co.	55,676	515,832	156,727	70,515	798,750
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	272,505	109,666	94,681		476,852
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	8,973	78,937	19,426	92,485	199,821
G.T. Pacific	100,497	1,126,521	246,331	148,986	1,622,335
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	160,942	1,120,641	311,525		1,593,108
Fort William Elevator Co.	28,144	376,117	162,296	39,213	605,770
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	17,404	102,668	26,052		146,124
Northwestern Elevator Co.	64,264	176,082	65,909		306,255
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	382,019	1,936,072	627,377	81,416	3,026,884
D. Horn & Co.					
Canadian Government Elevator	156,391	124,529	52,042	73,195	406,157
Thunder Bay	94,009	823,743	165,028	6,918	1,089,698
Davidson & Smith	43,374	292,072	104,038		439,484
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	160,366	477,469	121,192	163,972	922,999
Grain afloat					
Total Terminal Elevators	1,684,391	1,526,548	2,274,250	802,959	12,288,148
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	244,020	1,963,350	41,881	34,357	2,283,608
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	591,713	1,275,835	23,018	18,098	1,908,664
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	329,142	1,190,312	106,498	1,366	1,627,318
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	51,419	118,142	2,559		172,120
Crown Grain Co.	106,081	7,890	38	2,504	116,513
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,322,375	4,555,529	173,994	56,325	9,108,223
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	27,620	22,380			50,000
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G.T.P.	33,250	20,283	7,327		60,860
Port McNicol	248,810	81,148	35,375		365,333
Collingwood					
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	6,525	15,900	17,868		40,293
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	153,352	21,103			174,455
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.		49,392			49,392
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	39,295	128,774			168,096
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	136,509	276,259	5,372		418,140
" " No. 2.	376,392	629,810	96,854		1,103,056
Montreal Warehousing Co.	27,819	1,940	42,857		72,616
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	117,952	454,289	47,300		619,541
West St. John, N.B.	312,092	370,513	112,799		795,404
Halifax, N.S.					
Total Public Elevators	1,479,616	2,071,791	365,752		3,917,159
Total quantity in store	4,486,382	14,153,868	2,813,996	859,284	22,313,530

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 26, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	2,149	8,154	19,809	30,112
No. 1 Northern	220,509	457,311	498,448	1,176,268
No. 2 "	173,414	321,488	317,678	812,580
No. 3 "	259,215	140,666	212,722	612,603
No. 4 Wheat	150,501	66,563	240,657	457,721
No. 5 "	81,255	105,738	21,969	208,962
No. 6 "	232,069	34,744	27,549	294,362
Other	565,279	187,711	140,784	893,774
Totals	1,684,391	1,322,375	1,479,616	4,486,382
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	4,977	16,198	27,130
No. 2 "	863,832	1,189,306	533,533	2,586,671
No. 3 "	475,637	674,854	79,190	1,229,681
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,199,352	1,487,292	240,093	2,926,737
No. 1 Feed	1,687,897	616,340	311,354	2,615,591
No. 2 "	1,714,096	388,849	152,238	2,255,183
Other	1,579,779	193,911	739,185	2,512,875
Totals	7,526,548	4,555,529	2,071,791	14,537,868
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	24,509	28,286
No. 3 C.W	522,446	67,617	144,718	734,781
No. 4 "	1,351,108	86,924	34,754	1,472,786
Feed	90,172	6,205	9,273	105,650
Rejected	233,406	3,841	72,304	309,551
Other	73,341	9,407	80,194	162,942
Totals	2,274,250	173,994	365,752	2,813,996
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	587,222	44,495	.....	631,717
No. 2 C.W	178,441	7,598	.....	186,039
No. 3 "	18,809	1,609	.....	20,418
Rejected	.....	44	.....	44
Other	18,487	2,579	.....	21,066
Totals	802,959	56,325	.....	859,284
Corn	.....	.....	.....	–
Total quantity in store	12,288,148	6,108,223	3,917,159	22,313,530

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on April 26, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April 26, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	1,684,391	10,603,757	12,288,148
Interior terminals	1,322,375	4,785,848	6,108,223
Public elevators in the East	1,479,616	2,437,543	3,917,159
Total	4,486,382	17,827,148	22,313,530
April 27, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	23,271,879	12,344,486	35,616,365
Afloat terminals	89,245	101,331	190,576
Interior terminals	3,851,003	3,081,534	6,932,537
Public elevators in the East	1,358,927	2,223,165	3,582,092
Total	28,571,054	17,750,516	46,321,570
April 28, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	17,321,421	10,876,500	28,197,921
*Interior terminals	2,987,118	1,713,793	4,700,911
Public elevators in the East	3,619,564	3,310,006	6,929,570
Total	23,928,103	15,900,299	39,828,402
April 29, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	7,210,987	5,567,121	12,778,608
Interior terminals	466,387	443,057	909,444
Public elevators in the East	1,576,545	1,659,054	3,235,599
Total	9,253,919	7,669,232	16,923,151
April 30, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	14,353,050	12,530,944	26,883,994
Public elevators in the East	910,680	2,358,266	3,268,955
Total	15,263,739	14,889,210	30,152,949

*Less Moosejaw Interior Terminal not reported.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

392. **Hats, shoes, furs, and automobile supplies.**—A commission merchant in Mexico wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of the above.

393. **Sulphate of ammonia.**—A Glasgow firm wishes to hear from exporters of the above with a view to arranging shipments to the West Indies, Mauritius, etc., at present if possible or after the war.

394. **General commission merchant.**—A French business man who has served in the French army and been honourably discharged is now resuming his business as a general commission merchant in Bordeaux, France. He would like to make arrangements with Canadian exporters of provisions. He offers the services of an established and systematic organization, each department being supervised by a practical man, such organization being the result of eighteen years of commercial travelling. He makes large sales of canned salmon and lobster and all kinds of canned fish and dried vegetables. If shipping conditions will not permit business at the present time, he desires to arrange for after-war business. First-class references.

395. **Dried fish, canned fish, meat, fruits and vegetables, cheese, and wood-pulp.**—A Spanish commission house having headquarters in Barcelona with agents in the different trading centres in Spain, in Lisbon, Morocco and the Canary Islands, and now representing several important British manufacturers, wishes to arrange with Canadian exporters of the above-mentioned products and of other articles of Canadian manufacture.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. ***Cable Address, Stadacona.***

Japan.

E. F. Crowe, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 109, Yokohama. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. ***Cable Address Sleighing, London.***

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham, ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

F. A. C. Bickerdike, 4 St. Ann's Square Manchester. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. ***Cable Adress, Cantracom.***

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 746

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

LIBRARY MAY 15 1918 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

40312—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, May 13, 1918. No. 746

CANADIAN PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

INDIVIDUAL LICENSES REQUIRED FOR ALL SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR. VALUE OF SMALL SHIPMENTS FURTHER RESTRICTED.

Referring to instructions in Memo. 2172-B, governing issue of licenses for goods marked "D," it is now ordered that paragraph (*a*) of section 7 of said Memo. 2172-B, which provides for the export of shipments of less than 125 bushels *food grains* or 25 barrels *flour*, or 125 pounds butter be cancelled, and that paragraph (*c*) of said section 7 relative to the export of small shipments be also cancelled, and that the following provisions be substituted therefor, viz.:—

The following exports may be licensed by the endorsement of the collector of customs at the point of exit on the usual shippers' export entry when destined to any British country or to the United States, namely:—

Shipments containing a number of different articles, each of small value, or when the shipment does not contain an amount exceeding $50 in value—but not to include sugar, flour, farm or garden seeds, or bran, shorts or middlings from grain.

Individual licenses approved by the Canada Food Board are required for all shipments of flour for export irrespective of quantity.

SHIPS' STORES.

Section 12, Memo. 2172-B, relative to ships' stores is amended so as to require that surplus stores in the storerooms of steamers cleared for the United Kingdom shall be handed over to the agent of the Ship Owners' Provision Pool, in accordance with Ship Owners' Provision Pool circular letter of March, 1918, on steamer's arrival at a port in the United Kingdom.

May 8, 1918.

EXPORT OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following procedure in regard to export of asbestos from Canada to the United States has been agreed to by the Canadian War Trade Board and the United States War Trade Board.

Application for export will be granted by the Canadian War Trade Board on the undertaking to export either the shipment to the Asbestos Trades Bureau or, if shipment is consigned to importer, the bill of lading will be endorsed to the Asbestos Trades Bureau.

Collectors of customs have been notified that a license to export will only be granted when the above procedure is complied with. It is, therefore, not necessary for the exporter to produce United States import license when making application to Canadian War Trade Board for export license.

April 29, 1918.

LIST OF UNITED STATES RESTRICTED IMPORTS, No. 2.

The following announcement is made by the United States War Trade Board, under date April 22, 1918:—

No import licenses for shipments made after May 13, 1918, will be granted for articles on this list, except as specifically herein provided. These provisions authorize the importation of the specified articles only when the goods originate in one of the countries designated in the particular provision covering such article, and do not permit the importation of goods originating in other countries, but coming through such designated countries.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada:—

101. Lime.
102. Talc and soapstone.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Newfoundland:—

103. Shellfish. (Does not include crabmeat from Japan.)

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Mexico:—

104. Molybdenum.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Cuba and West Indies:—

105. Tobacco leaf.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland and Scandinavia:—

106. Fish, fresh, cured or preserved.

Licenses for the following articles will not be granted for shipments from European countries, but may be granted for shipments from all other countries:—

107. Animal oils.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming overland or by lake from Canada, or coming overland from Mexico:—

108. Aloxite and boro-carbone.
109. Borax.
110. Cement for building purposes.
111. Chloride of lime.
112. Cyanide of soda.
113. Dairy products.
114. Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
115. Lead.
116. Magnesite.
117. Meat products and preserved meats.
118. Paraffin.
119. Pumice.
120. Starch.
121. Stone and manufactures thereof.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming: (*a*) overland or by lake from Canada; (*b*) overland from Mexico; (*c*) as return cargo from European countries, and then only when shipped from a convenient port and when loaded without undue delay:—

122. Argols or wine lees.
123. Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured.
124. Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw or compositions of wood.
125. Cork unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof.
126. Edible substances, not specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.
127. Eggs, dried, frozen, prepared or preserved and yolks of eggs.
128. Fans.
129. Fuller's earth.
130. Furniture.
131. Furs and manufactures thereof (does not include fur hats, fur not on the skin prepared for hatters' use, nor raw seal skins from Uruguay).
132. Glass and glassware (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods).
133. Glue and glue size.
134. Glue stock and rawhide cuttings.
135. Hair, human, and manufactures thereof.
136. Horsehair, artificial and manufactures thereof.
137. Indigo, synthetic.
138. Ivory, animal and manufactures thereof.
139. Licorice root.
140. Moss and seaweed.
141. Paper and manufactures thereof (does not include books and other printed matter).
142. Paper stock, crude (does not include wood-pulp).
143. Straw and grass, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof.
144. Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.
145. Vanilla beans.

Licenses for the following article may be granted from any country, but only for shipments coming as deck cargo or coming on vessels unfit for essential imports:—

146. Quebracho wood.

All outstanding licenses to import the above articles from any country, from which, under the above announcement, licenses for such article will not be granted, shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918.

Also, all outstanding licenses to import from European countries articles covered by above items numbered 122 to 145, inclusive, and all outstanding licenses for Quebracho wood shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918. As to these, new applications may be made for shipments after May 13, 1918.

INTERPRETATION OF LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS NO. 2.

The following interpretation was issued at the same time by the United States Bureau of Imports:—

List of Restricted Imports No. 2 has been prepared by the War Trade Board in a manner permitting of its interpretation in accordance with the tariff classification. The latter will, therefore, be followed uniformly in constructions of the list.

Following is a statement of interpretations of the list prepared by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board. It is not a part of the official announcement of the list by the War Trade Board, but is merely an administrative feature prepared for the convenience of importers. Although no effort has been spared to render it accurate in every detail, this interpretation is not binding upon the War Trade Board, and will be corrected by published notice, if occasion for such correction arises. This table names the paragraph or paragraphs in the Tariff Act of 1913 upon which the classification of the respective commodities named in the official list is based. To determine whether an article is included in the list, it will, therefore, only be necessary to ascertain whether it is classified under the tariff paragraphs or portions of paragraphs referred to.

Paragraph numbers refer to paragraphs in the Tariff Act of 1913 and amendments thereto:—

101. *Lime.*—As specified in paragraph 73.

101. *Talc and soapstone.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 69 and 621.

103. *Shell fish (does not include crab meat from Japan).*—Everything classified under paragraph 598, with above exception.

104. *Molybdenum.*—Includes Molybdenum and ferromolybdenum as specified in paragraph 102. Also molybdenite as classified under paragraphs 154 and 549.

105. *Tobacco lead.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 181 and 632.

106. *Fish, fresh, cured, and preserved.*—Everything specified in or classified under paragraphs 216, 483 and 484.

107. *Animal oils.*—All oils specified in or classified under paragraph 44; does not include greases classified under this paragraph.

108. *Aloxite and boro-carbone.*—As classified under paragraph 479.

109. *Borax.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 429.

110. *Cement for building purposes.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 444; and white, non-staining Portland cement specified in paragraph 74.

111. *Chloride of lime (or bleaching powder).*—As specified in paragraph 12.

112. *Cyanide of soda.*—As specified in paragraph 605.

113. *Dairy products.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 195, 196 and 547, except sugar of milk in 547.

114. *Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.*—As specified in paragraph 518.

115. *Lead.*—Everything specified in or classified under paragraphs 152 and 153.

116. *Magnesite.*—As specified in paragraph 539 and Magnesite Brick as specified in paragraph 71.

117. *Meat products, and preserved meats.*—All the extracts of meat specified in paragraph 228, everything specified in or classified under paragraph 545, except fresh meats (which were included in List of Restricted Imports No. 1): Also everything specified in or classified under paragraph 528; also meat tallow as classified under paragraph 622.

118. *Paraffin.*—Paraffin and paraffin oil as specified in or classified under paragraph 561.

119. *Pumice.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 75.

120. *Starch.*—As specified in or classified under paragraph 234; also starch, soluble or chemically treated, as specified in or classified under paragraph 36.

121. *Stone and manufactures thereof.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 97 and 99; also all articles specified in or classified under paragraph 98, except articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate, rock crystal, or other semi-precious stones as specified therein; also building stones in forms, classifiable under paragraphs 81 and 549; also freestone, granite, sandstone, and limestone specified in or classified under paragraph 614 and stone sweepings classified under paragraph 614.

122. *Argols or wine lees.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 8, except Rochelle salts and cream of tartar.

123. *Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 423, 508 and 511.

124. *Baskets of wood, bamboo, straw or compositions of wood.*—As specified in paragraph 175.

125. *Cork, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.*—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 340 and 464.

126. *Edible substances, not specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.*—Everything classified under paragraph 385.

127. *Eggs, dried, frozen, prepared or preserved, and yokes of eggs.*—Everything specified in or classified under paragraphs 203 and 204, except frozen or liquid egg albumen.

128. *Fans.*—As specified in or classified under paragraph 349 and Palm Leaf Fans as specified in paragraph 480.

129. *Fuller's earth.*—As specified in paragraph 76.

130. *Furniture.*—As specified in or classified under paragraph 176, also all articles of furniture classifiable according to the component material of chief value, under paragraphs 167, 173, 318 or 368, are included; also all antique furniture classified under paragraph 376.

131. *Furs and manufactures thereof.*—(Does not include (*a*) *fur hats;* (*b*) *fur not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use*; *and* (*c*) *raw sealskins from Uruguay.*) —All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 348, 491 and 603, with the above-named exceptions.

132. *Glass and glassware.*—(Does not include *lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods.*) —All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 95, except electric lamps (which were included under list of Restricted Imports No. 1). Also opal or cylinder glass tiles or tiling as specified in paragraph 96.

133. *Glue and glue size.*—Glue and glue size as specified in paragraph 34.

134. *Glue stock and hide cuttings, raw.*—As specified in paragraph 504.

135. *Hair, human, and manufactures thereof.*—As specified in or classified under paragraph 351.

136. *Horsehair, artificial, and manufactures thereof.*—Everything of artificial or imitation horsehair specified in or classified under paragraph 319.

137. *Indigo, synthetic.*—Synthetic indigo as classified under the Act of September 8, 1916, section 500, group 1 or 2.

138. *Ivory, animal, and manufactures thereof.*—Ivory tusks and manufactures of animal ivory, as specified in or classified under paragraph 369.

139. *Licorice root.*—As specified in paragraph 39.

140. *Moss and seaweed.*—All specified in or classified under paragraphs 372 and 552, peat moss, specified in paragraph 377, and kelp, specified in paragraph 523.

141. *Paper and manufactures thereof.*—(Does not include *books and other printed matter.*)—All specified in or classified under paragraphs 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330 and 331. Also paragraphs 322 and 567 as amended by section 600, Act of September 8, 1916. Manufacturers of papiermache specified in paragraph 369; also everything specified in or classified under paragraph 332, except post cards; also blank books and slate books specified in paragraph 329.

142. *Paper stock, crude.*—(Does not include wood-pulp.)—Everything specified in or classified under paragraph 566.

143. *Straw and grass unmanufactured and manufactures thereof.*—Includes straw as specified in paragraph 213; manufactures of straw, grass, weed of palm leaf specified in or classified under paragraph 368; flax straw, not hackled or dressed, specified in paragraph 485. Also articles of straw specified in or classified under paragraph 175.

144. *Tea waste, siftings or sweepings.*—As specified in paragraph 13.

145. *Vanilla beans.*—As specified in paragraph 70.

146. *Quebracho wood.*—As classified under paragraph 624.

BUREAU OF IMPORTS, UNITED STATES WAR TRADE BOARD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, ENG., March 20, 1918.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Owing to Government occupation or use of all the buildings customarily employed for exhibition purposes, the fourth annual British Industries Fair, which opened on Monday, the 11th March, was again obliged to seek new quarters, and upon this occasion migrated to the somewhat unusual location of two spacious warehouses in the London docks.

Apart from the inaccessibility of the locale, the new premises possess many advantages over those in which previous fairs have been held, in so far that the accommodation is not only spacious, but, admitting of all stands being located on the ground floor, there is an absence of interior positions and cutting up of space, which renders the display compact and uniform.

Indeed the conversion of warehouses, utilized until a few weeks ago for the storage of evil-smelling hides, into well-equipped, well-lighted, and well-heated fair

premises, reflects great credit on the organizers of the fair; while the somewhat inconvenient situation militates but little against its success, because admission is confined to business firms provided with an invitation by the Department of Overseas Trade, to whom as buyers the holding of the fair is of much greater importance than any personal inconvenience in reaching it, and there is a total absence of the paying public upon whose support ordinary exhibitions depend.

Owing to the exigencies of the situation the Government has again confined representation to articles produced in the following trades: Earthenware, porcelain and china; glass and glassware; fancy goods; stationery and printing; paper; toys and games, still excluding a number of industries which participated in the opening fair, but whose whole energy must in the public interests now be directed to war work.

For this latter reason the Birmingham branch of the fair is still held in abeyance, but the Glasgow section will be held a little later on, the accident to the buildings there having prevented its taking place simultaneously with the London fair.

According to the catalogue there are 424 firms making displays at the fourth fair, divided up as follows:—

Glass, china and earthenware	71
Paper, printing and stationery	85
Toys	175
Fancy goods	93

It will be noticed that, as at the two previous fairs, toy manufacturers greatly predominate in number, aggregating between one-third and one-half of the exhibitors.

While the development of all British industries has encountered war difficulties of all kinds, the obstacles have been less formidable to toy makers than to most others, and it is certain that the British toy industry has made remarkable progress in almost every variety during the past four years.

These difficulties have obviously increased during the past twelve months, notably in the direction of greater shortage of raw materials and of labour, and for this reason the general impression derived from an inspection of the displays is that the chief feature is the maintenance of quality—and in some cases improvement—rather than the introduction of many new developments.

Greater perfection appears to have been achieved in some of the fancy leather goods, and several new lines in laboratory and surgical glass and porcelain are now being made for the first time in this country.

A particularly interesting feature is the display of handiwork by disabled soldiers. At previous fairs this had been confined to the exhibit of toys made by the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, but resulting from action taken both by the Cordwainers Hall and under the direction of the Ministry of Pensions, a considerable number of wounded soldiers have been taught various features of the fancy leather goods industry, and the present fair includes a large and varied collection of fancy leather bags, wallets and similar articles which have been made by them. At the Cordwainers stand a number of the men are actually seen working.

The degree of aptitude naturally varies greatly, but those who have been engaged in instructing the men speak enthusiastically of their adaptability and progress. In one case a wounded soldier with only five months experience is producing most excellent work, while the highest standard of finish has been achieved by a number who have served an apprenticeship of from 15 to 18 months.

The success of the experiment is of the highest interest at a time when the future employment of returned disabled soldiers and sailors is of such vital importance, because it shows not only that a very large number can be satisfactorily employed in an important British industry, the product of which will replace a large variety of articles previously almost entirely imported from enemy or foreign countries, but that with similar trouble and organization disabled men can be trained equally well for

permanent employment in many other industries which it is intended to greatly extend in this country upon the resumption of normal conditions.

The same elaborate arrangements for the distribution of commercial information were available as upon previous occasions, and the opening day of the Fourth Fair was attended by a large number of buyers. Indeed it was reported that a larger number of orders were placed than upon any former first day, the eagerness of buyers being probably stimulated by the knowledge that there is an increasing shortage of raw materials in almost all industries, notably in any associated with paper materials.

Present circumstances prevented displays being made by manufacturers of Canada or of any other of the Dominions or possessions. For similar reasons there were comparatively few overseas visitors. Upon the other hand it is stated that the attendance of buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom has been surprisingly large, in view of the existing travelling restrictions.

IMPORTANT INCREASE IN ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT.

The Food Production Department makes the official announcement that—

"A compulsory return, dated February 1, from the occupiers of land in England and Wales, shows that the area under wheat was 2,504,000 acres, as compared with 1,725,000 acres at the corresponding period last year. This is an increase of 45 per cent over 1917, or 56 per cent over the average of ten years before the war."

The magnitude of the increase greatly exceeds public expectation, and as the figures refer to winter wheat only, is extremely satisfactory in view of the exceptional difficulties with which farmers have had to contend, and an eloquent tribute to the loyal co-operation which they have given to the authorities in their effort to increase production.

As the average yield of winter wheat runs about four quarters to the acre, this should mean under favourable conditions an increased production of from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 quarters of winter wheat in England and Wales over last year, a remarkable achievement under all circumstances.

Moreover as conditions have been particularly favourable for spring sowing, it is to be anticipated that there will also be a considerable expansion in this years acreage under spring wheat.

ARGENTINA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. B. S. Webb.*)

Buenos Aires, February 28, 1918.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

By Government decree dated February 19, the export from Argentina of the following commodities is prohibited: Rags and cloth cuttings, empty casks and barrel staves, gold, silver, platinum, castor oil and castor oil seed. In the considerations preceding the decree it is stated that rags and cloth cuttings are required for the local textile industry, that there is a shortage of casks and barrels in the wine districts of Mendoza, and that the rising prices of the gold, silver and platinum prove that larger quantities are being utilized in the industries than can be produced in the Republic.

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHARGES.

The Basic Customs Law of the Republic (No. 4933) has been amended by a Law, sanctioned on February 26. The several modifications have effect from January 1 to December 31, 1918. The Law, freely translated, reads as follows:—

Article 1.—Law No. 4933 (the Customs Law) will remain in force during the year 1918, with the following modifications:—

Article 2.—The importation of articles hitherto duty-free under article 9 of the Customs Law shall be subject to a duty of 5 per cent on the value of the goods according to the Customs Tariff of Values or, when the goods are not specified in the Tariff of Values, according to the declared and proved value of same, with exception of the following articles:—

(1) Animals on foot.
(2) Coin and bullion.
(3) Boats and ships, in sections or mounted.
(4) Goods allowed free entry under Law No. 5315 and other special Laws
(5) Fresh provisions, meat, fish, fruits and fresh vegetables.
(6) Arms, equipments and munitions for the army and navy of the nation, materials for public works, national, provincial or municipal.
(7) Apparatus, instruments, utiles and drugs imported by the universities.
(8) Medicines, drugs, instruments and apparatus for hospitals, medicinal cotton wool excepted.
(9) Immigrants' luggage, furniture and tools.
(10) Utiles, instruments and materials employed in schools, asked for by Ministry of Public Instruction, Provincial Governments or by the Council of National Education.
(11) Printed books in general, reviews, printed newspapers and scientific literature, with or without illustrations, maps, globes of the world and copy-books with specimens for schools.
(12) Disinfection stoves, filters, specifics in general for cure of scab, materials employed in public sanitary works and water works, serum for the preventative or curative treatment of infectious diseases.
(13) Wood of all kinds and coal in general for fuel.
(14) Plants and seeds in general for seeding, which are introduced with this sole and exclusive object, despatch to be verified with the precautions which the executive power consider convenient to establish.
(15) Reapers and headers with or without motors, grain shellers with or without motor, spare parts, etc., for these machines.

Article 3.—Exempted from all charges:—

(1) Common white paper for newspapers, in rolls or reams.
(2) Materials intended for the construction of ships in shipyards.
(3) Sackcloth and bags of sackcloth or cotton, twine for sewing bags and for use in reapers.
(4) Groats, wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, wheat flour and corn flour.

Article 4.—Will pay 5 per cent; rice, cotton wool and ordinary wool for sewing and embroidering, embroidery or sewing needles, sulphate of copper for cure of seeds, oxide of zinc, oxide of iron and sulphate of baryta for preparation of paints.

10 per cent List.

Will pay 10 per cent: galvanized iron, sewing and washing machines.

2 per cent and 5 per cent Additional Duties.

Article 5.—All merchandise or products subject to an importation duty, under Law No. 4933 (Custom Law) and its modifications, of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent shall pay an additional 2 per cent; and when said duty exceeds 20 per cent the additional will be 7 per cent. These additionals will be calculated on the values specified in the tariff of values or on actual values when dealing with products not specified in the tariff book.

Article 6.—The additionals which are referred to in the previous paragraph shall not be applicable to the following: Rice, codfish, coffee, chestnuts, farina, chickpeas, salt, hemp-shoes, cement, galvanized iron, plain glass, Spanish peas, lentils, beans, iron and steel tools, pinewood in general, cotton quilts, cotton handkerchiefs of different qualities, cotton textiles, embroidery, sewing, knitting and machine needles, writing pens, sewing cotton, chalk and putty.

Additional 25 per cent on Parcel Post for Travellers and Agents.

Article 7.—Goods imported on parcel receipt or by parcel post, and those declared for despatch as samples not included in articles 200 and 202 of Custom House Regulations, will pay an additional 25 per cent duty, on the value given in the tariff book or on the declared value, when they are addressed to private or foreign manufacturers' agents without a business house established in the country. Goods imported by travellers in their luggage will pay the same additional, always provided they are not the ones mentioned in article 201 of the regulations. This additional can only be applied to articles specified in the furniture, hatware, earthenware and crystals, textiles, readymade clothing, mercery and bazaar, tobaccos, musical instruments and arms sections of the tariffs of values.

Modified Duties.

Article 8.—Reduce to dollars 0·0075 gold, the duty fixed on barley in the husk.

Article 9.—Modify in the tariffs of values the following: Beer in casks or in bottles of 0·07 to 0·05 the litre.

Article 10.—Relates to alcoholic strength of various liquors.

Article 11.—Modifications:—

Crude petroleum for refining: Value 44 cents gold per kilogramme; specific duty, ½ cent gold per kilogramme.

Refined kerosene: Value 4 cents gold per litre; specific duty, ½ cent gold per litre.

Mineral oils: Value 10 cents gold per kilogramme; ad valorem duty, 25 per cent.

Petroleum extracts, naphtha, benzine, etc.: Value 6 cents gold per litre; special duty, ½ cent gold per litre.

Petroleum for combustion: Value, 2½ cents gold per kilogramme; duty free.

Tea: Value 60 cents per kilogramme; special duty, 10 cents.

Carpets: 4 per cent ad valorem.

Silk: 85 per cent pure and over; 40 per cent ad valorem.

Article 12.—Modify article 2 of Law No. 4933 as follows:—

Clause 2.—"Carriages finished or otherwise with shafts for same with exception of sulkies." (Clause 2 establishes a 50 per cent ad valorem duty for "carriages finished or unfinished and shafts"; sulkies are now excluded from this classification).

Clause 8.—Exclude completely repair parts for motor cars which come separated from the cars for which they are intended. (Clause 8 establishes a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on certain goods, automobiles and spare parts are now excluded).

Article 13.—Double the appraisement of leather foot-wear, items Nos. 425 to 432 of the tariff values, declaring that item No. 425 (top boots) not only corresponds to

men's footwear, but also for the same type for women. (This means that imported footwear will now pay duties on the following scale:—

	Appraisement $ gold per dozen.	Percentage of Duty on Appraisement.
425—Top boots, mens'	100	40%
426—Boots, mens'	50	40%
427—Shoes, mens'	40	40%
428—Top boots and boots, womens'	44	40%
429—Shoes, womens'	36	40%
430—Top boots and boots, childrens'	22	40%
431—Shoes, childrens'	14	40%
432—Footwear, infants'	12	40%

Plus the additional 7 per cent established in article 5 of this law, men's boots, for example, will pay 47 per cent of $50 gold per dozen, or nearly $2 gold per pair.)

Article 14.—Goods which in accordance with the tariff values book, ought to be weighed with exterior and immediate wrappings, shall when imported without same, suffer a surcharge of 17 per cent on their respective appraisements, it being obligatory on the part of the party interested to state on the documents of despatch as also on the copies of invoices, the condition in which the goods are imported, dispositions ruling for false manifestations to be applied for failure to comply with this stipulation.

Statistical Charges.

Article 15.—All merchandise, animals or products of any kind which are imported or exported, with or without duties and those which are despatched in transit for the exterior will pay the statistical service charges in accordance with the rate of 2 per thousand on the values stated on the custom house documents. The custom house of the republic will include the amount of the statistical service in the liquidation of the documents of the various branches of the department.

Article 16.—Without prejudice to the statements in article 1037 of the Customs Regulations, any form of concealment either in double bottoms, or the use of the ordinary or special wrappings proper to other articles, or the packing of articles in wrappings of inferior articles, or in general any act calculated to hide the goods from the attention of the customs officials.

Article 17.—When a clearance of entry to warehouse is solicited for merchandise of the same kind or quality and it is found that one or two cases contain articles of a better quality and consequently subject to higher duties, the fine will be applied to all of the consignment still remaining within the customs jurisdiction.

Article 18.—Relates to the fine of double duties on goods falsely or erroneously manifested. When the degree of error is more than 50 per cent, goods to be confiscated.

Article 19.—Refers to down south customs houses.

Article 20.—Relates to Government control of customs revenue.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, April 10, 1918.

TRADE OF DOMINICA, 1917.

The customs returns of Dominica, which have just been issued, show the total trade of last year to value £456,011, the highest figure yet reached. The imports were £232,833, and the exports £223,178. One noticeable feature of the year was that the imports exceeded the exports, which has not generally been the case; and another, that for the first time the United States was credited with a higher total trade than any other country. Trade with Canada increased from £37,910 to £41,224. The value of the exports was increased by the additional quantity and value of lime products exported. The following statement gives the direction and value of the trade with principal countries:—

Countries—	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£ 60,117	£123,662
United States	95,140	89,126
British North America	36,985	4,239
Barbados	15,680	1,682
Other countries	24,911	4,469
Total	£232,833	£223,178

Notes on the Imports.

There was a falling off in the quantity of nearly every item of foodstuffs imported, as compared with 1916, except tea, coffee, muscovado sugar, and salt. In flour the falling off amounted to 4,655 bags and was about 3,000 below the average of recent years. Less canned, dried, and pickled fish were imported, the falling off in dried being 1,247 cwts., and in pickled 87 barrels. Butter and cheese dropped respectively 24,288 pounds and 3,968 pounds, and in ham, bacon, pork, and all forms of meat the decline amounted to about one-half. The customs returns being only in outline and without countries, it is impossible to learn from them any further details of the imports.

In manufactured goods, where values are given and quantities not, there have been a few important and a great many minor increases. Cotton and woollen fabrics increased in value from £10,774 to £19,778 during the year. There were increases also in books and printed matter, electrical apparatus, fancy goods, machinery, musical instruments, motor-cars and parts, naval stores, paints and varnish, stationery and wrapping paper, tobacco, pitch-pine lumber and cypress shingles. There was a falling off in white pine and spruce, most of which comes from Canada.

Foodstuffs.

In regard to the falling off in the importation of foodstuffs, which is referred to above, it is interesting to note that it has caused no serious inconvenience in the island, due to the happy condition of its agriculture. To quote from a recent article on this subject contributed by the senior medical officer of the island, which appeared in one of the agricultural reviews: "Of all the West Indian colonies, Dominica has reached nearest the point of being capable of supplying the sustenance of its people by the

products of the country . . . . The Superintendent of Agriculture, in his report for 1916-17, states in respect of this that with the exception of Roseau, the capital, with its considerable population, the country districts of Dominica are self-dependent to a remarkable degree, and although the cessation of imported foodstuffs even for a short time would cause inconvenience, there is no community in the West Indian Islands which is quite in so fortunate a position in regard to local foods as Dominica." The reason for this is that the land is divided into many small estates, and peasant proprietors are numerous. Nearly all these estates grow fruit and ground provisions, and rear live stock in sufficient quantity for their needs. Most of the beef, mutton, and pork sold by the butchers, and the supply of milk and eggs come from this section of the population. The article from which these items are taken gives figures showing the consumption per head of the population of the principal items of imported foodstuffs, which should be of interest:—

Consumption per Caput per Annum—

Wheaten flour	lb.	89.50
Rice	"	10.52
Salt fish	"	13.90
" pork	"	2.35
" beef	"	0.61

Imports.

Articles—	Quantity.	Value.
Alcoholic liquors and aerated waters	.....	£ 5,878
Ammunition and explosives	.....	112
Animals—horses, asses, etc.	.....	1,076
Apparel	.....	2,205
Bags and sacks	.....	414
Boots and shoes	.....	4,829
Books, and printed matter	.....	861
Brooms and brushes	.....	183
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	.....	193
Clocks and watches	.....	142
Coal and patent fuel ..tons.	108	348
Cordage and twine	.....	1,112
Cottons, woollen, and unmade fabrics of all kinds	.....	19,788
Drugs, chemicals, and surgical instruments	.....	1,997
Earthenware and glassware	.....	1,028
Electrical apparatus	.....	522
Fancy goods	.....	219
Grain—Corn, oats, peas, beans and barley ..bush.	4,779	1,560
" Rice ..lb.	337,724	3,910
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	9,649
Hardware	.....	6,265
Hats	.....	1,485
Hemp manufactures	.....	150
India-rubber and gutta-percha goods	.....	179
Jewellery and silver plate	.....	475
Leather and saddlery	.....	798
Lime and cement ..brl.	3,253	1,392
Machinery for the manufacture of produce	.....	4,692
Machinery, other	.....	1,035
Manures	.....	1,362
Matches ..gross.	5,281	954
Milk, condensed ..lb.	20,710	485
Musical instruments	.....	777
Motor cars and parts ..No.	8	1,778
Naval stores (including boats, etc.)	.....	801
Oilmeal, of cottonseed and linseed, and other animal foods	.....	886
Packages (empty)	.....	7,958
Paint and varnish	.....	909
Perfumery, and toilet articles	.....	486
Provisions, groceries, etc.—		
Bread and biscuits ..brl.	816	623
Biscuits and cakes, fancy	.....	387
Beef ..lb.	13,465	435
Butter "	8,853	845
Cheese "	9,674	539
Cocoa (prepared) and chocolate "	553	41
Coffee "	23,140	565

Imports.—Continued.

Articles—	Quantity.	Value.
Provisions, groceries, etc.—*Con.*		
Fish, canned	.....	213
" dried ..cwt.	3,463	7,034
" pickled ..brl.	366	584
Flour, wheaten .. "	12,663	27,814
Fruit and vegetables, fresh	.....	708
" preserved ..lb.	6,037	197
Groceries, unenumerated, and confectionery	.....	1,047
Molasses ..gal.	6,635	336
Sugar, refined ..lb.	396,663	4,314
" muscovado .. "	865,648	7,673
Tea .. "	2,472	236
Hams, bacons, tongues and sausages .. "	9,981	602
Meats (canned)	.....	264
Lard ..lb.	33,971	1,327
Meal (corn and oats) and rye flour ..brl.	1,444	2,397
Oleomargarine ..lb.	83,618	3,162
Pork .. "	43,746	1,197
Starches .. "	17,276	180
Salt ..brl.	1,902	218
Stationery and wrapping paper	.....	5,886
Candles ..lb.	22,543	666
Oils, kerosene ..gal.	51,658	3,874
" other kinds .. "	19,637	4,495
Soap ..lb.	229,754	3,160
Tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes .. "	65,167	4,602
Umbrellas	.....	349
Wood, pitch pine ..ft.	353,347	3,000
" white pine and spruce .. "	12,130	86
Shingles, cypress and wallaba ..No.	138,500	266
Shooks and knocked-down packages	.....	4,226
Manufactures of wood	.....	1,220
Goods unenumerated	.....	3,498
Percentages added in accordance with the recommendations of the Customs Statistical Committee of 1891	.....	36,520
Government stores, not classified above	.....	9,174
Total	.....	£232,833

Exports Increasing.

A gradual gain each year has been made in the value of the exports. Last year the figure stood at £223,178, an increase of £10,877 over 1916. The principal gain was in the products of the lime, the values of which taken together amounted to £204,899—about £33,000 over the preceding year. There were also a few minor gains, and some important decreases, as in the case of cocoa, the value of the export of which shrunk £8,309. Decreases appeared also in oranges, orange oil, cocoanuts, and bay oil. The following table will show some of the details of the export of local products:—

Exports of Local Produce.

Articles—	Quantity.	Value.
Bay leaves ..cwt.	784	£ 732
Citrate of lime .. "	1,960	6,669
Cacao .. "	3,169	8,842
Bananas ..bunches.	39	2
Cocoanuts ..No.	133,234	416
Limes ..brl.	41,243	47,734
Mangoes	.....	228
Oranges ..brl.	533	407
Limes (pickled) .. "	350	350
Tamarinds (preserved) .. "	32	32
Lime juice, raw ..gal.	778,133	65,546
" concentrated .. "	149,775	58,366
" cordial .. "	469	103
Hides and skins	.....	243
Oils, essential, viz.—		
Bay ..gal.	120	508
Lime, distilled .. "	5,159	17,900
" equalled .. "	1,143	8,231
Orange .. "	321	1,035

AUSTRALIA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, March 12, 1918.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED APPLES FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Prime Minister of Australia recently announced the sale of 1,800 tons of evaporated apples to the British Government.

The price at which the apples have been sold is 7d. (14 cents) per pound f.o.b. Australian ports.

They will be despatched at the rate of 300 tons per month from March to August, 1918, and will mostly be provided by the State of Tasmania.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

The steadily increasing restrictions which are being placed on the export of raw materials and manufactured articles at oversea sources of supply is tending to accentuate the policy of conservation of stocks by wholesale importers in Australia. Many lines of oversea goods are not now obtainable.

Consumers are becoming accustomed to Australian-made substitutes, and this feature of commerce is now quite pronounced.

Recent rains have been of immense benefit and autumn ploughing necessities are in active demand. Generally trading is on restrictive lines but, in the main, it is upon a sound basis.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

A return issued by the Australian Wheat Board shows that from the beginning of the new season to February 25, 1918, it has received 76,000,000 bushels of wheat in all the states of the Commonwealth, and has made advances amounting to £8,705,000.

The stocks held in Australia on account of the two previous seasons on the same date amounted to a little over 120,000,000 bushels. The quotation for wheat for local consumption remains at 4s. 9d. ($1.16), while for manufacture into flour for export 5s. 8d. ($1.38) is quoted for New Zealand and Pacific islands, 6s. ($1.46) for Hong Kong and Shanghai, and 6s. 4½d. ($1.55) for other eastern destinations.

Flour for local consumption remains at £10 15s. ($52.32) per ton of 2,000 pounds.

SAWS USED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following particulars and illustrations regarding the South African market for saws of various kinds have been received from Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cape Town, under date March 8, 1918.

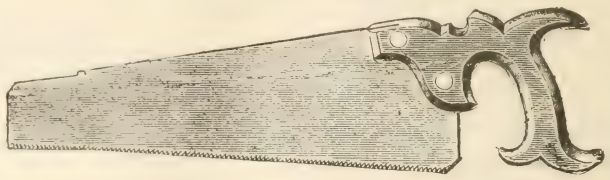
As with most other trade or household tools, when the cost approaches the prices of the old and established standard saws, there is very little chance of progressive business unless the manufacturers establish a reputation in good value and constant advertising.

Quite a few good orders were placed in the past three years for Canadian handsaws, but the repeats on the higher-priced goods have been very small. With one or

two lines of low-priced saws there is always a chance to work in a fair order of the better grade goods for the manufacturer, but without that lever there is not much chance for a growing trade.

Some idea of the class of goods sold in quantity by the wholesale jobbers in South Africa is shown in the following illustrations and particulars submitted:—

The prices are all pre-war, and were f.o.b. Hamburg, subject to a 50 per cent, 5 per cent and 2½ per cent discount. Cases were charged for at cost.



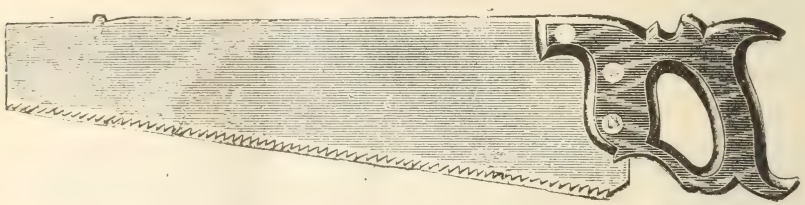
No. 1. German Handsaw.

The saw shown in illustration No. 1 is German made and was imported in very large quantities by the wholesale jobbers for the country and native trade. It was known as a medium German quality and stocked in all sizes; in very limited quantities from 10-inch to 14-inch, fair 16-inch to 20-inch, and big quantities 22-inch to 26-inch.

The prices were:—

10″	12″	14″	16″	18″	20″	22″	24″	26″
$2.05	$2.15	$2.75	$3.30	$3.80	$4.35	$4.70	$5.25	$5.90

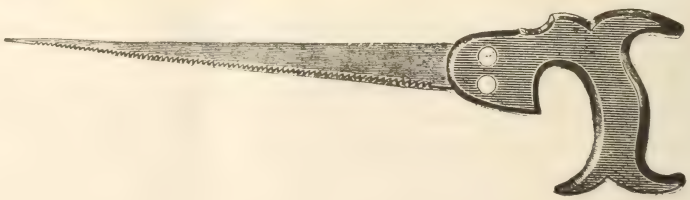
With discounts, this was an f.o.b. price of $2.60 for a 24-inch saw.



No. 2. German made handsaw of better grade.

The illustration No. 2 is for a better grade hand saw and a very satisfactory article it was, and much below the prices of standard tool house saws. This saw was sold in all centres by the wholesale jobbers. It was made in ten sizes and stocked in good quantities from 18-inch to 26-inch. The smaller sizes were imported in small quantities. The pre-war prices were:—

8″	10″	12″	14″	16″	18″	20″	22″	24″	26″
$3.35	$3.75	$4.40	$4.80	$6.20	$6.80	$7.60	$8.75	$10.20	$11.80



No. 3. Compass saw.

The compass saw shown in illustration No. 3 is the best seller in saws of this kind; it is sold in two styles of handles, as illustrated, and hand saw handle. The

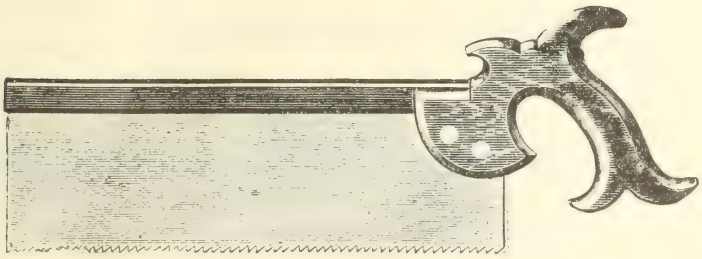
pattern illustrated is the big seller, and in this handle is stocked in four sizes, from 10-inch to 16-inch. The pre-war prices were:—

10″	12″	14″	16″
$3.80	$4.00	$4.25	$4.50

These prices were per dozen, and subject to discount, noted.

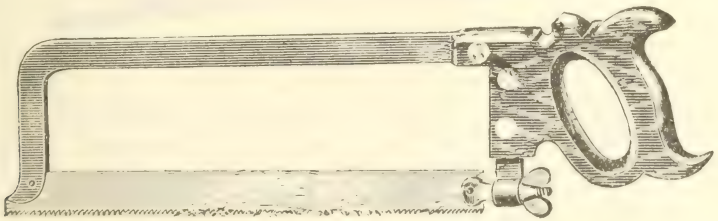
This saw was a good quality and at the above prices was shipped set and sharpened. The rivets for handle were of brass, large and strong. The cheaper quality in this style with hand saw handle was stocked in three sizes, and were listed at per dozen:—

10″	12″	14″
$2.20	$2.30	$2.55



No 4. Back saw.

The back saw shown in illustration No. 4, is a good seller, and is stocked in all sizes, 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 14-inch, and 16-inch, but sells best in the 14-inch and 16-inch sizes. The prices pre-war were $4.40, $4.95, $5.85, $7.90 and $8.75 per dozen. This saw was a good quality and was made with a heavy blue back. Some jobbers stocked a cheaper line, lighter weight saw and back, about 20 per cent cheaper, but it was not as popular a line as the one illustrated.

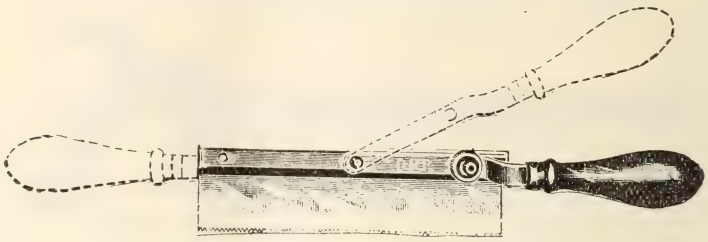


No. 5. Butcher saw.

The illustration No. 5, showing a butcher saw, is a good selling line. The handle is brass riveted, polished finish, and with thumbscrew. It is stocked in the following sizes: 14-inch, 16-inch, 18-inch, 20-inch, 22-inch, and 24-inch. The best sellers are 14-inch, 16-inch and 18-inch. The prices were .93 cents, .96 cents, $1.02, $1.08, $1.14 and $1.30 each. A similar saw with plain handle is also stocked at about 10 per cent less in all sizes. Three size blades are sold with these saws, ¾-inch, ⅞-inch, and 1-inch; the selection of width in blade is according to the customs of locality. There is also a good sale for a household meat saw, without thumbscrew, lighter patterns. This is seldom stocked in any other size than 12-inch and sold at 65 cents each.

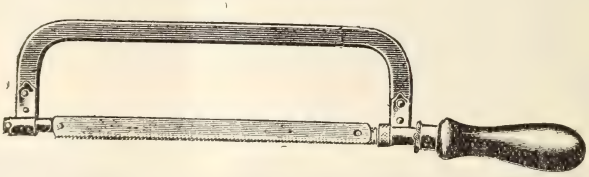
No. 6. Tenon saw.

Illustration No. 6 is for a big seller by the wholesale jobber. It is known here as the Tenon saw, and is a useful household and tradesman saw. It is for metal and wood. Each saw is supplied with a blade for wood and one for metal. The price was $5.35 per dozen.



No. 7. Tenon Saw. Reversible Handle.

The reversible handle shown in illustration No. 7, Tenon saw, is a fair seller. It is stocked in three sizes, 8-inch, 9-inch and 10-inch, and was listed at $1.22, $1.40 and $1.65 each. The idea of reversible handle is so that it may be used right or left handed.

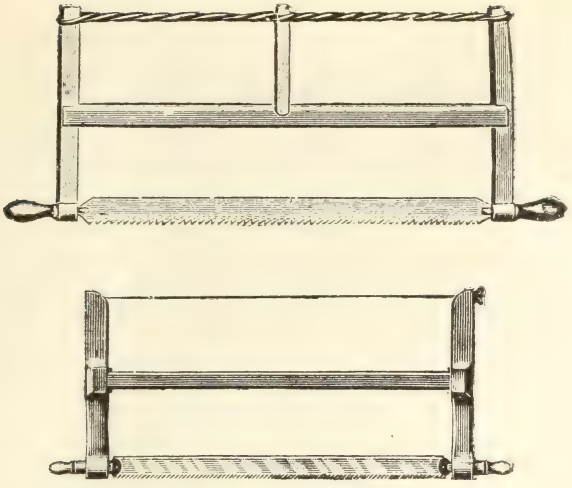


No. 8. Hack Saw.

Hack saw frames are sold in different styles; one of the best sellers in this country for the jobbing trade is shown in illustration No. 8. This frame is with screw and handle adjustment, stocked for blades 8-inch to 12-inch long. They are all listed at the same price, 80 cents each, one blade being supplied with each frame.

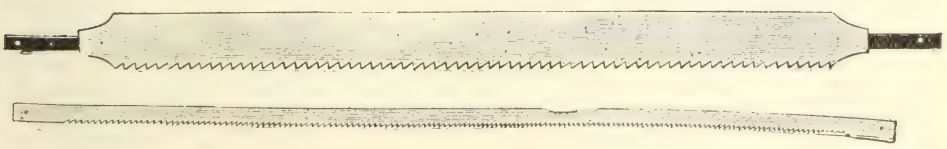
No. 9. Hack Saw. Blade. American Pattern.

The German manufacturers made a specialty of the American pattern hack saw blade. They supplied two kinds, one with soft back for saw frames and the other was hard throughout for machine use. They are stocked from 8-inch to 18-inch, rising 1-inch, but for general purposes for hand frames, the larger stocks are in 8-inch by $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, 10-inch by $\frac{1}{2}$-inch and 12-inch by $\frac{1}{2}$-inch. Other widths sold are $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch and 1-inch. The blade which had 14 to 16 teeth per inch is the best seller, others stocked for brass and sheet metal, 20 teeth to the inch, and there is some sale in 22, 25, 28 and 30 teeth per inch. The hack saw blade is illustrated under No. 9.



Nos. 10 and 11. Web Saws and Frames.

Web saws and web saw frames are in very good demand in the cart and carriage trade, and some carpenters' shops. They are also bought in good number by the farming community. The frames are sold in about equal quantity, gut and cross bar, as shown in illustration No. 10, and the more modern frame with wire bow and thumbscrew as illustration No. 11.



No. 12. Wider Web Saw.

The wider web saws are from 20 to 47 inches, rising about $3\frac{3}{4}$-inch. The turning webs in $\frac{1}{4}$-inch and $\frac{3}{8}$-inch wide are from 20-inch to 39-inch, rising about $3\frac{3}{4}$-inch. These saws are shown in illustration No. 12.

Other saws sold in this market are pruning saws, lock tooth saws and Jap iron saw pads, wood pad saws, circular saws, band saws for wood, marqueterie saws and fret or piercing saws.

If, after a study of the above illustrations and particulars, there are any Canadian manufacturers of saws who would care to make an effort to secure a share of this market, this office will endeavour to place their agency to the best advantage, if they will send samples, catalogues, prices f.o.b. Canadian ports, particulars of packing, average of shipment per month and full details of commission paid to agent, allowances towards expenses, if any, and other conditions in connection with their representation.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID FOR ITALY.

The following particulars regarding the Italian market for glacial acetic acid have been received from Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Milan, Italy, under date April 3, 1918:—

Imports.

The tables given herewith, compiled from the Italian Government trade returns, show the imports and value of acetic acid into Italy for the last five years for which full returns are available, together with the imports for the first eleven months of 1917. These values are calculated on the intrinsic value of the goods as sold in the Italian port, "senza dazio," i.e., without taking into account the custom duties. Freight rates, insurance costs, and similar charges are also naturally not included in estimating the inherent value of the product. Every year in accordance with a Government decree enacted some years ago, a representative committee of commercial men appointed by the Government fix the intrinsic value of all commodities in the trade returns for the ensuing year, which can be worked out from authenticated market quotations on the fair market value of such goods. In this way the value of the respective importations are determined.

Acetic Acid (Impure).

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Lires.
1912	9,178	150,192
1913	7,840	128,304
1914	5,922	96,912
1915	811	16,605
1916	132	2,700
1917 (for eleven months)	.....	—

Acetic Acid (Pure).—90 per cent or more, but less than 98 per cent.

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Lires.
1912	1,529	62,550
1913	1,867	76,410
1914	1,511	61,830
1915	550	68,750
1916	250	31,350
1917 (for eleven months)	151	34,500

Acetic Acid (Pure).—98 per cent or more (Glacial Acetic Acid).

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Lires.
1912	642	32,120
1913	818	40,920
1914	536	26,950
1915	431	68,600
1916	545	86,800
1917 (for eleven months)	908	289,100

In addition to the foregoing there was also a very small importation of the other grades of acetic acid, e.g., in 1912, 79 cwt.; in 1913, 48 cwt.; in 1914, 19 cwt.; in 1915, 6 cwt.; in 1916, 112 cwt.

Countries of Supply.

Before the war the principal countries supplying acetic acid to Italy were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Italian Industry.

A manufactory of no mean importance has been developing at Turin, known as the Societa Acetati Derivati which buys the raw material, viz., acetate of lime, and refines it in Turin. There are large exportations of acetate of lime from the United States to Italy, or as follows: 28,074 quintals valued at 4,211,100 lires for the first eleven months of 1917; 20,972 quintals valued at 1,258,320 lires for the year 1916; 20,114 quintals valued at 1,206,640 lires in 1915; 20,214 quintals valued at 525,544 lires in 1914. For the first eleven months of 1917, all the imports of this product were derived from the United States, and during 1916, 1915 and 1914, the United States also practically controlled the trade. I am informed that practically all of this acetate of lime is used by the Turin company referred to above and that about one-half of their output is for pharmaceutical purposes and about two-thirds for industrial.

It was stated, however, by a reliable chemical agent here that notwithstanding the home production of acetic acid there is a real demand just now for the imported product, and large quantities could be disposed of if sent to Italy. Even in normal times, provided primarily that the price of the foreign acetic acid permits competition with the Italian production, there is sure to be a local market. Naturally the Italian tariff, viz., one lire per quintal on the raw material or acetate of lime, is much lower than the tariff on the refined production, but there are on the other hand expenses connected with the transportation and the Italian manufacture and marketing that tend to affect, to some extent at least, this increased customs duty.

How to be Packed.

In shipping acetic acid to Italy I am told that it is preferable to pack it in steel drums containing approximately 700 gallons.

Opening of Agency.

If an agent is appointed for Italy it is thought advisable to do as the Germans generally did here before the war, viz., to allow the duly accredited agent to keep stocks on hand and to make cash remittances from time to time as the goods are sold. Now, however, a great many exporting firms are demanding a deposited bank credit before making shipment to Italy.

Customs Duties.

The Italian customs duty on acetic acid is as follows:—

1. Acetic acid (impure)—2 lires per quintal.

Crude pyroligneous and acetic acid which, clear like water, contains substances giving off empyreumatical or bituminous odours, resulting from the distillation of wood, whose acidity is less than 50 per cent, is considered impure acetic acid.

2. Pure acetic acid according to its content in weight of anhydrous acetic acid.

	Lires per Quintal.
(a) 10 per cent or less	2
(b) More than 10 per cent and less than 30 per cent	6
(c) 30 per cent or more, but less than 50 per cent	10
(d) 50 " " " 70 "	14
(e) 70 " " " 90 "	18
(f) 90 " " " 98 "	20
(g) 98 " " (glacial acetic acid)	22

On pure acetic acid there is also collected, in addition to the customs duty, the manufacturers' surtax, which is equal to the domestic revenue tax on the manufacture of the corresponding grade of purified acetic acid.

The domestic tax on the production of pure acetic acid and on the rectification of impure is fixed in the following table:—

Pure acetic acid according to its content of anhydrous acetic acid—

	Lires per Quintal.
(a) 10 per cent or less	15
(b) More than 10 per cent and less than 30 per cent	51
(c) 30 per cent or more, but less than 50 per cent	90
(d) 50 " " " 70 "	126
(e) 70 " " " 90 "	162
(f) 90 " "	180

Canadian manufacturers of glacial acetic acid who are interested in the Italian market may procure the names of important buyers in Italy of this acid upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer file No. 18169.)

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER AT YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Word has been received that Mr. A. E. Bryan, B.A., recently appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, Japan, has arrived at his destination and is now actively engaged in the interests of Canadian trade with Japan.

Mr. Bryan may be addressed: P.O. Box 109, Yokohama, Japan. Cable address: "*Canadian.*"

SUBSTITUTES FOR TIN PLATES IN ENGLAND.

(*Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, London, United States Commerce Reports.*)

In the summer of 1917, owing to the shortage of tin plate, steps were taken to find a substitute for packing army jam. After experiment a cardboard container was evolved for the purpose, and manufacture was commenced on a small scale in August.

The use of the container was gradually extended to other supplies than jam and manufacture developed till, at the present time, there is an output of more than 3,000,000 containers weekly.

The bulk of these are of 2-pound size, but a proportion are of 1-pound and 5-pound sizes, the three sizes being used as substitutes for tinned packages.

A further great saving of tin plate is anticipated by the use of a large cardboard box of specially prepared material for packing biscuits and dried vegetables, an order for 200,000 of which has just been placed for experimental packing. The use of this box is expected to save at least 100 tons of steel for every 1,000 tons of biscuits packed.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

Canada.

TARIFF CHANGES, 1918.

On and after May 1, 1918, until otherwise ordered, customs duties are to be levied and collected on the undermentioned goods in accordance with the following resolutions introduced in Parliament, viz.:—

Resolutions.

1 Resolved, that it is expedient to amend Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, 1907, as amended by chapter 5 of the Acts of 1914, second session, and by chapter 3 of the Acts of 1915, and to strike thereout tariff items:—

24, 25, 25*a*, 26, 27, 28, 28*a*, 29, 29*a*, 143, 144 145, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and to provide that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties be inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff items		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
24	Chicory, raw or green.....per pound.	5 cents	7 cents	7 cents
25	Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground..... "	8 cents	10 cents	10 cents
25a	Coffee, extract of n.o.p., and substitutes thereof of all kinds..... "	9 cents	12 cents	12 cents
26	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p..... "	8 cents	10 cents	10 cents
27	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production..... "	8 cents	10 cents	10 cents
28	Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.. "	5 cents and 7½ p.c	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
28a	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom..... " When in wrappings, cartons or other packages weighing five pounds or less the weight of the wrappings cartons or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents
29	Coffee, green, n.o.p..... "	5 cents and 7½ p.c.	7 cents 10 p c.	7 cents 10 p.c.
29a	Tea, n.o.p..... " When in wrappings, cartons or other packages weighing five pounds or less the weight of the wrappings, cartons or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.	10 cents and 10 p.c.	10 cents 10 p.c.	10 cents 10 p.c.
143	Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigars to include bands and ribbons, and the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering.... "	$4 10 and 25 p.c.	$4 10 25 p.c.	$4 10 25 p.c.
144	Cut tobacco..... "	95 cents	95 cents	95 cents
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p. and snuff..... "	90 cents	90 cents	90 cents
147a	Beverages in the manufacture of which malt, rice or corn is used when containing not more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirit.....	25 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
657a	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives, one and one-eighth of an inch in width and over, per linear foot.....	3½ cents	5 cents	5 cents

2. Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the provisions of the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to apply and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to such goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

The undermentioned goods being subject to a war excise tax equal to ten per cent of their duty-paid value when imported or entered at customs on and after May 1, 1918, collectors of customs are instructed not to release the said goods without a receipt for the amount of the excise duty from the nearest collector of inland revenue —the said goods being as follows:—

Automobiles.
Gramophones.
Graphophones.
Phonographs.
Talking machines,
Cylinders and records therefor.
Mechanical piano and organ players,
and records therefor.
Articles commonly or commercially known as jewellery, whether real or imitation, for adornment of the person.

May 1, 1918.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Japanese Enterprise in South America.

(*The South American Journal.*)

Our Allies in the Far East, as is well known, have made remarkable industrial development during the last ten years or so, and even prior to 1914 were making rapid strides towards constituting themselves one of the leading manufacturing and artizan nations of the world. There is little doubt that the disrupted and disorganized condition of Europe in its industrial activities arising from the war has provided an incidental stimulus to Japanese production and mercantile trade in all the surrounding markets to which British, French, American and German goods, even if they were obtainable, cannot be conveyed in an adequate manner. For some years Japan has perceived an opening for her commerce in South America, and from time to time there have been appreciable indications that she was taking steps to establish trade communications in that direction. We have noted the efforts to initiate steamship lines across the Pacific, in the interchange of commodities with Chile and Peru. Only comparatively recently, in 1915, a Japanese exhibition was held at Santiago, with, we were informed, very satisfactory results. The interest then established is, we are told, being followed up vigorously, especially under the auspices of the Pacific Trading Company of Yokohama, whose representative, Mr. Oashi, has formed a branch at Valparaiso, and is now, we believe, personally engaged with a staff of young Japanese travellers and traders in conducting a mission of propaganda in the republic. Mr. Oashi regards his prospects as exceedingly promising, and forecasts the investment of Japanese capital in various Chilean industrial enterprises, particularly in mines and nitrates, the exports of which would very practically promote an active commercial exchange between the two countries. It is interesting to note that this trade has practically doubled during the past two years or so, and the increase might have been even greater but for the dearth of tonnage to convey the interchange of goods. The Japanese, we are told, propose to open banks at Santiago, Buenos Ayres and Rio, worked somewhat on the German system of facilitating commercial negotiations by readily affording credits for these transactions.

In Brazil also there have been substantial evidences that Japan desires to open up a sphere of commercial and economic influence, and has in recent times despatched several missions whose objects were to develop trade interests. They have directed their investigations mainly in San Paulo and Minas Geraes with a view to studying the possibilities of the reciprocal exchange of the national products, and also for the procuration by the Eastern Empire of a participation in the special minerals which may have a prolific output in this zone of the republic, such as manganese, diamonds, monazatic sands, etc. The export of the tropical productions of Brazil to Japan would be in many ways advantageous, and we may be sure that as this is developed a return market of a profitable character would be created for the goods of the latter. The Japanese evidently perceive considerable possibilities in this direction, and in due course we may expect the establishment of shipping lines to correspond to them. A feature of Japanese interest in Brazil for some years past has been that of the immigration of labourers from the former country to the plantations of San Paulo, and several flourishing colonies have been formed which have grown to some extent, whilst contracts have been current for the introduction of as many as 5,000 immigrants per annum.

Market for Knit Goods in South Chile.

(*Consul John R. Bradley, Punta Arenas, United States Commerce Reports.*)

There is an opportunity in the Punta Arenas district for the sale of knit goods of all kinds, except all-cotton goods. The small shipments received here have taken very well and this appears to be a line in which Americans can dominate as they do in hardware. The climate here is cold throughout the year, although very cold weather is seldom experienced. Articles in demand are sweaters, jackets, hoods, hosiery, and underwear and the material is mixed cotton and wool medium to heavy weight. The winter season begins in April and ends in November.

There is a wide knowledge of English in business circles in this port of 25,000 inhabitants, which is the central market for a large and wealthy territory devoted to sheep and cattle raising, but it is preferable that correspondence be conducted in Spanish. Transportation facilities between Punta Arenas and the United States are now as good as those between this port and Europe and there is very little difference in the freight rates. Packing cases should be strong and well strapped to prevent pilfering. Shipments valued at more than $24.33 must be accompanied by consular invoices, which should be forwarded promptly, as failure to present such invoices subjects the consignee to a fine.

Japanese Flour Mills may Shut Down.

(*Extract from "Japan Advertiser."*)

The flour market is being strengthened steadily here and prices are far above the leven of yen 5 per bag. The stock of wheat has run out and it is even stated that leading flour mills in Japan will have to shut down at least a month until new wheat comes on the market.

Mills are turning out contracted goods steadily with the supply of wheat previously laid in, but the floating stock of flour is small owing to the heavy boom in the past. There is a large stock at Kobe but it is tied up for export purposes.

Accordingly every grade is on the upgrade. "Bamboo" goods are now again quoted at yen 5.55 per bag for May-June delivery while "Benten" goods are quoted at yen 5.60 per bag.

Yen = Approximately, 50 cents.

Wheat is quoted at yen 20 per koku, but it is only nominal, for the visible supply has almost gone and business is only possible when buyers will be contented with future delivery. A flour mill has recently tried to cover wheat in Saitama and other prefectures, but the result is said to be meagre. Accordingly the import from Australia is being attempted, but shipment is irregular and the net result is very poor.

Thus when mills finish working on the wheat previously laid in they have no more grain to work on until new wheat comes on the market in the early autumn. Accordingly it is reported in the flour market that some leading flour mills in this country will shut down at least during June or July.

Chemicals in the Madras Presidency, India.

(*Consul Lucien Memminger, Madras, India, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Facts of interest with regard to the chemical market in the Madras Presidency have been obtained from various firms here which are engaged in different branches of the trade. Some of these firms import direct, while others purchase through commission agents. Their statements, combined with figures obtained from customs statistics of the imports of such goods into all the ports of the Presidency furnish a general idea of the existing conditions.

ARSENIC, ALUMINIUM SULPHATE AND CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Arsenic and its compounds are imported by chemists and by various merchants. In addition to many other uses it is to a good extent used by dealers in skins and hides in curing these products. It is imported here in 7-pound parcels and 1-pound bottles.

Aluminium sulphates are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom. A portion of the supply has been received from Japan for the last two years. It is sold here at 6 annas ($0.12) per pound, and is imported in 1-pound bottles and in 1-hundredweight kegs.

Calcium carbide is chiefly imported from European countries, but the United States supplied about one-fourth of the total imports of this commodity for the year ended March 31, 1917. The local price of this material is 13 annas ($0.26) per pound, and it is imported here in half-pound and 1-pound tins and in 1-hundredweight barrels. It is used principally for lamps.

DISINFECTANTS—POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS.

Disinfectants are imported from the United Kingdom, and are in good demand here. The Corporation of Madras (municipal council) receives large quantities, and disinfectants are employed for the streets and drains. As used by the corporation the material is in the form of white powder, and is imported in kegs of 1 hundredweight. The president of the Corporation of Madras should be addressed. The local price per keg is 5 rupees ($1.62).

Potassium compounds, including potassium bichromate, potassium bicarbonate, etc., are imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. Some potassium chlorate is used by small local factories which manufacture fireworks. Cyanides of sodium and potassium are employed in large quantities in the treatment of the tailings from the gold mines in Mysore and also for explosives. Best & Co., North Beach Road, an English firm, managing agents for these mines, should be addressed.

The quantity and value of the bicarbonate of soda that was imported for the year ended March 31, 1917, was 14,037 hundredweight of 112 pounds each, valued at $32,488. It is exclusively imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the wholesale grocers and chemists deal in this commodity. An English firm is among the principal importers. Imported bicarbonate of soda comes in kegs of 1 hundredweight each, and the local market price is 10 rupees ($3.24).

Imported borax comes from the United Kingdom. Before the war about one-fourth of the supply came from Germany. The selling price here per pound is 4 annas ($0.08). Imports are received in barrels of 1 hundredweight each.

INCREASE IN AMERICAN SALES.

Caustic soda is imported in good quantities, chiefly for textile mills, soap works, a quinine factory at Ootacamund, and numerous other purposes. It was formerly obtained almost entirely from the United Kingdom, but in 1916-17 the United States had about an equal share in the imports into this Presidency. Caustic soda is imported in iron drums of 1 hundredweight each, and sells here at 25 rupees ($8.11) per drum. There is a good local demand for it. The principal textile mills are operated by Messrs. Binny & Co., Armenian street.

Soda ash is used here considerably. It is more or less exclusively imported from Great Britain, and is sold in bags of 1 hundredweight at 12 rupees ($3.89) per bag.

The chief countries from which imports of sulphur are received by Madras Presidency are Italy and Japan. Sulphur is used here for explosives and as a constituent of pharmaceutical preparations for skin diseases, etc. It is imported in barrels of 1 hundredweight each, and the selling price here is 4 annas (8 cents) a pound.

ALUM AND CAUSTIC POTASH.

Alum is imported by chemists and is chiefly used for tanning leather. Most of it comes from the United Kingdom in 1-hundredweight kegs and in 1-pound boxes.

Caustic potash is received principally from the United Kingdom in bottles of 1 pound each. Each bottle sells at 2 rupees ($0.65).

Yellow prussiate of soda is supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom in kegs of 1 hundredweight each and sells here at 5 rupees ($1.62) per pound.

Bichromate of potash is imported in 1-pound bottles from Great Britain and sells at 81 cents per pound locally.

Chlorate of soda is imported in 1-hundredweight kegs and sells at 2½ annas ($0.05) a pound.

Oxalic acid is received chiefly from the United Kingdom in 1-pound packets or bottles and in 1-hundredweight kegs. The price per pound is 48 cents. Similar conditions govern citric acid, except that the local price is 81 cents per pound.

Washing soda is sold in almost all bazaars in Madras, and is solely used for washing clothes or for other cleaning purposes. It could be obtained for even 3 pies (½ cent).

The values of chemicals imported into the Madras Presidency in the fiscal years ended, respectively, March 31, 1916 and 1917 (excluding chemical manures and medicines), were $538,890 in 1915-16, and $791,924 in 1916-17.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

(From the Melbourne "Age" of March 28, 1918.)

"ISHERWOOD" SHIPS TO BE BUILT—THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THEM.

The Commonwealth Government, acting on expert advice, has adopted the patented "Isherwood" system of ship construction for the new vessels which are now being laid down in Australia. Although this system is an innovation in this country, it has considerable vogue in other parts of the world, notably in Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, and its sponsors claim for it a degree of superiority which places the ordinary transverse method of construction completely out of court. As the wisdom of the Government's decision has been questioned in certain quarters, it is desirable to explain briefly the essential features of the Isherwood patent, and to state the advantages that are claimed for it.

Ever since large ocean-going ships were first built designers have recognized that the ordinary transverse method of construction has certain inherent weaknesses, the chief of which is a deficiency of longitudinal strength. In this type of ship the longitudinal strength depends entirely upon the plates, and if these are removed the whole

structure collapses. The perennial search of designers has been for a "longitudinal ship," by which is meant a ship which has a longitudinal as well as a transverse frame work. Longitudinal ships have been constructed from time to time—the famous *Great Eastern* was one of them—but they have generally been unsatisfactory on account of defective designing. It was not until 1908, when the first Isherwood ship sailed on its maiden voyage, that a substantial achievement towards the desired end was recorded. Since then the record of Isherwood construction has been a progressive one, as the following figures, extracted from shipping journals, demonstrate:—

Twelve Months Ended December.	No. of Ships Built, Building and on Order.	Deadweight Carrying Capacity. Tons.
1908	6	31,608
1909	36	212,992
1910	76	484,752
1911	140	958,795
1912	240	1,777,348
1913	270	1,993,034
1914	311	2,351,322
1915	468	3,548,221
1916	620	4,666,000
1917	800*	6,000,000*

* Approximate.

As further evidence that the Isherwood system is a fact and not a theory in the shipping world, it is stated on reliable authority that 95 per cent of the oil tank steamers afloat and under construction, and about 50 per cent of the vessels of all types under construction at the present moment in the United States are Isherwood ships. The position in Great Britain, owing to the secrecy imposed by war conditions, is obscure; but it is known that the latest type of standardized ship, which is 450 feet long, is of Isherwood construction. Such facts, although they do not necessarily prove that Isherwood ships are the best to build in Australia, command respect, and in view of them it is not surprising to learn that Mr. J. W. Isherwood, the patentee of the system, who was formerly a surveyor in Lloyd's London office, has amassed a fortune as a result of his invention. Without going into technical details, it may be explained that the essential feature of the Isherwood ship is the frame work, which is both transverse and longitudinal, and will hold together irrespective of the plates. The transverse beams are more widely spaced than the beams of an ordinary transverse ship, and are correspondingly heavier in section. To these are attached longitudinal "stiffeners," which run from end to end of the ship. There can be no question, of course, about the theory of longitudinal construction, but objections have been raised not only in Australia, but elsewhere, against the Isherwood method of applying the theory. In this connection a Melbourne shipbuilding authority has furnished the following statement of the advantages claimed for the Isherwood ship by comparison with the transverse type:—

"Greater strength is secured in every direction, particularly longitudinally, in which respect the transverse vessel is particularly weak. This greater longitudinal strength obviates buckling of the decks, reduces vibration, mitigates damage resulting from a collision, grounding, or an explosion. The cost of construction is reduced by the scientific distribution of material, which enables certain parts of transverse ships to be dispensed with. The saving of iron and steel in construction amounts to about 120 tons in a 5,500-ton vessel, and proportionately for larger or smaller craft. The dead weight carrying capacity is increased by the equivalent of the weight of the iron and steel saved in construction."

Comparing the Isherwood type of ship which is to be built in Australia with the "C" type of transverse standard ship built in Great Britain, the authority referred to states that the length is the same, the beam of the Ausralian vessel is 1 foot 6 inches longer, and its draught is the same, but it contains 109 fewer tons of iron and steel, and will have 485 tons greater dead weight carrying capacity. In view of these facts, he maintains strongly that the Government has acted wisely in selecting the Isherwood type of ship for construction in Australia.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending May 3, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	99,794	127,984	68,954	37,019	333,751
Consolidated Elevator Co.	27,757	148,981	58,557		235,302
Empire Elevator Co.	31,188	175,262	105,285	41,776	553,510
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	146,815	88,923	95,358	94,177	425,273
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	38,992	64,605	37,087	79,864	220,548
G.T. Pacific	66,586	976,377	110,782	98,823	1,252,568
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	114,894	921,223	201,501		1,237,618
Fort William Elevator Co.	23,429	260,901	188,160	39,129	511,620
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	16,133	79,911	29,080		125,124
Northwestern Elevator Co.	36,060	190,508	86,944		313,512
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	166,111	1,423,849	496,329	70,502	2,156,791
D. Horn & Co.					
Canadian Government Elevator	91,880	252,017	58,241	73,725	475,863
Thunder Bay	59,892	982,204	87,058	7,909	1,137,063
Davidson & Smith	32,025	248,195	107,976		388,196
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	181,052	402,149	125,362	138,630	847,193
Total Terminal Elevators	1,132,608	6,543,097	1,856,674	681,553	10,213,932
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	264,385	1,698,223	28,733	22,822	2,014,163
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	556,346	1,198,595	23,018	18,098	1,796,057
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	329,142	1,190,312	106,498	1,366	1,627,318
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	147,886	94,927	2,559		245,372
Crown Grain Co	120,916	8,089	38	2,504	131,547
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,418,675	4,190,146	160,846	44,790	5,814,457
Depot Harbour	293,446				293,446
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	132,567	22,360	298,386		453,313
Midland Elevator Co.					–
Tiffin, G.T.P	511,569	20,283	165,782		697,634
Port McNicol	201,171	68,908	23,250		293,329
Collingwood					–
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	54,000	319,354	17,686	25,093	416,133
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd,	99,582				99,582
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.		56,067			56,067
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	144,181	102,974			247,155
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	1,136,125	472,977	81,218		1,690,320
" " No. 2.	504,794	590,112	111,600		1,206,506
Montreal Warehousing Co.	488,461	781	57,902		547,144
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	120,559	478,883	49,837		649,279
West St. John, N.B.	201,338	16,746			218,084
Halifax, N.S	212,931				212,931
Total Public Elevators.	4,100,724	2,149,445	805,661	25,093	7,080,923
Total quantity in store	6,652,007	12,882,688	2,823,181	751,436	23,109,312

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 3, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	2,149	401,205	15,109	418,463
No. 1 Northern	168,491	297,471	2,096,399	2,562,361
No. 2 "	71,115	125,900	599,369	796,384
No. 3 "	103,968	39,363	293,976	437,307
No. 4 Wheat	95,799	46,359	247,494	389,652
No. 5 "	92,073	41,070	75,034	208,177
No. 6 "	149,417	.....	147,274	296,691
Other	449,596	467,307	626,069	1,542,972
Totals	1,132,608	1,418,675	4,100,724	6,652,007
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	1,813	40,183	47,951
No. 2 "	755,852	745,880	377,524	2,879,256
No. 3 "	456,497	374,795	158,169	989,461
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,167,539	1,107,622	304,980	2,580,141
No. 1 Feed	1,282,559	358,240	355,224	1,996,023
No. 2 "	1,548,669	275,270	261,643	2,085,582
Other	1,326,026	1,326,526	651,722	3,304,274
Totals	6,543,097	4,190,146	2,149,445	12,882,688
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	3,777	.....	30,681	34,458
No. 3 C.W	406,486	22,110	208,910	637,506
No. 4 "	1,069,786	26,737	423,306	1,519,829
Feed	95,608	5,463	9,273	110,344
Rejected	217,100	.....	69,455	286,555
Other	63,917	106,536	64,036	234,489
Totals	1,856,674	160,846	805,661	2,823,181
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	476,908	33,102	25,093	535,103
No. 2 C.W	172,404	6,857	.....	179,261
No. 3 "	15,261	1,620	.....	16,881
Rejected	.....	44	.....	44
Other	16,980	3,167	.....	20,147
Totals	681,553	44,790	25,093	751,436
Corn	.....	.....	.....	-
Total quantity in store	10,213,932	5,814,457	7,080,923	23,109,312

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on May 3, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
May 3, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	1,132,608	9,081,324	10,213,932
Interior terminals	1,418,675	4,395,782	5,814,457
Public elevators in the East	4,100,724	2,980,199	6,080,923
Total	6,652,007	16,457,305	23,109,312
May 4, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	20,662,928	10,744,819	31,408,747
Interior terminals	4,515,701	3,037,680	7,553,381
Public elevators in the East	1,830,497	2,324,055	4,154,552
Total	27,010,126	16,106,554	43,116,680
May 5, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	14,466,478	6,930,569	21,397,041
Interior terminals	5,595,773	2,057,013	7,652,786
Public elevators in the East	6,408,786	4,700,826	11,109,612
Total	26,471,037	13,688,408	40,159,445
May 6, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	5,097,160	5,123,318	10,220,478
Interior terminals	401,201	420,478	829,679
Public elevators in the East	3,011,940	1,440,793	4,452,733
Total	8,510,301	6,992,589	15,502,890
May 7, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	12,246,979	11,373,393	23,620,372
Public elevators in the East	1,813,420	3,874,573	5,687,993
Total	14,060,399	15,247,976	29,308,365

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of April, 1918.	8 Months ended April, 1918.	7 Months ended April, 1917.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	10	1,068	55
One Hard White Fife	....	.....	–
One Man. Northern	2,362	59,975	14,355
Two Man. Northern	1,509	24,294	23,663
Three Man. Northern	1,115	15,110	21,369
Number Four	483	5,510	9,723
Number Five	384	3,285	4,855
Number Six	267	2,350	3,312
Feed	88	698	5,923
Smutty	92	568	575
No Grade	123	2,679	21,808
Rejected	126	2,957	2,444
Condemned	4	43	52
No Established Grade	9	51	42
No. 4 Special	....	6	5,049
No. 5 "	....	4	4,261
No. 6 "	.....	2	2,555
No. 1 Goose	....	6	5
No. 2 Goose	.....	1	.....
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	6,572	118,607	120,046
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	7,557,800	136,398,050	138,052,900
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	1	61	1
Two A. R. W	.....	53	12
Three A. R. W	2	13	71
Four R. W	.....	.....	26
Five Winter	.....	1	4
One White Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	8
Three "	.....	3	3
Four "	.....	.....	–
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	–
Two "	.....	.....	2
Three "	.....	.....	–
Four White Winter	.....	.....	–
No Grade	.....	.....	–
Rejected	.....	.....	3
Smutty White Winter	.....	.....	–
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	3	131	132
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	3,450	150,650	151,800
Total Wheat — Cars	6,575	118,738	120,178
Total Wheat — Bushels	7,561,250	136,548,700	138,204,700
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W	.....	.....	5
Number One Canadian Western	7	34	95
" Two "	785	3,697	9,115
" Three "	396	2,185	3,184
Extra Number One Feed	930	5,306	4,547
Number One Feed	910	5,948	2,197
" Two "	698	4,379	2,640
Rejected	173	1,495	598
No Grade	174	2,484	10,590
Condemned	3	23	44
Mixed Grain	54	441	470
Mixed Grain No. 2	.....	.....	1
Total Oats — Cars	4,130	25,992	33,486
Total Oats — Bushels	8,053,500	50,674,400	65,297,700

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of April, 1918.	Eight Months ended April, 1918.	Eight Months ended April, 1917.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W.	3	22	43
" Three C.W.	176	1,795	1,541
" Four C.W.	308	2,776	2,035
Rejected	44	590	274
No Grade	21	703	1,051
Condemned	98	881	1,448
Smutty	...	...	–
Feed	...	...	–
Total Barley—Cars	650	6,767	6,392
Total Barley—Bushels	845,000	8,797,100	8,309,600
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	349	3,232	3,208
" 2 C. W	77	522	536
" 3 C. W	18	84	223
Rejected	8	32	29
No Grade	8	132	128
Condemned	...	...	2
Total Flaxseed—Cars	460	4,063	4,126
Total Flaxseed—Bushels	506,000	4,403,300	4,538,600
Rye—Cars	54	497	165
Rye—Bushels	54,000	497,000	165,000
Screenings—Cars	95	715	291
Screenings—Bushels	95,000	715,000	291,000
Speltz—Cars	...	...	–
Speltz—Bushels	...	...	–
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat—Cars	6,575	118,738	120,178
Wheat—Bush.	7,561,250	136,548,700	138,204,700
Oats—Cars	4,130	25,992	33,486
Oats—Bush	8,053,500	50,674,400	65,297,700
Barley—Cars	650	6,767	6,392
Barley—Bush	845,000	8,797,100	8,309,600
Flaxseed—Cars	460	4,003	4,126
Flaxseed—Bush	506,000	4,403,300	4,588,600
Rye—Cars	54	497	165
Rye—Bush	54,000	497,000	165,000
Screenings—Cars	95	715	291
Screenings—Bush	95,000	715,000	291,000
Speltz—Cars	...	...	–
Speltz—Bush	...	...	–
Total grain—Cars	11,964	156,712	164,638
Total grain—Bush	17,114,750	201,635,800	216,806,600
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and other points	5,020	83,867	94,561
Canadian Northern Railway	5,849	49,825	49,243
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	32	671	3,457
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,063	22,349	17,197
Total	11,964	156,712	164,638

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30th.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901–2	44,657
1902–3	42,843
1903–4	31,604
1904–5	34,162
1905–6	57,012
1906–7	52,470
1907–8	54,686
1908–9	80,260
1909–10	95,423
1910–11	79,939
1911–12	140,531
1912–13	152,711
1913–14	169,519
1914–15	109,032
1915–16	250,208
1916–17	164,638
1917–18	156,712

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Fire bricks.—A Scotch firm, manufacturing fire bricks, desires to get into touch with Canadian users of these products. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal,, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2989.)

Gauge glasses, lubricators, etc.—An English firm of manufacturers wishes to communicate with Canadian importers of gauge glasses and lubricators. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 2990.)

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

396. **Commission agents in Mexico.**—A commission merchant in Merida, Mexico, wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of drugs and chemicals, groceries, iron and steel and machinery.

397. **Cereals and other grains, flour, canned meats, fish and vegetables, dried and smoked cod, apples and other fruits.**—A Belgian company at present located in London, which will be transferred to Brussels after the war, with a branch at Antwerp, is desirous of exchanging correspondence with Canadian shippers of the articles mentioned above, who are desirous of representation in Belgian markets after the war. Bankers' references.

398. **Dairy plants and oil, fat and margarine plants.**—A firm in Holland desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of dairy plants and also of oil, fat and margarine plants. This inquiry is in reference to after-the-war business as exports to Holland are at present prohibited. The Canadian postal authorities will accept for Holland only correspondence which clearly states that after the-war business is intended.

399. **Machinery for corrugated sheet steel piling.**—A Natal firm of engineers and merchants requests catalogues from Canadian manufacturers of a piling machine to be used on corrugated sheet steel piling, for retaining walls, bridges, etc., in connection with ferro-concrete works. Prices and details regarding delivery are requested with catalogues.

400. **Douglas fir sleepers.**—An import firm in South Africa, with lumber yards in each of the coast ports, requests correspondence from British Columbia manufacturers of Douglas fir railway sleepers.

401. **Catalogues.**—A Cape Province wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of fencing and baling wire, wire netting, hardware of all kinds, tools of all kinds, cart and carriage material, iron and steel products, enamelware, shovels, axes, paper-wrapping, and paper bags.

402. **Calcium carbide.**—A South African firm of importers is prepared to take up the Canadian agency of calcium carbide. This firm has stores in each of the principal centres of South Africa.

403. **Catalogues.**—A wholesale firm of general importers in South Africa requests catalogues and price lists of any line suitable for the general jobbing wholesale trade.

404. **Lumber.**—A Port Elizabeth firm of lumber dealers asks for cargo quotations on lumber, either eastern or western shipments.

405. **Agencies.**—A Port Elizabeth commission house, specializing in the dry goods trade, requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of piece-goods, blankets, underwear, hosiery and other lines suitable for the whole dry goods trade.

406. **Catalogues.**—A Durban wholesale hardware firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware of all kinds, tools of all kinds, shovels, stoves, enamelware and other iron and steel products, also particulars from Canadian manufacturers of cart and carriage woodenware and iron and steel ware, axes, springs, handles, paints and varnish and other lines suitable for wholesale hardware stores.

407. **Catalogues.**—A Durban firm of wholesale importers requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of wire fencing and baling wire, netting, hardware of all kinds, brushware, paints and varnishes, tools of all kinds, dairy utensils, agricultural implements, household utensils, furniture (knocked down state), handles, stepladders, shovels, pickaxes and samples and prices on wrapping paper and paper bags.

408. **Fertilizers.**—A Durban firm of importers specializing in farm supplies, requests samples and correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of fertilizers.

409. **Sprays.**—A Durban firm of importers requests samples, prices, and other details from Canadian manufacturers of sprays for orchard purposes.

410. **Machinery and machinery supplies.**—A Durban firm, specializing in machinery of all kinds, requests catalogues and price lists from engineering firms, on machinery of all kinds and engineers' supplies, and in a special way on electrical machinery and material.

411. **Doors and windows.**—A South African firm of importers requests catalogues and price lists, with full details *re* shipping conditions, from Canadian manufacturers of doors and windows.

412. **Box shooks.**—A South African firm of importers, making a specialty of box shooks, requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of box shooks.

413. **Boards, three-ply.**—A Durban firm, with branches in other centres in South Africa, specializing in building material, requests prices and samples on three-ply boards, or other manufacturing boards suitable for the building trade.

414. **Wheat and flour.**—A South African commission house, with travellers in all centres, who have for years specialized in wheat and flour agencies, is prepared to take up the representation of Canadian shippers and millers. Immediate correspondence is requested, if not for present business, so that arrangements will be completed to book business on cable advice.

415. **Building material.**—A Durban firm specializing in building material of all kinds, requests correspondence, catalogues and prices from Canadian manufacturers.

416. **Steel for concrete.**—A Durban firm of importers requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of steel suitable for concrete building of all kinds.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.* (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Russia.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Box 169, Omsk, Siberia.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.* (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 747.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

40786—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, May 20, 1918. No. 747

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has succeeded in obtaining from the British Shipping Board the allocation of ss. *Kwarra* to take the Canadian-South African route, which steamer will load in June.

UNITED STATES EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST.

Requiring "X-2" Forms when making Application for Exportation from the United States—Issued by the War Trade Board, United States, April 8, 1918.

The attention of shippers is called to the fact that the commodities on the export conservation list are in many cases being strictly conserved on account of the limited supply and the needs of the United States and the Allies for the successful prosecution of the war. Before making purchases, or sales, for export, or engaging freight space of tonnage for these commodities, shippers are advised to obtain licenses for their exportation.

It will be observed that certain items on the following list of conserved commodities have been referred to in a general way, for example—"Lac and all varieties thereof." In other parts of the list, for the convenience of the shipping public, certain of the better known lacs have been specified, for example—"Shellac" and "Gum lac." No attempt has been made to list all the various kinds of lacs, but the public will understand from the heading "Lac and all varieties thereof" that all lacs are covered by the list, although specific reference is not made to each kind. The same understanding applies to all other commodities on this list which have been covered by a general heading.

Shippers are reminded that all commodities covered by "Export Conservation List" require individual licenses when shipped to Canada and Newfoundland. They are also reminded that collectors of customs have no authority to issue licenses even for small amounts of these commodities, and consequently individual licenses must be procured for all destinations.

A

Acetate of cellulose.
Acetic acid.
Acetic acid, glacial.
Acetone.
Acids as follows—
  Acetic.
  Acetic, glacial.
  Carbolic (phenol and its derivatives).
  Hydrocynic.
  Nitric and its salts.
  Picric.
  Phosphate.
  Phosphoric.
  Sulphuric.
Alcohol, wood.
Alloy steel.
Alloys, nickel.
Alloys, steel.
Alum.
Alum, ammonia.
Alum, chrome.
Alum, potash.
Alumina, sulphate of.
Ammonia and its salts.
Ammonia alum.
Ammonia, anhydrous.
Ammonium bromide.
Ammonium carbonate.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammonium, nitrate.

UNITED STATES EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST.—*Continued.*

Ammonium, sulphate.
Ammunition.
Amorphous phosphorus.
Anhydrous ammonia.
Antifriction metal.
Antimony.
Antimony, black.
Antimony ore.
Antimony, oxide of.
Antimony salts.
Antimony, sulphate of.
Antimony, sulphide of.
Arms.
Arsenate of lead.
Arsenate of soda.
Arsenic and compounds thereof.
Ash, soda.
Ash, staves.
Ash, wood.
Axe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.

B

Bagging, vegetable fibre except cotton bagging.
Bags, jute.
Bags.
Bags, vegetable fibre except cotton bags.
Barium, chlorate.
Bars, steel sheet.
Beans, castor.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzoate of soda.
Bichromate of soda.
Bichromate of potash.
Billets, steel.
Binder twine.
Birch shooks.
Birch staves.
Birch wood.
Black antimony.
Black lead and articles manufactured thereof.
Blooms, steel.
Bluestone (copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol.
Boiler plates and all other classes of iron and steel plates ⅛" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge, but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
Boiler tubes.
Boring tubes (oil well casing).
Brass pipes.
Brass plates.
Brass sheets.
Brass tubes.
Bromide of ammonia.
Bromide of potash.
Bromide of soda.
Bromine.
Bronze and articles manufactured thereof.
Burlap.

C

Cable (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.
Calcium nitrate.
Carbolic acid (phenol) and its derivatives.
Carbon electrodes.
Carbonate of ammonia.
*Casings, oil well (frequently described as "Boring tubes").
Castor beans.
Castor oil.
Castor oil, sulphurated.
Caustic potash.
Caustic soda.
*Cast-iron pipe.
Cellulose, acetate of.
Chestnut extracts.
Chestnut wood.
China wood oil.
Chlorate of barium.
Chloride of ammonia.
Chloride of tin.
Chlorine.
Chrome alum.
Chromium, chemical compounds thereof and their products.
Chromium ore and any metal of ferro-alloy thereof.
Citrate of potash.
Cobalt, chemical compounds thereof.
Cobalt ore and any metal of ferro-alloy thereof.
Copper, chemical compounds thereof.
Copper pipes.
Copper plates.
Copper sheets.
Copper tubes.
Copper sulphate (bluestone).
Crucibles, graphite.
Cyanamide.
Cyanide of sodium.
Cyanides (all).
Cyanogen and derivatives.

D

Diamonds, industrial.

E

Electrodes, carbon.
Electrodes, graphite.
Emery grain and flour.
Ethylmethyl ketone.
Explosives.
Extract, quebracho.
Extract, chestnut.

F

Ferrocerium.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrocobalt.
Ferrocyanide of potash.
Ferromanganese.
Ferromolybdenum.
Ferrosilicon.
Ferrotitanium.
Ferrotungsten.
Ferrouranium.
Ferrovanadium.
Fibres, all vegetable except cotton.
Fibres, products manufactured from vegetable fibres, except cotton.
Fir timber.
Flax, and all articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States.
Flour, emery.

G

Generators suitable for searchlights.
German silver.
Glacial acetic acid.
Glycerine.

UNITED STATES EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST.—*Continued.*

Grains, emery.
Graphite and articles manufactured thereof.
Gum lac.

H

Handles, axe, hoe, pick, rake, sledge, shovel, spade, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Hemp and products manufactured thereof.
High speed steel.
Hoe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Hydrocynic acid.

I

Ingots, steel.
Iron, pig.
Iron pipe, cast.
Iron plates, including ship boiler, tank and all other classes of iron plates ⅛" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
Iron scrap.

J

Jute and products manufactured thereof.
Bags, vegetable fibre, except cotton bags.
Bagging, vegetable fibre, except cotton bagging.
Burlap.

K

Ketone, ethylemethyl.
Ketone, methylethyl.

L

Lac and all varieties thereof.
Lead, arsenate of.
Linen.
Lumber.

M

Magnesium, sulphate.
Mahogany shooks.
Mahogany staves.
Mahogany wood.
Manganese, chemical compounds thereof.
Manganese ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese oxide.
Manilla fibre and products manufactured thereof.
Mercury and its compounds.
Metal, as follows—
Antifriction.
Type.
Methylethyl ketone.
Mirror iron (frequently described as "Specular iron" and "Spiegeleisen").
Molybdenite.
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum, chemical compounds thereof.
Mustard oils.

N

Nickel alloys.
Nickel, chemical compounds thereof.
Nitrates as follows—
Ammonia.
Calcium.
Potash.
Soda.
Nitric acid and its salts.
Nitrobenzol.
Nitronaphthalenes.
Nitrophenol (paranitrophenol).
Nitrotoluol (orthonitrotoluol) (paranitrotoluol).

O

Oak shooks.
Oak staves.
Oak wood.
Oakum.
Oil well casing (frequently described as "Boring tubes").
Oils as follows—
Castor.
Castor, sulphurated.
China wood.
Mustard.
Ore as follows—
Antimony.
Chromium and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Cobalt and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Manganese and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Strontium.
Tungsten and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Orthonitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Paranitrotoluol).
Orthotouidine.
(Paratoluidine).
(Toluidine).
Oxide of antimony.
Oxide of manganese.

P

Paranitraniline.
Paranitrophenol.
(Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluol.
(Nitrotoluol).
(Orthonitrotuluol).
Paraloluidine.
(Toluidine).
(Orthotoluidine).
Permanganate of potash.
Phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives.
Phenolphthalein.
Phosphate.
Phosphoric acid.
Phosphorus.
Phosphorus, amorphous.
Phosphorus, yellow.
Pick handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Picric acid.
Pine, yellow, measuring 12" x 12" x 25' and larger sizes.
Pipe, cast-iron.
Pipes, brass.
Pipes, copper.
Plates, brass.
Plates, copper.

UNITED STATES EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST.—*Continued.*

Plates, iron and steel, including ship, boiler, tank and all other classes of iron and steel plates ⅜" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
Plumbago and articles manufactured thereof.
Potash as follows—
  Alum.
  Bichromate of.
  Caustic.
  Chlorate of.
  Ferrocyanide.
  Nitrate of.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potassium as follows—
  Bromide.
  Chlorate.
  Citrate.
  Permanganate.

Q

Quebracho extract.
Quebracho wood.
Quicksilver.
Quinine and its compounds.

R

Radio and wireless apparatus and all accessories.
Rake handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Rope, wire (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.

S

Saccharin.
Sal ammonia.
Saltpetre.
Salts, as follows—
  Ammonia.
  Antimony.
  Nitric acid.
Scrap, iron and steel.
Searchlights and parts thereof and generators thereof.
Seedlac.
Sheelite.
Sheet bars, steel.
Sheets, brass.
Sheets, copper.
Shellac.
Ship plates, iron and steel, and all other classes of iron and steel plates ⅜" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
Shooks, oak, birch, mahogany, walnut.
Shovel handles, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Silver, German.
Sissal and products manufactured thereof.
Slabs, steel.
Sledge handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Soda, as follows—
  Arsenate of.
  Bichromate of.
  Caustic.
Soda, as follows—*Con.*
  Nitrate of.
  Prussiate of.
  Sulphate of.
Soda ash.
Sodium, as follows—
  Benzoate.
  Bromide.
  Cyanide.
  Sulphite.
Spade handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood and oak wood.
Spiegeleisen (frequently described as "Specular iron" and "Mirror iron").
Staves (oak, ash, birch, mahogany, walnut).
Steel, as follows—
  Alloy.
  Billets.
  Blooms.
  Boiler tubes.
  High speed.
  Ingots.
  Oil well casing (frequently described as "Boring tubes").
  Plates, including ship, boiler, tank and all other classes of steel plates ⅜" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
  Sheet bars.
  Slabs.
  Wire rope (cable or strand consisting of 6 wires or more.
Strand (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.
Strontium ores.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of antimony.
Sulphate of barium (blancfix).
Sulphate of copper (bluestone).
Sulphate of magnesium.
Sulphide of antimony.
Sulphide of sodium.
Sulphur.
Sulphurated castor oil.
Sulphuric acid.
Superphosphate.

T

Tank plates, iron and steel and all other classes of iron and steel plate ⅜" thick and heavier and wider than 6" and circles over 6" diameter whether plain or fabricated This includes No. 11 U.S. Gauge but not No. 11 B.W. Gauge.
Tetrachloride of tin.
Timber, fir.
Tin, as follows—
  Chloride.
  Compounds of.
  Tetrachloride.
Titanium.
Tolidin.
Toluidine.
  (Orthotoluidine).
  (Paratoluidine).
Toluol.
Toluol derivatives.
Trinitrophenol.
Trinitrotoluol.
Tubes, boiler.
Tubes, brass.

UNITED STATES EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST.— *Concluded.*

Tubes, copper.
Tungsten, any chemical compound thereof.
Tungsten ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof.
Twine, binder.
Type metal.

U

Uranium.

V

Vanadium.
Vegetable fibres, except cotton.
Vegetable fibres, products manufactured thereof, except cotton.
Vitriol, blue.

W

Walnut shooks.
Wire rope, cable or strand (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more.
Wireless and radio apparatus and all accessories.
Wolframite.
Wood, as follows—
Ash, birch, fir timber, mahogany, oak, walnut, yellow pine measuring 12″ x 12″ x 25′ and larger sizes.
Wood, alcohol.
Wood, chestnut.
Wood, quebracho.

Y

Yellow pine, measuring 12″ x 12″ x 25′ and larger sizes.
Yellow phosphorus.

SOUTH AFRICA.

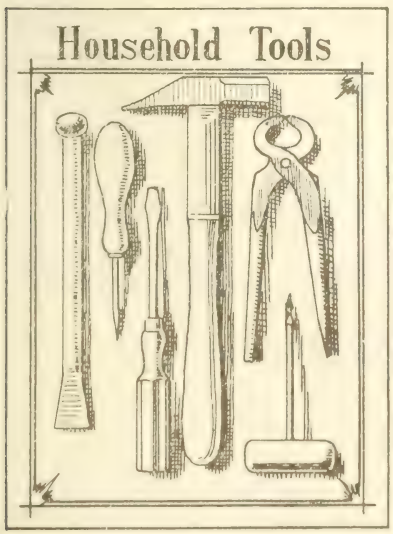
REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

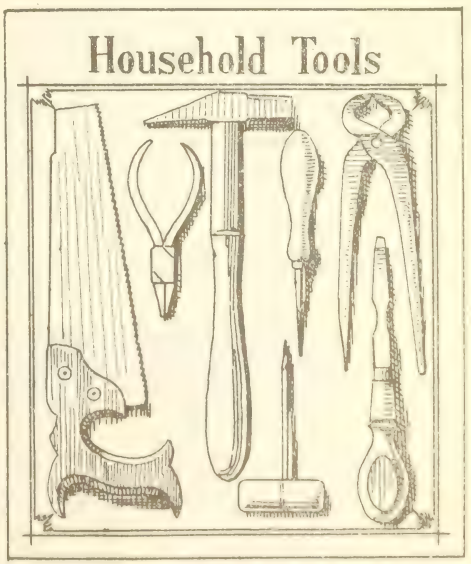
CAPE TOWN, S.A., March 31, 1918.

POPULAR SELLING HOUSEHOLD TOOLS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET.

Tools in sets, suitable for the wholesale jobbing trade are sold in good quantity on this market. There are, of course, for the special retail trade in large centres many assortments of standard high-grade tools sold in sets, in tool boxes, racks of tools, cabinets of tools and folders. The illustrations and details submitted are for the general trade only.



No. 1.



No. 2.

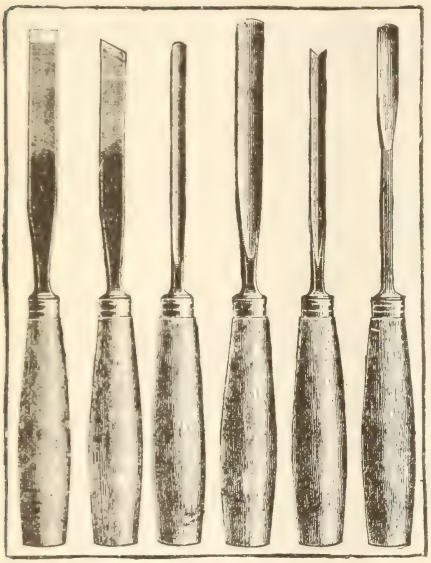
German Household Tool Cards.

Before the war the German shippers making a specialty of household tools held a good trade in cards of tools, as shown in illustrations Nos. 1 and 2.

The set shown in illustration No. 1 was quoted at 67 cents a card. This price, and all others in this report, were subject to a discount of 50 per cent and 5 per cent f.o.b. Hamburg, cases charged at cost.

They also shipped a similar class of tool, with five tools on a card, at 49 cents, and a cheaper grade with five tools at 36 cents.

The set shown as No. 2 was stocked in good quantity, as it was a popular line. This sold at 91 cents a card. Another good seller was the same quality but with eight tools at $1.15 a card.



No. 3.

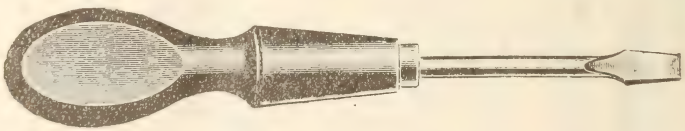
No. 4.

Carving Tools.

Carving tools in sets are good sellers, the best sellers being shown in illustrations Nos. 3 and 4.

The No. 3 set on cards, as shown, were $1.52 a card, and not carded were quoted at $1.34 a set. These tools are described as best black carving tool, black handles.

The assortment shown under illustration No. 4 was a good selling range, warranted in quality and in the best finish. These sold at $1.10 a set on cards, and not carded at 92 cents a set.



No. 5. Screw Driver.

Screw drivers, or as known here, turnscrews, are stocked in big quantity by the jobber. The driver, shown in illustration No. 5, was one of the popular cheap numbers imported from Germany. It was stocked in both dark and light coloured varnished handles, the total length was 8 inches with a 3½-inch blade, and was sold at $3.75 a gross.

No. 6. Screw Driver.

The screw driver illustrated as No. 6 was one of the best sellers, assorted in sizes 2½ inches to 4 inches; the price was 60 cents a dozen. It was also stocked in the following sizes:—

3½″	4″	4½″	5″	5½″	6″
$0.60	$0.73	$0.80	$0.85	$0.97	$1.10 per dozen.

This line was sold in bright varnished handles.

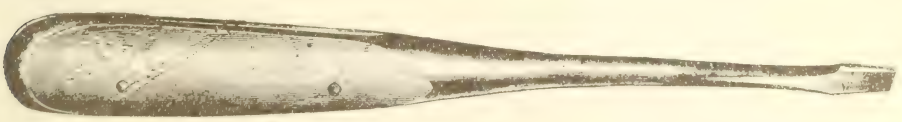
No. 7. Screw Driver—John Bull.

Another line stocked by the trade in all centres was a line known as "Strong John Bull," shown in illustration No. 7. This has a varnished wood handle, closed iron ferrule. The total length of driver was 8 inches, with a 3¾-inch blade, which was best warranted quality and sold at $1.83 a dozen.

No. 8. Better Quality Screw Driver.

In the better class of tool sold by the South African jobber, the screw driver shown in illustration No. 8, is one of the popular patterns. This has a black polished handle, nickel-plated, closed ferrule, and was stocked in all sizes from 2 inches to 10 inches. The prices quoted for each size were as follows:—

2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	5″	6″	7″	8″	9″	10″
$0.97	$1.15	$1.28	$1.46	$1.64	$2.07	$2.37	$2.85	$3.35	$3.90	$4.38



No. 9. Screw Driver. One piece Solid Forging.

Another good selling pattern in the goods was the all one-piece solid forging, with polished walnut wood section. This pattern shown as No. 9, was styled the "Perfect" handle turnscrew. When first put on the market, it was shown in sizes from 8 inches to 12 inches only. It was afterwards made and stocked in smaller sizes. The latest, June, 1914, prices were:—

4″	5″	6″	7″	8″	8½″	9″	10″	11″	12″	12½″
$2.92	$3.10	$3.28	$3.67	$3.90	$4.13	$4.38	$4.50	$5	$5.15	$5.35

(All per dozen).

No. 10. German-made. "Yankee-pattern Ratchet Turnscrew."

The Germans put on this market and sold in good quantity a tool known as "Yankee pattern ratchet turnscrew." This driver has a rosewood polished handle; it was fine nickel-plated and the best warranted quality. It was stocked in six lengths of blades, 4¾ inches, 6 inches, 7 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches and 10½ inches, and sold per dozen at $9.74 for the 4¾-inch to 8-inch, the 9-inch and 10½-inch sold at $10.22. This screw driver is shown in illustration No. 10.

Canadian tool manufacturers in a position to quote for any of the trade in the above report, are requested to submit full particulars to this office.

Much better prices can, of course, be secured at present, but these vary so, that it was thought best to submit the pre-war range of prices to the Canadian manufacturer, who from his knowledge of raw material conditions then and his experience of the immediate past, will be in a position to know what chance he has on a normal market.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

Cape Town, S.A., March 20, 1918.

CENSUS OF FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES.

In December last a report was submitted (*Weekly Bulletin* No. 737), giving the preliminary figures for the South African census returns of factories and industries. The report itself is now in hand, and contains much that is of interest.

The extracts submitted in this report cover such interesting items as value of and total production, cost of production, average wages and classification of industries.

Before submitting details from the census report, it is perhaps advisable to point out that while the returns for this census are supposedly for the year 1915, they also cover the business year most nearly corresponding thereto, ending not later than the 30th June, 1916, and as the majority of the returns cover the first half of 1916, the returns may be taken as covering the Union business year 1915-16. The census bureau, finding that returns could have easily been rendered for the year 1916, decided to at once proceed with a census for this period, and it is expected that the returns of the second census of industries will be published not later than August this year.

Value of Factory Production.

The revised figures in the report show an increase of £134,000 in total value of production.

The value of the manufacturing production (including repair work) of the Union, as indicated by the aggregate of the individual returns is £40,434,882, distributed as follows:—

Cape of Good Hope	£14,616,427
Natal	9,665,505
Transvaal	14,266,643
Orange Free State	1,886,307
Total	£40,434,882

The totals as indicated in the returns for the Censuses of 1904 and 1911 are as follows:—

	Census of 1904.	Census of 1911.
*Cape of Good Hope	£ 9,040,579	£ 7,431,727
Natal	3,744,088	4,434,562
Transvaal	6,471,082	4,633,436
Orange Free State	274,738	749,109
Totals	£19,530,487	£17,248,834

* Census of 1891, £5,350,094.

The above figures are given because they provide the only data which have ever previously been collected in respect of the manufacturing industries of the Union, but the figures must be regarded with caution. The basis of the returns in each of the Censuses of 1904 and 1911 was different; unquestionably much was included that more truly represented trading transactions which, as far as possible, have been wholly eliminated from the figures given as the result of the present inquiry; while it is obvious that a special census of industries, such as that now to be taken annually in the Union, has far greater certainty of accuracy than any inquiry taken in conjunction with, and over-shadowed by, the mass of work essential to a population census.

Total Production of the Union.

It may be of value for the purpose of effecting a comparison, even though a very rough comparison, with other countries to combine with the total manufacturing production the total production of mines during the same period, which may be obtained for purposes of the present calculation by taking the average of the years 1915 and 1916, that is, £47,062,184. Were it possible to add to these figures the approximate value of the agricultural and pastoral production of the Union, there would be afforded a means of arriving at some defined measure of the total industrial production of the country; but until the census of agricultural production now being undertaken has been completed, no reliable figures in regard thereto can be obtained. The figures given at the census of 1911 are known to be entirely unreliable. It is, however, possible to use in this connection an estimate published in the *Agricultural Journal*, placing the annual value of agricultural and pastoral production in the union at £37,000,000. This may be widely far of the mark either in excess of the actual value or quite possibly in depreciation of it. Assuming, however, the figure quoted, the production of the Union in comparison with the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand may be set as follows:—

Commonwealth, 1914, £312,968,923; New Zealand, 1910-11, £67,422,000; Union of South Africa, 1915-16, £124,497,066.

Net Value of Manufacturing Production.

Although the value of manufacturing production in the Union, arrived at as indicated in the previous paragraph by means of the aggregate of the values of production by each manufacturing concern, amounts to £40,434,882, this must be understood to represent a gross value, and, as in the cases of the figures quoted in respect of Australia and New Zealand, involves certain duplications of values. For example, the value of leather as shown in the tanning industry is again included to a large extent in the value of the product of the boot and harness industries; the sugar which is the finished output of the sugar milled, becomes the raw product of the confectionery establishment, and the flour produced by the milling concern is largely the material used in the biscuit factory. In a sense, therefore, the gross value is a fictitious value; but the impossibility of altogether eliminating duplicated values appears to have been recognized in other countries, and certainly elimination has been impossible in the present Union census. As far as can be judged at present, there is no method of inquiry

short of a most complicated, detailed and wholly impracticable analysis of the transactions of every manufacturing concern which could secure returns clear of any overlapping.

A truer value may be obtained by deducting the value of materials used from the value of the articles produced, that is, by ascertaining the value added during the process of manufacture.

The figures based upon this method of calculation are as follows:—

Value Added in Process of Manufacture.

Gross Value of Production of Factories.—Cape of Good Hope, £14,616,427; Natal, £9,655,505; Transvaal, £14,266,643; Orange Free State, £1,886,307; Union, £40,434,882.

Total Value of Materials Used.—Cape of Good Hope, £8,872,956; Natal, £5,716,475; Transvaal, £6,524,274; Orange Free State, £1,201,882; Union, £22,315,587.

Net Value of Production.—Cape of Good Hope, £5,743,471; Natal, £3,949,030; Transvaal, £7,742,369; Orange Free State, £684,425; Union, £18,119,295.

Net value, Canada, 1910, £112,893,324.

Net value Australia, 1914, £66,627,039.

Net value, New Zealand, 1910-11, £10,918,791.

Cost of Production.

Certain particulars only have been required of manufacturers bearing upon the cost of production. Wages, the cost of fuel and light, and the cost of materials used have been stated. The sum of these items deducted from the total value of articles produced gives an amount from which interest on capital and such other expenses, (rates, taxes, depreciation, insurance, etc.) as are contingent upon the upkeep of the business must have been met; and it is only after the sum of such expenses also has been deducted from the gross value of the output that it would be possible to say what was the actual extent of profits on the manufacturing businesses of the Union.

No attempt has been made to secure data upon which to base any calculations as to profit and loss. However interesting such an investigation might prove, it would be inappropriate to a census directed to a question of production and not to the measure of profitable avenues for investment.

The costs of production, so far as the Cape of Good Hope is concerned, are as follows: Fuel and light, £276,213; wages, £3,001,322; cost of materials, £8,872,956; total, £12,150,491; value of output, £14,616,427.

Classification of Manufacturing Industries.

The actual number of returns accepted for the census, after the elimination of a number which were rendered but could not legitimately be included, was 3,998. The classification of industries adopted for the purpose of this census is based as nearly as has been possible upon that which was decided upon in the Commonwealth of Australia in 1902, and which has been systematically followed in the Australian states since that date. In every respect the industries classed under No. V—preparation, treatment and preserving of foods, drinks and condiments—are the most extensive, involve the heaviest capital expenditure, and have the largest gross value of production, £15,814,270. Class IV—metals, engineering, machinery and cutlery—takes second place, with a total value of output amounting to £7,566,728, and with a wages bill of £3,228,901, against £1,396,908 in the case of class V, clearly the result of the employment of a very much larger proportion of skilled and highly-paid workmen.

The following shows in summary form the amount of capital returned, as invested in manufacturing industries, in each of the four provinces of the Union, totalling £46,532,750, in 1915-16:—

Land and Buildings.—Cape, £2,862,393; Natal, £2,085,165; Transvaal, £3,266,639; Free State, £546,015; Union, £8,760,212.

Machinery and Plant.—Cape, £4,046,564; Natal, £3,524,990; Transvaal, £7,582,277; Free State, £623,406; Union, £15,777,237.

Other Capital.—Cape, £8,513,349; Natal, £4,914,715; Transvaal, £7,506,923; Free State, £1,060,314; Union, £21,995,301.

Total.—Cape, £15,422,306; Natal, £10,524,870; Transvaal, £18,355; Free State, £2,229,735; Union, £46,532,750.

Average Wages.

The average wages paid to each white employee (including female employees, children, apprentices and unskilled white labour), was £171; to each native, £32; to each Asiatic, £26 (in many cases exclusive of rations and to a certain extent engaged in seasonal employment), and to each coloured person not classed as a native or an Asiatic, £48, and for all employees, £88. The average wage paid in Australia was in 1914, £103; in New Zealand (1911), £99, and in Canada (1910), $94.

The average wages paid in factories to white and coloured persons in each province, 1915-16, were as follows:—

	White.	Native.	Other Coloured.
Cape of Good Hope	£120	£36	£49
Natal	177	24	54
Transvaal	237	35	29
Orange Free State	137	29	45
Union	£171	£32	£48

The average wages paid per employee of each race in each class of factory in 1915-16 were:—

Class of Industry—	White.	Coloured.
Treatment of raw material	£ 93	£ 48
Stone, clay, etc.	144	38
Wood	162	44
Metals, engineering, etc.	231	46
Food, drink, etc.	131	39
Clothing, textile fabrics, etc.	82	56
Books, printing, etc.	161	53
Vehicles, saddlery, etc.	118	59
Shipbuilding, etc.	158	144
Furniture, etc.	109	63
Chemicals, etc.	194	49
Surgical, scientific instruments	124	46
Jewellery, etc.	150	113
Heat, light and power	230	81
Building and contracting	180	56
Other industries	145	38
All factories	£171	£48

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, ENG., April 15, 1918.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was held in London on the 9th and 10th of April, and owing to the necessity of postponement from the earlier dates originally fixed, the opening

day coincided with the introduction to the House of Commons of the Manpower Bill, which calls for further great sacrifices from the industries and trade of the country. Indeed the proceedings of the conference were overshadowed by the situation, and the outstanding feature was the address which the Director-General of National Service, Sir Auckland Geddes, delivered to the delegates, explaining the necessity for the drastic measures which the Government proposed, and the methods which would be followed, in which connection he asked for their support and co-operation, although he feared that the cleancut which must be taken in order to secure the fighting power which is of vital importance must mean "death and disaster" to many of the industries of the country.

Previous to this the president, in reviewing the events of the previous year, had referred to the remarkable manner in which the production and trade of the Kingdom had been maintained under ever-increasing difficulties, and spoke most hopefully of the benefits which must result from the greater mutual co-operation between employers and employed, for which they were all working very earnestly. He also took opportunity to call attention to the improvement of the Commercial Intelligence and Consular system of the country, resulting from reorganization of the Board of Trade.

The proceedings as usual consisted of a discussion of resolutions moved by the executive council of the association and those submitted by individual chambers.

Among the former, the principal were that relating to industrial councils in which the association strongly supported the recommendations of the much-discussed Whitley report, and that approving a bill prepared by the executive council for the decimalization of the coinage, which it was announced will be introduced into Parliament with the least possible delay. In the case of the former it is interesting as embodying the main features of the scheme to reproduce the resolution as printed, which was as follows:—

> "That this association, recognizing the supreme importance to the country of cordial co-operation between capital and labour, and of the existence of amicable relations between employers and employed, welcomes the recommendations of the Whitley report to create industrial councils, and agrees—
>
> "(1) That the employers and employed in the various industries should formulate schemes for the establishment of such councils for the regulation of wages, conditions of employment of the workers, and all matters affecting the welfare of the workers; and
>
> "(2) That these councils should be set up by voluntary action on the lines considered by those interested to be the best suited for the requirements of the different industries and their varying conditions."

Regarding the second measure which aims at the much needed simplification of the present sterling system, while it is proposed to retain the sovereign as the unit, gradations will be based on the florin or two-shilling piece, and the substitution of decimalization for the present method of division of the shilling into twelve component parts will necessitate some difference in the value of some of the minor coins, and indeed the abolition of some of them.

Resolutions introduced by chambers which attracted the greatest interest and discussion were those, of which there were a considerable number, expressing disapproval of Government intervention and control of trade, and the desirability of this being discontinued at the earliest possible moment, and others demanding the repeal of the Bank of England Act and banking reform generally, both of which subjects have recently been discussed by prominent bankers and financial authorities. Directly associated with these was a resolution introduced by the Bristol chamber expressing apprehension at the several amalgamations of leading banks which have recently been effected, as likely to be injurious to commercial interests and declaring that permission for such action should only be granted by a specially-constituted authority after the most thorough investigation.

This brought forth a most interesting address from Sir Edward Holden, who is generally regarded as the leading authority on joint stock banking, who vigorously defended the policy of past and present bank amalgamations and contended that the development now taking place is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of British trade. At the end he moved the following amendment, which was almost unanimously adopted in substitution for the Bristol resolution:—

> "This association recognizes the need for powerful British banks with resources adequate for the demands of our home and foreign trade, but considers that the Board of Trade should be empowered to guard against agreements, amalgamations, or working arrangements between banks which can be shown to be injurious to commercial interests."

While Sir Edward's contentions do not differ very materially from similar arguments employed in connection with bank amalgamations in Canada, as the address has attracted much attention, its main features are reproduced as follows from the report in the London *Times*:—

Sir Edward Holden on Banking Amalgamation.

"Sir Edward Holden asserted that bank amalgamations from 1800 up to the present time had been right, and that rather than criticise them the Associated Chambers should look on them with favour. When the war broke out an intimation was given by amalgamated banks that not a penny must be refused to anybody who wanted money. It was recognized by one of the big London banks that its pockets must be unbuttoned, and there was no firm in Lancashire dealing with that bank which did not get what it wanted.

"After the war they would have to take account of foreign countries which had money here, and that money would have to go back to a large extent in gold. The big banks would stand that condition much better than the little banks, and it would be a question of the bankers doing their utmost to assist manufacturers to produce and for them to increase their exports as much as they possibly could. The difficulties would be so great that if he could be sure that it could be done, he would say, "Go and manufacture stocks like mad, and have those stocks ready for the time when the war is over, so that we can begin to export them and meet the exchange through that medium instead of gold." That was the policy of the big banks and he firmly believed these later amalgamations had taken place because no one could foresee the position we should be in after the war, and people would rather be in the arms of the big banks than paddle their own canoe.

"All these resolutions which the association was trying to pass resembled the cutting of their own throats. (Cries of "No.") He thought that we had been wrong in our banking in the past. We had always worked with a small capital to pay a big dividend, and had a large uncalled capital. We ought to set about and issue from time to time amounts of fully paid-up capital carrying a lesser dividend. By that means we go on increasing our capital gradually without disturbing the present position. Some banks had been allowed to amalgamate, and he thought that others should be permitted to do so, with proper safeguards. After 20 years experience as an amalgamating man he could say that he had never touched an institution anywhere but what the industries of the town had benefited by that amalgamation."

Other matters which were dealt with by resolution included valuation of stocks of goods held by manufacturers and others, income and war profits taxation, canals, commercial education, patent law and fees, the institution of free ports in the British Isles.

The proceedings were also memorable for the retirement of Sir Algernon Firth from the position of president, which he has held for the past years with noticeable success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, April 11, 1918.

DEMAND FOR BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' POWDERS.

The attention of Canadian manufacturers is drawn to the big demand in the United Kingdom for special powders used in the baking and confectionery trades. Before the war there was in common use a powder manufactured in the United States, called "Clover Cream." It is still sold in very large quantities, but the supply is considerably below the demand. Bakers and confectioners use it in place of "cream of tartar." It is exported in tins containing 7 pounds, 14 pounds, 28 pounds, and 1 hundredweight. Present price, $30 per hundredweight, delivered Birmingham.

In conversation with a merchant handling this product, the opinion was expressed that if Canada does or can produce a similar article, a profitable and permanent trade should be possible.

There is also a demand for phosphates packed in 1-hundredweight barrels. These are used by confectioners and manufacturers of self-raising flour.

(Canadian firms interested in the manufacture and export of these commodities are requested to communicate with a Birmingham merchant whose name and address can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Refer Trade Inquiry No. 446.)

ARGENTINA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. B. S. Webb.)

BUENOS AIRES, February 28, 1918.

NEW TAXATION IN ARGENTINA.

The heavy decline in volume of imports which became noticeable during the first year of the war has seriously affected the customs receipts, and it is from the customs house that the Government obtains more than one-half of the national revenue. The customs revenue consists of import duties, approximately 80 per cent of the total, and warehousing, slingage, pilotage, wharfage, and other charges. This revenue has fallen from 93,000,000 gold in 1912 to 53,000,000 gold in 1916. Customs collections in relation to national revenue and expenditure during recent years are shown below:—

Year.	Customs Collections. '000 $ gold.	Total Revenue. '000 $ gold.	Total Expenditure. '000 $ gold.	Deficit. '000 $ gold.
1912	93,000	148,000	178,000	30,000
1913	98,000	153,000	177,000	24,000
1914	60,000	110,000	184,000	74,000
1915	49,000	101,000	176,000	75,000
1916	53,000	.....	169,000	—

To make up for the loss of revenue an additional import duty of 5 per cent was levied during 1917 on all goods paying 20 per cent ad valorem and over, which item in the budget is producing some 8,000,000 gold yearly. The new export duties now in force are estimated to produce a further $30,000,000, and additional revenue is to be raised by means of four new tax laws.

Law No. 10357 relates to shipping and increases by 50 per cent the already high shipping dues collected from foreign shipping calling at Argentine ports. As regards coastwise shipping the increases on previous tariffs amounts to 25 per cent. The law establishes that during the year 1918, lighthouse and buoy dues, sanitary visit dues, storage and slingage, port and mole dues, crane dues, graving dock dues, traction, and all other port services, referred to in Laws Nos. 3666, 10233, 3667, 3886, 4928, 8878, 4925, 4926, and 4932, shall be collected in accordance with the tariffs established in those Laws, augmented by 25 per cent, in the case of national coastal shipping, and 50 per cent for oversea shipping. The executive power is likewise authorized to fix as and when considered opportune, the periods during which merchandise may remain stored in fiscal warehouses as also the progressive warehouse dues to be charged in accordance with the length of time the merchandise remains in warehouse. On expiry of the maximum period allowed the executive power shall apply the legal dispositions in force as to the sale of the merchandise and collection of the duties owing.

Law No. 10359 increases the values of the inland revenues stamps to be affixed to cigars, playing cards, alcoholic beverages and beer.

Each cigar sold at up to $0.05, including the tax, shall pay $0.15 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.10, including the tax, shall pay $0.03 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.15, including the tax, shall pay $0.04 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.20, including the tax, shall pay $0.05 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.25, including the tax, shall pay $0.07 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.30, including the tax, shall pay $0.08 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.35, including the tax, shall pay $0.10 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.50, including the tax, shall pay $0.12 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.60, including the tax, shall pay $0.18 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $0.90, including the tax, shall pay $0.23 m/n; each cigar sold at up to $1.25, including the tax, shall pay $0.35 m/n.

Cigars, the selling price which exceeds $1.25 m/n, including the tax, shall pay an additional duty of $0.05 for every $0.10 m/n or fraction thereof.

Playing cards sold at up to $1 m/n shall pay $0.30 m/n per pack, and $0.60 m/n shall be charged to those sold at above $1 m/n.

Alcoholic beverages.—Article 8 of Law 9647 is modified to read as follows:—

1. All beverages, whether or not the direct product of distilleries, containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol, excluding genuine wines, shall be classified as "alcoholic beverages" for the effects of this Law, and shall pay, on leaving the fiscal depots or the factories, an internal tax in the form of stamps to be affixed to the receptacles in accordance with the categories established as follows:—

(*a*) Beverages containing from 10 to 24 degrees, and a fraction of a degree of alcohol "en volumen" shall pay in respect of each bottle of a capacity of up to ½ litre, $0.10 m/n, and bottles of a capacity of from 51 centilitres to 1 litre shall pay $0.20 m/n.

(*b*) Beverages containing 25 to 39 degrees and a fraction of a degree of alcohol "en volumen" shall pay in respect of each bottle of a capacity of up to 50 centilitres $0.20 m/n, in respect of those of a capacity of 51 centilitres to 1 litre, $0.40 m/n.

(*c*) Beverages containing from 40 to 65 degrees of alcohol "en volumen" shall pay in respect of each bottle of a capacity up to 50 centilitres $0.30 m/n, and for those of a capacity of from 51 centilitres to 1 litre, $0.60 m/n. Should the proportion be more than 65 degrees, the tax shall be $1 m/n and $2 m/n respectively.

2. Absinthe and in general beverages which contain it, shall pay in respect of each bottle of a capacity of up to 50 centilitres, $3 m/n. Bottles of 51 centilitres to 1 litre $6 m/n.

Beer of national manufacture or imported in casks shall pay $0.40 m/n. In bottles of more than 70 centilitres up to 1 litre $0.04 m/n per bottle. Bottles of more than 61 centilitres up to 71 centilitres inclusive, $0.02 m/n, and bottles less than 41 centilitres $0.15 m/n.

Law No. 10358 taxes totalizator betting and horse racing. During the year 1918, betting agencies operating in the Federal capital and the national territories will pay a tax of 5 per cent on the proceeds of the sale of betting tickets. Should betting agencies in order to defray their expenses, and to meet the import, charge a commission greater than 10 per cent upon the proceeds of the sale of betting tickets, they shall pay in addition to the tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 50 per cent of the difference. The proceeds of the tax shall be distributed as follows: 50 per cent to the municipality in which the agency operates; 50 per cent to general revenue.

Tickets of admittance to racecourses which are authorized by law, are subject to taxation in the following form: $1 m/n on each ticket costing more than $3 m/n; 75 per cent of the proceeds of this tax shall be handed direct to the National Council of Education and shall be destined exclusively to the construction of school buildings in the capital and national territories. The remaining 25 per cent shall go to the committee on cheap workmen's dwelling houses.

Law No. 10360 modifies the scale of inland revenue payable on perfume, mineral waters, soap and certain toilet requisites.

ITALY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. McL. Clarke.)

MILAN, March 21, 1918.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST IN ITALY.

Development of Port of Naples.

The convention agreed upon between the Italian Government and the municipality and Chamber of Commerce of Naples for the development and the operating of the port establishes that the state concedes and the municipality and Chamber of Commerce agree (in their capacity as a corporation to be established by law), to bring to completion of the works on the Port of Naples, for an estimated amount of 49,665,000 lires. The expenses connected therewith with interest at 5 per cent and a sum of compensation (10 per cent) for administrative purposes will be paid by the Government at the rate of 3,500,000 lires per annum, such reimbursement to start with the financial year 1919-20.

Japan Re-establishes its Mediterranean Service.

The Nippin Yusen Kaicha Navigation Company of Japan has decided to re-establish its Mediterranean service the first of March, and three ships will be assigned to this route.

Impetus to be Given Paper and Cotton Industry.

Under the direction of the Minister of Industry there have been completed plans for the reorganization at Milan of the Royal Experimental Station in connection with the paper and textile industries. The station will investigate the employment of new materials as regards their utilization and relative values, will carry on chemical, micro-

scopic and physio-mechanical analyses on the raw material and finished products, will give practical courses to paper makers and those who intend to engage in this industry, will offer to cotton manufacturers the means of studying new chemical treatments, the resistances of fibres and textiles, and will study the best means of promoting the cotton industry in Italy and in the colonies.

Agricultural Mobilization.

A Government decree states that the Minister of Agriculture for the duration of the war and for one year following the declaration of peace, with the end in view of giving a new impetus to agricultural production, is authorized to take measures for controlling production, for organizing agricultural labour, and for providing a more expedient distribution of labour and production. Besides a central committee of agricultural mobilization established under the Department of Agriculture, there has been instituted an Agricultural Commissioner for each of the provinces, agricultural commissioners for the municipalities, while certain duties are assigned to the agricultural associations and institutes.

The policy to be carried out is to cultivate lands now lying fallow, to make use of available soldiers and prisoners of war during the seasons of greatest agricultural effort, to facilitate the employment of labourers in the agricultural districts by the payment of their rents, and in those localities where labour is insufficient to take the necessary compulsory measures to find same, to increase the manufacture of fertilizers and agricultural machinery, to select seed, etc., and in short to take every measure calculated to stimulate agricultural and food production.

Exchange in Italy during February.

The month of February opened with 8·57 lires to the dollar, and closed with exchange at 8·74. At par there are 5·18 lires to the dollar.

Census of Mining and Woodworking Machinery.

A census of all machinery in the Kingdom for the working of mines and forests has been ordered by the Food Controller, in view of the increasing necessity of providing for the mining of all national combustibles and of intensifying wood production.

Subsidies to Agriculturists.

With the end in view of extending the cultivation of grain, other cereals and vegetables, during the year 1918-19, the Institutes of Agrarian Credit are authorized by special Government decree to grant subsidies to those agriculturists of the southern and insular provinces who prepare fallow ground for the autumnal sowing of 1918. Such subsidy is not to exceed the sum of 100 lires for each ettare reclaimed.

Italy's War Expenditure.

Italy's war expenditure up to 30th November, 1917, was as follows:—

	Army. Lires.	Navy. Lires.
Preparations for war	1,618,800,000	159,200,000
June, 1915	693,600,000	67,200,000
July, 1915—June, 1916	7,611,000,000	731,400,000
" 1916— " 1917	12,546,800,000	789,100,000
" 1917—Nov. 1917	5,869,700,000	280,600,000
Total	28,339,900,000	2,027,500,000

Italy's Monthly Expenditure on War.

It is estimated that the war is now costing Italy 1,064,400,000 lires a month in comparison with the average monthly expenditure on war during the fiscal year of 1915-16 of 695,200,000 lires.

Increase in Cost of Tobacco.

In view of the increasing sale of tobacco in all forms, and the constantly more acute difficulties involved in its manufacture, the Government has again raised its price to the consumer 25 to 33⅓ per cent. The advance made in the price of tobacco last August by the tariff then imposed would have netted the Treasury probably 750,000,000 lires in one year of operation, but as it failed to produce the revenue aimed at, this second elevation has taken place. It is, of course, understood that tobacco is a state monopoly in Italy.

Daylight Saving Plan.

The *Official Gazette* of 22nd February published a decree in accordance with which at midnight on the 9th of March the normal hour advanced sixty minutes. The same decree has effect till the 6th of October of this year.

Prohibition of Cheese Manufacture.

On the recommendation of the Food Controller, there has been passed a law prohibiting from the 19th of March the manufacture of any kind of cheese except gorgonzola, in the provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Emilia. There is also to be constituted a commission for regulating the trade even in gorgonzolas, and the price of cheese is to be fixed by the Government.

To Increase Production of Sulphuric Acid.

A commission to study the means to be employed to increase the production of sulphuric acid has been called together by the Under-Secretary of Arms and Munitions. It is planned not only to improve the production of the raw material, but also to increase the plants manufacturing the product itself. It is believed that the production of pyrites, which during the last three years has reached an output of 500,000 tons, may be considerably increased, and that by wise legislative measures the production of sulphur may also be augmented.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

(Mr. B. Millin.)

SYDNEY, April 2, 1918.

GROWTH OF STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A second blast furnace is now in operation at the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's works at Newcastle, New South Wales, and the equipment for producing plates for shipbuilding has just been completed. The rolling of these plates will supply a long-felt want in Australia, as at present they are almost unobtainable. A rod mill has also been erected and this plant will roll wire rods, from which fencing wires and other wires are to be drawn. The total number of employees now employed at the works is 3,000 and this number will be shortly increased.

As the steel works progresses it is becoming more and more apparent that subsidiary industries will be attracted to the district, because of an assured steel and iron supply, as well as cheap coal and adequate railway and shipping facilities.

It has been decided to establish extensive works for the purpose of manufacturing galvanized iron at an initial expenditure of about £150,000.

Another industry that is likely to be established as soon as the necessary machinery comes to hand is a steel products works and a large nail manufacturing company also contemplates establishing works in the near future.

PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The New South Wales Mines Department reports the discovery of an important deposit of platinum in this state and it is stated to be the most important alluvial find for some years.

Platinum in small quantities occurs in several districts, but platinum mining, in comparison with other branches of mining, is unimportant. The productive deposits are, however, only of comparatively recent discovery. The quantity of platinum produced to the end of last year was 13,676 ounces, valued at £34,274.

In the recent discovery the metal has been found associated with gold in wash-dirt and occurs in coarse, shotty grains.

THE WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Writing from Melbourne on April 3, Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, reviews the recent publication of an official estimate of the wealth of the Commonwealth as follows:—

The Commonwealth statistician has just published a treatise on the "Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth," as ascertained by various methods, including the war census of 1915. In discussing the different methods of estimating wealth, the statist states that an estimate of the private wealth of Australia based on probate returns was made in 1911 by the Victorian Government statist, who obtained a total of £990,000,000, which he subsequently increased to £1,031,000,000. The Commonwealth statistician has reached the conclusion that this estimate is below the truth, and this opinion is supported by the war census records, which, although clearly incomplete, gave for the private wealth of Australia in 1915 a total of £1,643,000,000. An estimate for 1915 gave, by the inventory method, a total for Australia of £1,620,000,000. After allowing for items which are excluded from private wealth in the inventory method, but are included in a wealth census and in probate returns, the comparable inventory total becomes about £1,760,000,000 as at June 30, 1915, or say £355 per head of population. This total is an estimate of all the private material wealth existing in Australia at June 30, 1915, whether owned by Australian residents or not, with the addition of a sum of £140,000,000 estimated as the value of locally-held securities in respect of loans to Australian Governments and local governing bodies. The portion of the Australian total belonging to persons not resident in Australia is difficult to estimate, but is probably in the neighbourhood of £175,000,000. As a result of a careful review of the several estimates, the conclusion arrived at is that the most satisfactory wealth estimates will be obtained by means of a combination of the wealth census and inventory methods.

PRODUCTION OF POTASH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*Mr. B. Millan.*)

SYDNEY, April 2, 1918.

PRODUCTION OF POTASH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The shortage of potash has for some time engaged the serious attention of the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry, the shortage being due to the cutting off of supplies from Germany.

Investigations have been conducted on the mineral alunite and have shown that this mineral can be profitably utilized as a source of potash.

A large deposit exists at Bulladelah 100 miles distant from Sydney. Since the year 1890, 45,730 tons of alunite, valued at £146,300 has been exported. Four varieties of alunite are recognized at the mines:—

1. Light pink, containing 1·7 per cent of silica.
2. Chalk white, containing 16·4 per cent of silica.
3. Purple, containing 19·5 per cent of silica.
4. Granular, containing 39·5 per cent of silica.

Working hitherto, has been confined to the light pink ore mainly, the yield averaging about 80 per cent of alum.

Another source from which potash may be derived, and which is also being investigated, is the very large beds of kelp which exist round the coast of Tasmania.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA, 1917.

The following statistics with regard to the foreign trade of Argentina in 1917, taken from the annual report of Messrs. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., a very important firm of Argentine bankers, under date February 1, 1918, have been received from Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires.

According to the Director of National Statistics the nominal value of the Argentine exports during the first nine months of 1917 and 1916 reached the following figures:—

	First Nine Months.		Percentage.		Diff. Against 1916.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	Absolute.	Relative.
	$ Gold.	$ Gold.			$ Gold.	
Animal Products	271,829,947	181,770,419	65·60	49·40	+90,059,528	+49·50
Agricultural	120,907,484	162,127,798	29·20	44·10	−41,220,314	−25·40
Forestal	12,744,361	18,954,581	3·10	5·20	− 6,210,020	−32 80
Others	8,546,394	4,923,348	2·10	1·30	+ 3,623,046	+74·60
Gold $	414,028,386	367,776,146	100·	100·	+46,252,240	+12·60

The shipments of cereals during July to September were smaller than last year: this accounts for our total exports not showing as big an advance over the 1916 figures as the latter did compared with 1915.

The figures of imports and exports during the first nine months according to nominal valuations applied by the custom-house, were:—

	First 9 Months. 1917.	First 9 Months. 1916.	Difference Against 1916. Absolute.	Relative.
	$ Gold.	$ Gold.	$ Gold.	
Exports	414,028,386	367,776,146	+46,252,240	+12·58%
Imports	133,809,670	163,574,181	−29,764,511	−18·19%
Gold $	547,833,056	531,350,327	+16,487,729	+ 3·10%

On the other hand if we apply the approximately accurate value of the imported and exported goods, the trade balance works out as follows:—

	First 9 Months. 1917.	First 9 Months. 1916.	Difference against 1916. Absolute.	Relative.
	$ Gold.	$ Gold.	$ Gold.	
Exports	414,028,386	388,003,834	+26,024,552	+ 6·71%
Imports	266,787,767	275,468,905	− 8,681,138	− 3·10%
Gold $	680,816,153	663,472,739	+17,343,414	+ 2·60%

The principal foreign countries have shared to the following extent in our import and export trade during the first nine months; the figures are based on the nominal values of our custom-house valuation:—

Imports.

From	Value in Gold $ Nine Months of 1917.	Value in Gold $ Nine Months of 1916.	Percentage of Total Import. 1917.	Percentage of Total Import. 1916.	Difference as Compared with 1916. Absolute.	Relative.
United States	47,742,665	47,594,919	35·7%	29·1%	+Gold $ 147,746	+ 0·3%
United Kingdom	31,616,610	47,487,857	23·6%	29·-%	" 15,871,247	−33·4%
Brazil	11,517,217	9,047,419	8·6%	5·5%	+ " 2,469,798	+27·2%
Spain	10,250,582	10,054,464	7·7%	6·1%	+ " 196,118	+ 1·9%
Italy	9,212,413	16,819,402	6·9%	10·5%	" 7,606,989	−45·2%
France	8,317,020	11,418,859	6·2%	7·-%	" 3,101,839	−27·1%
Mexico	2,442,271	4,750,788	1·8%	2·9%	" 2,308,517	−48·5%

Exports.

To	Value in Gold $ Nine Months of		Percentage of Total Export.		Difference as Compared with 1916.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	Absolute.	Relative.
United States	128,194,084	114,999,328	31·-%	31·3%	÷Gold $ 13,194,756	+ 11·5%
United Kingdom	107,541,634	74,082,844	26·-%	30·1%	+ " 32,458,790	+ 35·2%
France	55,112,877	44,468,767	13·3%	12·1%	+ " 10,644,110	+ 23·9%
Italy	22,235,430	16,395,101	5·4%	4·4%	+ " 5,840,329	+ 35·6%
Brazil	17,943,028	16,094,128	4·3%	4·4%	+ " 1,848,900	+ 11·5%
French Possessions	9,381,730	704,049	2·3%	2·2%	+ " 8,677,681	
Uruguay	3,283,216	3,779,890	2·-%	1·-%	+ " 4,503,236	+119·1%
Norway	6,917,282	2,746,195	1·7%	0·7%	+ " 4,171,087	+151·9%
Spain	6,111,597	5,490,425	1·5%	1·5%	+ " 621,172	÷ 11·3%
Holland	4,633,117	15,753,566	1·1%	4·3%	- " 11,120,449	- 70·6%
Denmark	3,969,077	4,273,214	1·-%	1·2%	- " 304,137	- 7·1%
Sweden	2,668,277	8,873,776	0·6%	2·4%	- " 6,205,499	- 69·9%
Chile	2,520,996	950,099	0·6%	0·3%	+ " 1,570,897	+165·3%
South Africa	1,837,370	425,381	0·4%	0·1%	+ " 1,411,989	+331·9%
To order	28,338,706	50,018,050	6·8%	13·6%	- " 21,679,344	- 43·3%

Exports of Products (for which figures are not given elsewhere ir this report).

	Twelve Months of				
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Flour..tons.	95,232	123,799	107,525	62,478	104,506
Bran.."	1,949	5,479	81,815	189,859	249,090
Pollards..bags.	11,933	14,663	1,085,895	326,066	400,240
Hay..bales.	117,497	297,790	314,870	411,261	634,053
Dry ox hides..No.	1,904,804	2,360,295	2,941,050	1,656,258	2,278,451
Salted ox hides.."	3,109,026	3,279,117	2,844,200	2,226,022	1,943,485
Horse hides.."	172,269	76,023	83,801	58,475	127,574
Sheep skins..bales.	35,066	34,807	44,768	29,602	41,541
Goat skins.."	3,856	8,913	7,352	3,393	5,536
Hair.."	5,124	6,433	6,711	4,250	6,909
Tallow..pipes.	14,408	9,111	7,066	10,195	15,309
"..casks.	197,245	94,847	153,382	186,020	213,550
"..hogsheads.	10,218	8,308	8,884	12,593	2,942
Horses..No.	5,345	20,219	41,018	.....	—
Quebracho logs..tons.	108,945	101,711	178,643	276,127	380,593
" extract.."	100,904	120,010	111,583	88,813	86,910
Alcohol (9 months)..litres.	2,521,607	13,161,663	3,113,122	485,631	—

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ended April 26, 1918, has been furnished by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignacio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation:—

April 19, ss. *Juan*, 5 drums.
" 24, ss. *Mexico*, 100 drums.
" 25, ss. *San Mateo*, 100 drums.

In consequence of the active demand which has been in evidence for fish in drums, a great reduction is noted on the supplies of codfish and hake and the stock of haddock is very small. The effect of this circumstance upon the prices is a further advance, and we can quote cod at 14.50, haddock at 15 and hake at 12.50 cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation:—

April 19, ss. *Juan*, 2,544 cases from Boston.
" 23, ss. *Chalmette*, 1,100 cases from New Orleans.

As the demand for codfish in cases has continued active holders have had an opportunity to better their prices, and we can quote from $18.50 to $21.50 per case for that from United States and Canada.

HERRINGS.

The arrivals of bloaters amounted to 250 boxes during the week and the price of $3 per large box remains unchanged.

GOUDA CHEESE.

There is no change on the situation for this article and the price of 35 to 53 cents per pound for a similar sort produced in the United States still prevails.

POTATOES.

Importation:—

April 18, ss. *Atenas*, 822 bags from New Orleans.
" 19, ss. *Juan*, 1,241 bags and 315 barrels from Boston.
" 23, ss. *Chalmette*, 1,000 bags from New Orleans.
" 25, ss. *San Mateo*, 3,750 bags from Boston, Mass.

The supplies have been reduced to a great extent and holders are trying to better the prices. The general opinion is that they will succeed in accomplishing this if the future arrivals are of little importance. We quote at $5 per barrel and at 3½ cents per pound for those packed in bags.

EXCHANGES.

New York, 3 d/s., one-eighth per cent premium.
London, s/d. at $4.77 per £.

NITRATE OF POTASH IN CHILE.

The following contribution has been made by Mr. George Mallett, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date March 27, 1918:—

The existence of nitrate of potassium as a by-product of the nitrate of soda industry has been engaging the attention of chemists and mining engineers for some time past. Amongst them Mr. Robert Nordenflycht, one of the best known scientists in Chile, who has given the matter special attention, claims to have discovered an economical process for its extraction by refrigeration, and is proving the efficiency of the process by practical application in the nitrate "oficina" Blanco-Encalada.

After experimenting in his laboratory at his residence in Vina del Mar, Valparaiso, in 1916, until he discovered the process which he afterwards put into operation, Mr. Nordenflycht went north, and pursued his studies and investigations in a number of nitrate *oficinas*, obtaining the necessary samples of raw material from those he was unable to visit.

From these investigations he was enabled to ascertain that potash exists in all the nitrate regions, being most plentiful in the Tarapaca region, followed by Taltal, Antofagasta, and Tocopilla in rotation of importance. Out of thirty-seven oficinas, one alone contained less than the commercial grade of 7 per cent. In all the others

the grade fluctuated between 1 per cent and 6 per cent, or a general average over the whole of 1·73 per cent. Out of 165 oficinas, there are at least 100 whose caliches contain 1 per cent to 2 per cent of nitrate of potash. He estimates that in the residues of the saltpetre industry, 600,000 tons of potash are yearly thrown away. Analysis made of the saltpetre ready for shipment proved the existence in this of ·7 to 3·6 per cent. If an average of 1 per cent be taken out of the 3,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda exported, there are 30,000 tons of nitrate of potash given away. Valued at pre-war prices, this shows the substantial sum of 45,000,000 pesos. Of the 600,000 tons thrown away in the residues of the oficinas, supposing only 60 per cent is utilized, there remain for exportation 360,000 tons, which at pre-war value is equivalent to 640,000,000 pesos. At the prices which have been maintained for the last three years and will doubtless continue while the war lasts, this represents the enormous sum of 1,080 million pesos which is annually being thrown away. The potash exists in the form of nitrate and also chloride of potassium, but as the chloride, during the process of extracting the saltpetre, is converted into nitrate of potassium, the extraction of the latter is a very simple process, requiring four or five tanks and a refrigerating machine, which produces the nitrate of potash at the modest cost of 20 to 30 cents per kilogramme, according to local conditions and the richness of the raw material.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

New Zealand.

The following customs decisions of the New Zealand Minister of Customs in relation to the undermentioned articles, have been received from Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Auckland, under date April 11, 1918:—

Goods.	Classification under tariff and item No.	Rate of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref Surtax on for goods.
A. and m. s., viz:—			
Horse cover lining of approved patterns, 44 in. wide and upwards, the invoice price of which does not exceed 4/- per yard	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Heels for boots, wooden covered with canvas or celluloid and without leather top-piece	As grindery (wood heels) (310).	Free.	
Machinery, n.o.e. viz:—			
"Enrober" machine for coating confectionery with chocolate paper placques			
Meat-saw, power, for splitting beef carcases	As machinery n.o.e. (182)	20%	10%
Motor vehicles, accessories for, viz:—			
Tire-bags or covers, peculiarly suited for the equipment of motor-cars	As parts of motor vehicles (194a).	10%	10%
Pots containing live plants and being ordinary earthen flower pots	As plain trade packages (324)	Free.	
Vulcanizer outfits ("Marvel") the parts to be separately classified as under:—			
Clamps, metal	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183).	20%	10%
Rubber patches	As n.o.e. (483)	Free.	
Cardboard discs, impregnated (for generating heat)	As n.o.e. (483)	Free.	
Strainers, brass for spray pumps	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183).	20%	10%

Canada.

Further re Tariff Changes—1918.

The undermentioned goods being subject to a stamp tax when imported after 30th April, 1918, Collectors of Customs are instructed not to release the said goods without a receipt for the amount of the stamp tax from the nearest Collector of Inland Revenue—the said goods being as follows:—

Matches,
Playing cards.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Jamaican Market for Cotton, Dress and Piece Goods.

(*Vice Consul Davis B. Levis, Kingston, United States Commerce Reports.*)

There is an excellent opportunity at this time to introduce cotton piece-goods into the Jamaican market, as stocks in this line are low and merchants are looking to the United States for supplies of shirtings, sheetings, ginghams, drills, ducks, cambrics, lawns, gray sheeting remnants, gray sheeting, prints, bleached suitings and striped suitings, bleached cottons, osnaburgs, flannelettes, trouserings, khaki, gray ducks, indigo stripes, denims, blankets, voiles, and muslins. A traveller for an American house in this line here recently took orders in excess of $150,000.

LARGE INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Jamaica has a population of over 800,000, and the purchasing power of a large number of the people is very small; but low and medium price grades of cotton piece-goods is one of the few lines of merchandise necessary and in demand practically by the entire number of inhabitants, and, in the aggregate, makes a large business. Imports of cotton piece-goods have increased from $1,250,915 worth in 1913, of which $398,160 worth came from the United States, to $1,600,300 worth in 1916, of which $843,605 worth came from the United States. The figures for 1917 are not available at this writing.

It would appear that with the advantage of shipping facilities and the satisfaction given by American-made plain, dyed, and printed cottons in the market that competition from England after the war will find this line fairly well entrenched in Jamaica, the connections made by American firms through commission houses and importers here having been most satisfactory.

A representative commission broker located in Kingston, carrying a line of goods suited for this market, with an occasional visit by one of the exporting firm's salesmen, is the method calculated to bring about the best results, these established and reliable commission houses being in constant touch with the trade in this and other West Indian islands.

The Far East an Open Market.

(*From Vancouver Daily Province.*)

That there exists in the Far East to-day a tremendous field for Canadian trade of a kind that is of special interest to British Columbia, is the statement of Mr. Sam L. Prenter, who has just returned from a visit in the Orient.

"Japan is literally one hive of industry," said Mr. Prenter. "I stood on the roof of a public building in Osaka and attempted to count the smoke-stacks of industrial

concerns. Their number was so great and the horizon was so thickly studded with them that it was impossible to accurately count them. The Japanese are simply craving for steel. In fact, they want everything in the way of metal for manufacturing."

In saying that he could do no better than echo the statement of Mr. Robert Dollar in a recent speech in Vancouver, Mr. Prenter emphasized the tremendous prospects and opportunities presented for British Columbia to get into the market. Now, of course, it is difficult to make much headway, because of the shortage of tonnage.

Mr. Prenter pays a great compliment to the splendid work done for Canada in the Orient by Dr. J. W. Ross, commissioner for this Dominion at Shanghai. He is always on the alert, not only for new trade openings but to recommend Vancouver and Victoria and Canada generally to tourists and residents of parts of the Orient who find their climate trying.

"My entire trip was a great eye-opener," said Mr. Prenter. "Practically no native timber is available on the China coast, and in lumber alone the opportunity for trade is, I believe, one of the biggest things for this province that we have for our future. A great market exists too for first-class canned goods."

American Export Combinations Legalized.

(Commercial America.)

Combinations of American manufacturers and merchants formed for the purpose of engaging in export trade have been legalized in the United States with the enactment of the so-called Webb-Pomerene bill, which passed Congress on April 6 and was signed by the President on April 11.

Prior to the passage of this law, a wide difference of opinion existed as to the legality of export combinations under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust Acts, which prohibit the formation and operation of such combinations for the purposes of engaging in domestic business. The Webb-Pomerene Act is therefore a legislative interpretation of those acts. It specifically permits associations, combinations, partnerships and corporations to be formed for the sole purpose of engagements for the same purpose. These export combinations are to be formed and operate under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission.

The passage of this law permitting export combinations marks the end of more than two years of effort to bring about in the United States a co-operative system of foreign commerce. While the export combination is a new idea in American commerce, the export syndicate or cartel is an old established institution in Europe. In fact, one of the strongest reasons urged for the passage of the law was that it would enable American exporters through these associations to compete on more equal terms with like organizations existing in Germany, in England, in France and other European countries.

United States' Growing Trade with New Zealand in Electrical Goods.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

The improved position that is being attained by the United States in sales of electrical goods to New Zealand during the war is expected to continue after normal conditions have been restored. An increased volume of trade will be produced in part by a more widespread use of electricity in that country, according to a report that has been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A greater demand for the various appliances that add to the comfort of living is predicted.

The standard of living is good in the island, says the report, and there is an absence of a poor class, but there are some modern conveniences of which the people have not generally taken advantage. In the electrical field this is quite noticeable, a fact attributed in part to the rigid requirements of the fire underwriters and in part to the natural conservation of the people.

Of the total imports of $2,300,000 worth of electrical goods in 1913, the United States supplied 15 per cent, England 65 per cent, Germany 5 per cent, and Sweden about 5·4 per cent. In 1914, during which the war made itself felt on shipping, the total imports were valued at $2,136,000, of which the United States contributed 14·4 per cent, England 66 per cent, Germany 8·6 per cent, and Sweden 4·4 per cent. Imports amounted to $1,934,000 in 1915, the first complete year under war conditions, the United States supplying 18·8 per cent, England 70 per cent, Germany 0·7 per cent, and Sweden 4·2 per cent. Japan appeared in the field in 1915 with sales amounting to $12,800.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following recent publications have been issued by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Ottawa, with price accompanying same:—

Second report of the War Purchasing Commission—January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, 164 pp., 15 cents.

Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions for year ending March 31, 1917, 124 pp., 10 cents.

Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for year ending March 31, 1917, 16 pp., 5 cents.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending May 10, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	95,799	100,781	34,937	32,893	264,410
Consolidated Elevator Co.	32,075	184,407	19,698	105,271	341,451
Empire Elevator Co	34,191	223,880	65,090	27,323	350,484
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	125,488	88,649	39,747		253,884
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	38,294	55,679	9,805	72,549	176,327
G.T. Pacific	53,438	596,557	62,086	69,389	781,470
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	66,977	846,673	98,206		1,011,856
Fort William Elevator Co.	28,259	365,209	64,575	39,845	497,888
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	26,234	66,627	26,632		119,493
Northwestern Elevator Co.	64,389	101,059	95,322		260,770
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	188,328	937,593	310,207	65,125	1,501,253
D. Horn & Co.					–
Canadian Government Elevator	94,373	180,278	23,583	63,581	369,815
Thunder Bay	78,844	852,388	58,221	8,467	997,920
Davidson & Smith	39,678	254,469	110,287		404,434
Grain Afloat	74,339	232,769	26,853	106,211	440,172
Total Terminal Elevators	1,040,706	5,095,018	1,045,249	590,654	7,771,627
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	268,873	1,488,681	22,567	10,745	1,790,866
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	532,478	1,173,998	12,552	9,207	1,728,235
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	367,097	1,128,395	103,837	1,206	1,600,535
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	147,886	94,927	2,559		245,372
Crown Grain Co.					–
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,316,334	3,886,001	141,515	21,158	5,365,008
Depot Harbour	75,857	128,530			204,387
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	16,307	14,507	334,220		365,034
Midland Elevator Co.					–
Tiffin, G.T.P.	364,278	20,283	130,099		514,660
Port McNicol	189,759	148,999	11,000		349,758
Collingwood					–
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	30,207	605,735	17,686	22,328	675,956
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	148,578				148,578
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.	3,133	47,453			50,586
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	146,591	102,974	17,480		267,045
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,297,439	731,275	97,400		3,126,114
" " No. 2.	460,394	662,098	102,443		1,224,935
Montreal Warehousing Co.	932,653	175,654	214,819		1,323,126
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	134,343	535,909	48,966		719,218
West St. John, N.B.	10,109	20,506			30,615
Halifax, N.S	266,400				266,400
Total Public Elevators	5,076,048	3,193,923	974,113	22,328	9,266,412
Total quantity in store	7,433,088	12,174,942	2,159,877	634,140	22,403,047

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 10, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	2,149	8,022	10,409	20,580
No. 1 Northern	119,656	495,356	1,897,169	2,512,181
No. 2 "	116,253	331,425	1,200,896	1,648,574
No. 3 "	103,958	157,514	554,293	815,765
No. 4 Wheat	80,311	71,077	283,755	435,143
No. 5 "	67,699	115,553	86,707	269,959
No. 6 "	175,098	40,388	532,957	748,443
Other	375,582	96,999	509,862	982,443
Totals	1,040,706	1,316,334	5,076,048	7,433,088
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	69,068	78,776
No. 2 "	707,573	888,040	585,838	2,181,451
No. 3 "	396,273	611,041	259,610	1,266,924
Ex. No. 1 Feed	801,789	1,348,923	345,026	2,495,738
No. 1 Feed	880,514	513,180	820,963	2,214,657
No. 2 "	1,090,667	354,334	354,780	1,799,781
Other	1,212,247	166,730	758,638	2,137,615
Totals	5,095,018	3,886,001	3,193,923	12,174,942
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	1,381		31,955	33,336
No. 3 C.W	220,181	46,111	307,754	574,046
No. 4 "	507,618	79,900	505,766	1,093,284
Feed	78,400	4,513	7,959	90,872
Rejected	187,434	1,622	68,893	257,949
Other	50,235	9,369	51,786	111,390
Totals	1,045,249	140,515	974,113	2,159,877
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	438,469	11,745	22,328	472,542
No. 2 C.W	131,019	5,364		136,383
No. 3 "	12,679	1,564		14,243
Rejected				
Other	8,487	2,485		10,972
Totals	590,654	21,158	22,328	634,140
Corn				-
Total quantity in store	7,771,627	5,365,008	9,266,412	22,403,047

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on May 10, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
May 10, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	1,040,706	6,730,921	7,771,627
Interior terminals	1,316,334	4,048,674	5,365,008
Public elevators in the East	5,076,048	4,190,364	9,266,412
Total	7,433,088	14,969,959	22,403,047
May 11, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	13,967,612	9,334,685	23,302,297
Interior terminals	4,248,707	2,555,947	6,804,654
Public elevators in the East	2,090,187	3,697,042	5,787,229
Total	20,306,506	15,587,674	35,894,180
May 12, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	12,097,163	5,794,370	17,891,533
Interior terminals	5,219,317	1,835,081	7,054,398
Public elevators in the East	8,680,503	5,809,912	14,490,415
Total	25,996,983	13,439,363	39,436,346
May 13, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	4,060,880	4,301,207	8,362,087
Interior terminals	382,913	416,681	799,594
Public elevators in the East	3,479,658	1,712,599	5,192,257
Total	7,923,451	6,430,487	14,353,938
May 14, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	8,988,406	10,856,707	19,845,113
Public elevators in the East	3,353,724	3,574,914	6,928,638
Total	12,342,130	14,431,621	26,773,751

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Seven Months ended March 31, 1918.

		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total	Mixed Grains.
		Receipts						
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
September, 1917		12,062,025	414,147	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917		31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,925,431	2,366,760
November, 1917		35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,089,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917		15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
January, 1918		4,761,709	2,332,742	683,182	360,342	18,034	8,156,009	2,260,630
February, 1918		2,445,140	1,409,556	547,343	240,237	9,786	4,652,062	1,676,665
March, 1918		2,206,989	1,978,074	577,099	259,878	9,621	5,031,661	2,112,025
April, 1918		2,772,569	3,996,140	880,704	409,760	9,439	8,068,612	2,224,860
Total, 7 months		107,548,541	22,966,306	6,779,893	3,527,426	202,489	141,024,655	20,059,233
		Shipments.						
September, 1917	Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710		7,130,604	51,690
	Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236		1,546,556	3,565,272
October, 1917	Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214		34,825,742	146,020
	Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174		2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917	Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,098,570	856,472		37,267,812	99,040
	Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	404,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917	Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	
	Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924		1,833,381	1,357,620
January, 1918	Lake.	546,012					546,012	
	Rail.	3,411,017	810,300	333,743	228,285		4,783,345	830,810
February, 1918	Lake.							
	Rail.	3,319,868	590,312	57,210	240,193	2,955	4,210,538	393,600
March, 1918	Lake.							
	Rail.	3,478,427	556,278	161,081	166,324	51,273	4,413,383	551,331
April, 1918	Lake.	2,089,241	2,373,217	839,642	536,600		5,838,700	
	Rail.	3,891,859	1,628,790	55,396	66,770	57,170	5,189,985	3,002,770
Total, 8 months	Lake.	91,799 218	10,100,911	3,147,553	2,343,913	63,585	107,455,180	296,750
	Rail.	16,156,578	8,835,161	1,297,488	822,746	114,768	27,826,741	12,515,203

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

417. **Catalogues.**—A wholesale importing firm in South Africa, with wholesale stores in several centres, requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of furniture of all kinds (knocked-down state), organs, churns, brooms, brushware, woodenware, handles of all kinds, hardware of all kinds, enamelware, aluminum ware, lamps, cutlery, tools, bolts and nuts, nails of all kinds, wire (barbed, plain and baling), netting and screen wire, iron and steel bars, rods, angles, etc., washing machines, sewing machines, household utensils agricultural implements, including cheap ploughs, dairy implements, paints and varnishes, oils, paper (wrapping and grease-proof), paper bags and any other lines, except dry goods, suitable for a general wholesale trade.

418. **Hardware and kindred lines.**—A Durban importing firm requests price lists and catalogues from Canadian iron and steel and hardware manufacturers, including such lines as farm and carpenters' tools, axes, hatchets, pliers and other shelf goods, also handles (broom, axe and tool).

419. **Wool-washing machinery.**—A South African commission agent, specializing in machinery, asks for catalogues and details from Canadian manufacturers of machinery for wool washing.

420. **Machinery and engineers' supplies.**—A South African importing and commission house, specializing in machinery and engineers' supplies, asks for catalogues and full details from Canadian manufacturers of sugar cane trucks, mining, electrical, manufacturing, agricultural and general machinery, technical appliances, lock nuts,

tube cleaners, rotary pumps, railway supplies, including rails, track points and crossings, acetylene hand lamps, lathes, drilling machines, machine tools, tractors, packings, lubricating oils, and other specialties in connection with the engineering trade.

421. **Catalogues.**—A wholesale importing firm in Durban with branch wholesale stores throughout Natal and the Transvaal, requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers exporting any lines suitable for the general wholesale trade, mentioning in a special way hardware of all kinds, household and farm utensils, all kinds of furniture (knocked-down state), pianos and organs, iron and steel goods, tools, including shovels and pickaxes, wrapping paper and paper bags, foodstuffs, proprietary lines, dry goods and all lines connected with the wholesale dry goods trade.

422. **Catalogues.**—An importing wholesale firm, with several stores in South Africa, requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware of all kinds, handles (broom, axe and tool), washboards, woodenware, household utensils, enamelware, boots and shoes, dry goods furniture (knocked-down state), brushware, foodstuffs, and any lines suitable for the general wholesale trade.

423. **Catalogues.**—A South African firm of import merchants requests correspondence, catalogues, price lists and when possible samples of any line of goods suitable for the wholesale jobbing trade, mentioning in a special way hardware of all kinds, dairy and agricultural implements, tools of all kinds, locks and metal door furniture, lamps, lanterns, paints and varnishes, fencing and baling wire, wire netting, wire screens, household utensils and other kindred lines for the hardware trade.

424. **Dry goods, blankets, hosiery, and underwear.**—A South African importing firm requests clippings, samples when possible and quotations from Canadian manufacturers of piece-goods, blankets, hosiery, underwear, and other dry goods specialties.

425. **Machinery and engineering specialties.**—A Durban firm specializing in machinery and engineering specialties requests catalogues and latest information from Canadian exporters of general machinery, mining machinery, pumps, concrete silo pattern, agricultural machinery, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other lines suitable for this trade.

426. **Rubber goods.**—A Durban firm of merchants desires samples when possible, catalogues and price lists on all classes of rubber goods. They are prepared to purchase for Natal or act as agents for the Union of South Africa.

427. **Iron and steel products, tools, chemicals, leather, paper, agricultural implements, etc.**—A Durban firm of merchants and commission agents requests correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of coal mining material, rails, wheelbarrows, steel plates, shovels, coal mining tools, chemicals (caustic soda, bi-carbonate of soda, phosphoric acid, arsenite of soda), glucose, corn starch, powder, flour, lubricating oils, leather belting, agricultural machinery and implements, wrapping paper and grease-proof paper. Will purchase outright in many of these lines or prepared to act as agents.

428. **Paper.**—A South African wholesale firm requests samples and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of wrapping paper, paper bags, grease-proof paper, writing pads, envelopes and other stationery sundries.

429. **Furniture.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of chairs, tables and other furniture shipped in the knocked-down state.

430. **Catalogues.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of hardware of all kinds, tools of all kinds, lanterns, spades and shovels, pickaxes, enamelware, household utensils, paints and varnishes, brushware, fencing and baling wire, wire netting, handles, stepladders, woodenware, foodstuffs, wrapping paper and paper bags.

431. **Organs.**—A Port Elizabeth wholesale firm requests catalogues and price lists from Canadian manufacturers of organs.

432. **Beech boards.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to hear from a Canadian mill that could furnish 500 standards of beech boards annually. Requirements are for average lengths and widths and mainly $\frac{5}{16}$-inch, $\frac{7}{16}$-inch, and $\frac{9}{16}$-inch thicknesses, with a proportion of thicknesses from $\frac{3}{4}$-inch to 3-inch. This inquiry is for after-the-war business.

433. **Birch, beech or maple oval blocks.** A Liverpool firm is interested in Canadian offers of the above for mop heads, $5\frac{3}{8}$-inch by $2\frac{7}{8}$-inch by 1-inch, smooth finished, in 50,000 lots. Preliminary correspondence desired with a view to post-war business. Sample with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

434. **Mop handles.**—A Liverpool firm requires the above, 50-inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch, in 50,000 lots. Correspondence requested with a view to after-the-war businesss.

435. **Compressed cardboard for building.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to get into touch with a source of supply of the above with a view to after-the-war business.

436. **Staves of spruce and elm.**—A Liverpool firm, consumers of large quantities of the above ask for Canadian sources of supply with the intent of arranging for post-war trade.

437. **Dowels.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to open connections with Canadian exporters who desire to shape dowels of maple and birch, 36-inch by $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, after the war.

438. **Handles of all kinds.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to correspond, with a view to arranging after-the-war business, with exporters of all kinds of handles, including handles and stems in ash, hatchet and hammer handles in hickory and broom handles in gum or basswood.

439. **Knife-cut and built-up veneers.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to arrange for after-the-war trade with manufacturers of the above.

440. **Box shooks.**—A Liverpool firm is in a position to do a large businesss in Canadian box shooks. Correspondence requested with a view to post-war business.

441. **Enamel hollow-ware.**—A Liverpool firm asks to be placed in touch with exporters of the above with a view to making preliminary arrangements for trade after the war.

442. **Household woodenware.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to arrange now for after-the-war business with Canadian exporters of washboards, ironing boards, pastry boards, clothes pegs, rolling pins, towel rollers, knife trays and other household woodenware.

443. **Broom and tool handles.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to make preliminary arrangements now with a view to post-war business with Canadian firms interested in the above.

444. **Wooden toys.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to get into touch with exporters of the above in order to make arrangements for trade after the war.

445. **Agencies.**—A firm of agency and commission merchants in Copenhagen wishes to secure the agency for trade after the war of Canadian manufacturers and exporters seeking a market in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

446. **Baking Powders, etc.**—A Birmingham merchant is open to handle all kinds of powders and sundries used by bakers and confectioners (see page 790 of this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*).

447. **Chair seats.**—A manufacturers' agent in Australia, doing an extensive trade with furniture and chair manufacturers, desires to receive small samples of portions of chair seats together with f.o.b. steamer quotations for wholesale quantities. A large demand exists for this line throughout the Commonwealth.

448. **Machinery for paper-making.**—A Natal firm that purposes manufacturing paper (news and wrapping) from a native grass, similar to Esparto, asks for particulars from Canadian manufacturers of paper machinery. Other details are on file with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Popu'ation, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. ***Cable Address, Stadacona.***

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** **(Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)**

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** **(Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)**

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 748

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

41285—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, May 27, 1918.** **No. 748**

GENERAL LICENSE FOR CANADIAN GOODS IN TRANSIT VIA THE UNITED STATES.

(*United States Bureau of Imports, Washington.*)

A general license, to be known as P.B.F. No. 12, has been granted for the importation of all commodities of the origin and/or destination specified below which arrive at any port of the United States and/or which are conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States either in bond or otherwise:—

(1) Commodities originating in Canada or Newfoundland and destined for any country in the world; or originating in Great Britain, France or Italy or any of their European or West Indian possessions and destined for Canada or Newfoundland.

(2) Commodities originating in Great Britain, France or Italy and destined for any West Indian colony, possession or protectorate of said countries, or originating in any of said West Indian colonies, possessions or protectorates and destined for Great Britain, France or Italy.

(3) Commodities originating in Canada or Mexico and destined for another point in the same country, passing through the United States en route.

(4) Commodities of whatever origin or destination not now or hereafter placed on the "Restricted List."

(5) Shipments under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) are not to be included in the general license when such shipment would cross the United States from an Atlantic to a Pacific or Gulf port, or from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

May 14, 1918.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN LOBSTERS ON THE ARGENTINE MARKET.

Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, writes that there are particularly good opportunities at the present time for Canadian packers of lobsters to make direct connections with Argentine importers of lobsters. Mr. Webb has sent a list of Argentine importers of canned lobsters which will be furnished to any Canadian packer of lobsters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, referring to file 21212.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 647 we published a communication from Mr. Webb regarding labels for canned goods intended for the Argentine which will be of interest to lobster packers in this connection. We reproduce the following portion of that article:—

"(1) Articles, especially canned goods, should bear their identity *Made in Canada* so that there is no doubt about their being of Canadian origin.

"(2) The label should be attractive to the last degree, having two, three or four different colours with the name of the article and its origin in outstanding type.

"(3) The label might also present a small sketch of some Canadian scenery, relative to the particular contents of the respective tin.

"If Canadian exporters would design their labels along these lines, it would not only be a good policy for themselves to pursue, but it would be instrumental in advertising both their commodities and Canada alike in foreign markets."

NEW UNITED KINGDOM INDUSTRIES.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, April 15, 1918.

In a report dated the 19th December, 1917, published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 730, particulars were given of a number of articles the manufacture of which is being carried on in this country for the first time since the outbreak of war.

The Department of Overseas Trade has supplemented this information by a memorandum indicating further industries which have either become inaugurated, developed or extended from the same cause.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION OF THE TOY INDUSTRY.

Since the outbreak of hostilities a considerable effort has been made to regain this trade, hitherto mainly in the hands of continental manufacturers, with the result that a large number of firms have commenced the manufacture of toys in the United Kingdom, some manufacturers employing upwards of 500 hands. Large works have been established and extensive ranges in these goods are now being produced. The following are some of the more important items of this industry, the competitive production of which has made marked progress.

Dolls.

These are being successfully produced in many varieties, notably the all-jointed composition type and those with china heads. Prior to the war the bulk of the china heads and glass eyes used for doll-making were imported, but the manufacture of these articles has now been successfully undertaken by firms in this country.

Metal Mechanical Toys.

These are being produced by three or four firms on a considerable scale, but this branch of the trade has been severely handicapped on account of the more urgent demand for metal.

Soft Toys.

Previous to the war there were only about three manufacturers of this class of toy in the United Kingdom, while to-day there are between two and three hundred firms turning out numerous designs in these goods.

Light wooden toys, papier maché and almost every description of toy are also now being produced in the United Kingdom.

PIANOFORTE ACCESSORIES.

Actions.

Previous to the war 60 per cent of the actions used by United Kingdom pianoforte manufacturers were imported from Germany, only two firms being engaged in the manufacture of actions in this country at that time. There are now nine firms in the United Kingdom in a position to successfully produce these accessories.

Wrest Pins.

The manufacture of wrest pins was also formerly a German monopoly, but they are now being produced by some half a dozen firms in this country.

Chemical Porcelain and Glassware.

One of the most important new industries from a national point of view is chemical porcelain and glassware. Prior to the outbreak of war the United Kingdom was dependent entirely on foreign sources of supply which were mainly German. In some cases old works have been adopted for the purpose of producing these goods, but in most cases entirely new works have been erected. The initial stages were confined to experimental work, but now a number of firms are producing goods of an excellent quality.

Addresses of manufacturers of these various new industries are obtainable from the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer File No. 20058.)

AMBITIOUS SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, Australia, writes, under date of April 3, in respect to the shipbuilding programme in Australia:—

In sequence to the particulars conveyed in the report of February 1 (*Weekly Bulletin* No. 741) the Commonwealth Government has purchased the shipbuilding yards of the Victorian State Government at Melbourne, but failed to come to terms with the State Government of New South Wales for the purchase of their yards at Walsh Island, Newcastle, N.S.W.

However, a contract has been signed by the N.S.W. Government for the construction of six standard steamers for the Federal Government. The work is to be commenced at Walsh Island at once. At Williamstown (Melbourne) the Commonwealth Government proposes to build six standard steamers as quickly as the materials can be assembled.

Acting under expert advice, the Government has adopted the "Isherwood system" of ship construction for the new steamers which are being laid down in Australia. Doubtless steamers of this class have been more familiar in Canadian than in Australian ports, hence the advantages claimed for this construction are well known to those interested in the Dominion.

Six wooden ships, each of a deadweight capacity of 2,500 tons, are to be constructed for the Commonwealth Government at Sydney. The auxiliary machinery for these vessels will be made in Australia.

A contract has also been signed for the building of two wooden ships for the Federal Government at Devonport, Tasmania.

Negotiations are now pending for the building of steamers at Adelaide (South Australia) and at Maryborough (Queensland). Including contracts already entered into, the present outlook is that, within a short time, arrangements will be completed for the construction of at least 20 steamers (steel and wood, respectively) for the Commonwealth Government.

STEEL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

In connection with the programme for the construction of steamers for the Federal Government, some elaborate alterations and additions have been made to the steelworks of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company at Newcastle, N.S.W.

The plate rolling plant has been improved so that the required thinness of the plates can readily be produced. Large shipments of angles from Newcastle have already been received at the yards in Melbourne.

Owing to the inability to obtain steel and iron from oversea to satisfy the demand, the works at Newcastle have sufficient orders on hand to assure a practically unlimited output for the next twelve months.

CONTROL OF AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING.

In a report received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, Australia, dated April 3, he clearly sets out the acute shipping situation which has made it necessary for the Commonwealth Government to take charge of the coastal—as well as oversea—shipping arrangements:—

The exigencies of the shipping situation have compelled the Federal Government to take action in the direction of assuming complete control of the movements of all coastal vessels. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made all coastal tonnage will be requisitioned and run as one concern under the direction of the Controller of Shipping, assisted by a board of management. This board of management will have an important duty to perform, its function being to marshal the whole of the ships now operating on the Australian coast, decide what vessels are suitable for oversea transport, and allocate the remaining tonnage for the requirements of the Australian coastal trade.

All ships in the Commonwealth, large and small, are to be requisitioned, and there will be a pooling system which will eliminate competition and allow all vessels, irrespective of their speed and capacity, to engage in coastal traffic. Out of this pool the owners of the vessels will be paid for service on an equitable basis. There is also to be created a coal pool dealing with coal transport.

All the states except New South Wales have accepted the Commonwealth plans. The arrangements made by the Commonwealth Government, however, will overcome the opposition of the New South Wales Government, for the position is so acute that the obstinacy of one state cannot be allowed to interfere with the scheme. In effect the Commonwealth Government's scheme is to organize the whole of the Australian shipping and use it for the national weal.

The Controller of Shipping will have power to requisition any vessels registered in Australia at rates approved by the committee, and to vary the rates of fares and freights on requisitioned vessels. The controller, in using this power, must have regard to the earnings of such vessels. He may also determine what vessels may be available for oversea service, and demand full particulars from the owner of any requisitioned vessel, or of a vessel engaged in the coastal service, as to its trade. An interstate central committee is to be established in order that the vessels may be used to the best advantage and their movements controlled. All expenses in connection with the use of vessels are to be paid out of the revenue earned, and the net profits accruing at the expiration of the period for which the vessels are requisitioned are to be paid into the consolidated revenue.

Vessels are to be employed in trade approved by the committee, and owners, if required to act as agents, must place at the disposal of the committee their organization, including management and staff. The agent is to be paid a commission determined by the controller, but not exceeding 5 per cent on the gross revenue earned by the vessel. No transfer of vessels registered in Australia or engaged in the coasting trade is permissible without the consent of the Prime Minister, and no acquisition of any ship or control of its movements made under state law will have any force or effect without the Prime Minister's consent.

Ships that are not requisitioned are to be controlled by the shipping board.

The schedule of rates payable for requisitioned vessels indicates that for passenger vessels of 15 knots and under 17 knots the rate of hire per ton gross register, per month, will be 20s. 6d. and it will vary to 16s. 6d. for vessels under 12 knots. For colliers and cargo vessels of 5,000 tons deadweight and over the rates are 14s. and rise to 16s. 6d. for vessels of 1,300 tons to 1,800 tons deadweight. For vessels of lower tonnage the committee will decide each case on its merits.

THE AUSTRALIAN COASTAL FLEET.

The aggregate tonnage of six prominent interstate steamship companies at the end of 1917 approximated 110 vessels of about 302,200 tons gross. Of this number about 23 vessels of 116,000 tons gross have acted at various times, or are now employed in deep sea work, as transports, hospital ships or cargo carriers. It has been recognized for some considerable time that the tonnage problem was so acute that further extensive withdrawals from the Australian coast were imperative, and it was to cope with this serious situation that the present controlling scheme was formulated. The individual companies will apparently be left to attend to their own routine business, but the itinerary of their ships and financial matters arising out of the pooling scheme will be in the hands of the board.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FABRICATED SHIPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Norman D. Johnston.)

BRISTOL, March 30, 1918.

One of the most interesting but least known developments of the present shipbuilding effort in which Great Britain has led the way is that of "fabricated" ships. A "fabricated" ship is a vessel the component parts of which are manufactured in other than shipbuilding yards. These component parts are transported to shipbuilding yards, assembled there, and put together as complete ships.

It is pointed out in the *Times* that when the State undertook the reorganization of the United Kingdom's shipbuilding industry, the principle of standardization was naturally adopted because in mass production of a specific object the highest possible speed of output is obtainable. A series of standard ships were designed and contracts to build them were given out to the private yards of the country. As supplies of steel and labour increased and promised a margin over and above the requirements of the existing controlled shipyards, the idea was carried a stage further. The fabrication of ships was decided on and the necessary provision made. The aim of the Admiralty Deputy Controller's Department was still further to increase speed of production. As matters stood all the shipbuilding yards, engine factories, and boiler shops were largely occupied with standard ship work. There were however, many other industrial establishments in the country doing work closely resembling shipbuilding and marine engineering. Among them were bridgebuilding yards and land engine factories. The majority of them were in inland centres and remote from launching water; but, taken altogether, their resources were so great that it was felt that they ought to be used.

Fabrication solved the problem, and a ship was designed the material of which could be satisfactorily fabricated in the bridge yards. It is a bigger vessel than most of the standard ships, and there is not a curved frame in it. Size and weight of unit

of construction are limited, so that transport is easy and powerful gear for placing it in position is unnecessary. To avoid the same difficulties as regards machinery supply, geared turbines have been adopted instead of reciprocating engines. Every part of the complete ship can, in fact, be fabricated in inland establishments selected near the steel mills which have never done ship or marine engine work, and can be transported by ordinary means to the seaboard. With all the slips in private yards filled it was necessary to look elsewhere for sites for assembling yards. The national shipyards on the Bristol channel were laid out for the purpose, and private undertakings of the same character exist or are projected with the concurrence of the Admiralty elsewhere. The bulk of the labour is unskilled but is, however, being trained in the use of pneumatic riveters and caulking tools, and will be (already it is in a large number of instances) sufficiently expert to put the assembled fabricated ships together.

The fabrication of the material of ships and engines has now been organized over a considerable area, local committees being responsible in certain districts for definite deliveries of a ship, or a number of ships, in specified periods. Moreover fabricated ships are taking shape in several assembling yards. Before long, vessels of the type should represent a very considerable addition to the tonnage output.

THE PORT OF HULL.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, April 9, 1918.

Taking the values of the imports and exports as a basis of comparison, the port of Hull ranks as the third port in the United Kingdom, being outstripped only by London and Liverpool. It is followed by Glasgow as the fourth and Manchester fifth.

VALUE OF HULL'S TRADE.

The annual values of Hull's imports and exports prior to the war (1913) were as follows:—

Imports	£49,840,283
Exports, British and Irish	29,220,174
" foreign and colonial	5,543,960
Total	£84,604,417

For the year 1916, the latest period for which returns have been published, the total value of Hull's trade is shown to be £86,766,334.

CHIEF PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table will serve to show the relative importance of the various ports, according to the annual value of imports and exports:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
London	£547,825,533	£496,833,942	£396,190,333
Liverpool	476,185,960	393,169,056	338,232,100
Hull	86,766,334	73,123,662	67,839,670
Glasgow	75,879,394	56,909,724	48,720,403
Manchester	70,150,132	56,673,867	52,883,507
Newcastle	30,209,157	33,741,235	20,169,169
Bristol	26,918,170	25,407,263	21,189,298
Leith	25,337,133	20,521,229	19,908,816
Cardiff	22,542,253	19,520,420	19,908,816
Grimsby	21,877,887	19,749,955	27,364,609
Southampton	16,834,688	17,717,274	38,182,775
Goole	7,455,529	7,611,993	12,000,204
Hartlepool	4,303,321	2,752,352	3,324,689

HULL'S SHIPPING, 1917.

The diversion of a large bulk of the cargoes, which generally come to Hull, to other ports, owing to considerations due to war's exigencies, has naturally had considerable effect upon the volume of tonnage recorded as using the port. Whereas in 1913 the tonnage of vessels entering the Hull docks was 6,691,818, it was reduced in 1917 to the following compared with 1916:—

1917	2,498,111
1916	3,355,149

OIL-SEED INDUSTRY.

Hull is the premier vegetable oil, meal and feeding cake producing centre in the United Kingdom, and absorbs annually more than one-half of the entire import into this country of oil-seeds and other oil-bearing products. Prior to the war the aggregate imports of oil-seeds and oil-nuts into the United Kingdom were slightly less than those to Germany. In 1913 the United Kingdom received a million and a half tons, valued at nearly fifteen million pounds sterling. In 1916 the quantity imported was over a million and a quarter tons, valued at twenty-four millions sterling. Germany's imports having been cut off by the war, the United Kingdom now occupies the premier position in Europe with Hull at its head. Notwithstanding serious handicaps in 1917, due to shortage of raw material and labour and greatly increased costs of production under every head, Hull crushers and extractors have been able to "carry on" better than might have been expected under the peculiar circumstances. Supplies of linseed and cottonseed have been difficult to obtain, but larger quantities of other raw materials have been available—palm-kernels, ground nuts, rape and sesame.

TIMBER TRADE, 1917.

The total imports into Hull up to and including December, 1917, are given below, with a comparison of the two previous years. The total for the past year is about one-third of the average import to Hull during peace times. Many firms have imported quite a respectable number of loads, although considerable success has attended the efforts to utilize home-grown wood:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Timber imports..loads.	263,283½	607,482	775,043

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain trade being entirely under Government control and all statistics withheld from publication, the usual comparisons of the past year's business with those of previous years cannot be shown. Taking 1917 as a whole, the quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom is believed to have been fairly large, and fully equal to requirements at the present reduced rate of consumption. In view of the certainty that the price of wheat for a considerable time to come will remain at a sufficiently attractive level to encourage farmers to continue sowing a large acreage to wheat, especially in exporting countries, the production should be ample for all requirements, even after allowing for a gradual accumulation of reserves in importing countries.

The question of sufficient supplies of foodstuffs in the future promises to be, as it is now, almost entirely a matter of obtaining adequate tonnage.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CROSSBRED WOOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*Mr. B. Mellin.*)

SYDNEY, April 2, 1918.

It has for some time past been well within the knowledge of those intimately concerned in the wool trade that the production of crossbred wools, as wools not purely merine are termed in the trade, has been on the increase in New South Wales.

As years go by the production of crossbred wool increases and that of merino wool shows a corresponding falling off. If this continues—and it looks as if it will—merino wool should become something in the nature of a luxury in the future.

In New South Wales the proportion of crossbred wool to the entire production of the state has advanced from 14 per cent to 18 per cent. In Victoria the increase shown is not so important, the proportion of crossbred wool now standing at 53 per cent instead of 52 per cent. New Zealand, which is the home of the crossbred sheep, has always had a very small production of merino wool, only 3 per cent remaining, 97 per cent of the entire production being all strong wools, or crossbreds, to use the term in its trade meaning.

If the whole Australian production of wool is taken it is found that 43 per cent consists of crossbred, and 57 per cent merino. These figures are for the year ending 1916-17. The 1915-16 clip consisted of 63 per cent of merino and 37 per cent crossbreds.

The requirements of the export meat trade have brought about the increase in the quantity of crossbred wool. Crossbred mutton is far more suitable as an article for consumption than is merino, and another reason that weighs with the producer is that the return from crossbreds in the shape of lambs arrive sooner than does the return from wool in the case of merino sheep.

NORWEGIAN PAPER AND PULP MARKET.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NORWAY AND DENMARK.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 12, 1918.

Considerable business has been done in mechanical pulp at prices from kr. 85.00-90.00 ($22.67-$24) per ton net, cash, for moist, and kr. 325.00 ($86.67) for dry pulp. Business with United Kingdom has practically come to a standstill at present. Some smaller shipments have gone to France on old contracts.

The cellulose market is quiet and there is nothing of particular interest to report.

From Sweden it is reported that there has been a great demand for moist mechanical pulp from European markets, which has caused the prices to rise somewhat, the price now being kr. 110.00 ($29.33) per ton clean net, f.o.b. Gothenburg.

In spite of the great difficulty in procuring tonnage the sales of unbleached sulphite are still very high. The buyers no doubt expect the prices to rise further and are anxious to obtain what they can as soon as possible.

The prices on both sulphite and sulphate are firm.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, Australia, writes—under date of April 3—in regard to the bearing of the release of Dutch shipping on the trade of the Commonwealth with the Dutch colonies as follows:—

Australian traders who have established and developed at no small expenditure of energy and at much cost business connections in the Dutch East Indies evinced considerable interest in the cabled announcement of the decision of the Allies to utilize Dutch shipping. More especially were they concerned about the statement that Holland is prepared to accede to the request of the Allies, in exchange for foodstuffs from America and facilities for traffic with the Dutch colonies. In recent years endeavours have been made by exporters in the Commonwealth to capture an increasing proportion of the trade of Java and other Dutch possessions in its vicinity. The enterprise involved first of all the breaking down of strong native prejudices against many of the commodities which Australia is able to supply.

To secure acceptance of a trade mark, or "chop," as it is termed, was, as it still is, a task of extreme difficulty; and failing to gain a footing for his wares, such as would be afforded by a recognition of his brand in the importing market, the exporter has had to endure a sort of commercial ostracism. In numerous instances, however, Australian firms have succeeded in surmounting this barrier, and markets have been opened up for butter, flour, confectionery, fruit, animal products and a variety of other goods.

War conditions, whilst they have widened this opening for business by excluding certain competitors, have also led to the imposition of restrictions upon exporters, so that it became almost impossible for shippers to extend operations in that direction. Hence instead of finding themselves in a position to expand considerably as a consequence of the inability of Holland to feed, as in peace times, her distant dependencies, Australian exporters have been confronted with the danger of losing their connection with that quarter.

Whether "facilitation of traffic" will imply the release of portion of the Dutch shipping for the East Indian trade, or will lead to an easing of the restrictions now imposed upon Australian shippers is the point upon which is centred the interest of those more immediately concerned.

TAXATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., March 22, 1918.

The Commissioner for Inland Revenue for the Union of South Africa, has just issued his report for the year 1916-17. The report covers all forms of taxation within the Union, except Customs and Excise.

Dealing with income tax which is dated early in 1917, the report in part states:—

"The Income Tax Acts, 1914 and 1915, were re-enacted by the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1916. With the following exceptions, the latter Act did not differ in any material respects from the previous Acts. The exceptions referred to are: (*a*) The extension of the secondary abatements (children, insurance and fees to friendly or benevolent societies) to taxpayers whose taxable income exceeds £500, diminished by

the amount by which the taxable income exceeds £500; (*b*) the introduction of a super tax on income exceeding £2,500. This tax applies to individuals only, and is additional to the normal tax. The tax payable on assessments made during the 12 months August 1, 1916 to July 31, 1917, in respect of the tax year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to £2,046,755 (normal tax £1,732,883 and super tax £313,872).

NORMAL TAX.

The profits of gold and diamond mining have been assessed under the provisions of the Mining Taxation Act, 1910, and no figures relating to such mining taxation are included in this statement.

The proportion of income tax payable by individuals and companies during the last three years is as follows:—

1913-14.—Individuals, 35 per cent; companies, 65 per cent.

1914-15.—Individuals, 61 per cent; companies, 39 per cent.

1915-16.—Individuals (excluding super tax), 53 per cent; companies, 47 per cent. Individuals (including super tax), 61 per cent; companies, 39 per cent.

The amounts returned for assessment and the amounts at which incomes were assessed work out as follows:—

	Returned. 1916.	Assessed. 1916.
Individuals	£27,842,960	£28,995,790
Companies	8,647,906	9,448,547
Total	£36,490,866	£38,444,337

Including super tax, the figures are as follows:—

	Returned. 1916.	Assessed. 1916.
Individuals	£33,274,357	£34,544,753
Companies	8,647,906	9,448,547
Total	£41,922,263	£43,993,300

The classification of incomes and yield for 1916 according to amounts of Union totals with a comparison of the yield for 1915 are as follows:—

Individuals.

Incomes from—	Taxpayers. Number.	Taxable Income. Amount.	Tax Payable. Amount.
£301-£500	22,598	£ 8,967,863	£ 78,108
£401-£1,000	12,327	8,310,526	231,572
£1,001-£2,000	3,649	4,949,756	201,834
£2,001-£2,500	534	1,181,389	55,186
£2,501-£5,000	783	2,635,927	136,117
Over £5,000	284	2,950,329	222,973
Total	40,175	£28,995,790	£925,790

Companies.

Incomes from—	Taxpayers. Number.	Taxable Income. Amount.	Tax Payable. Amount
£301-£500	131	£ 50,244	£ 550
£501-£1,000	193	138,824	4,129
£1,001-£2,000	227	325,452	13,601
£2,001-£2,500	68	153,244	7,186
£2,501-£5,000	166	589,500	30,823
Over £5,000	325	8,191,283	750,804
Total	1,100	£9,448,547	£807,093
Aggregate	41,285	£38,444,337	£1,732,883

INCREASES MAINLY IN HIGHER INCOMES.

Compared with the tax year ended June 30, 1915, the taxable incomes assessed for normal tax reflect an increase of £5,558,466, £2,320,581 of which relates to individuals and £3,237,885 to companies. The increases are mainly to be found in the higher incomes of which the classes £5,001 to £10,000 and over £20,000 are the most prominent, e.g.:—

Incomes from—	Individuals.	Companies.
£5,001 to £10,000	£486,775	£ 301,660
Exceeding £20,000	428,980	2,599,785

INDIVIDUALS' AVERAGE TAXABLE INCOME.

Based on the returns of income for the 12 months dealt with in this report, the average taxable income of individuals (exclusive of super-taxable income) in the Union liable to tax works out to approximately £722.

The following are the averages for the principal urban districts and the remaining districts in each province:—

Cape.

Port Elizabeth	£963
Cape Town	926
Kimberley	867
East London	826
Rest of Cape Province	650

Natal.

Durban	1,007
Maritzburg	706
Rest of Natal Province	648

Transvaal.

Johannesburg	749
Pretoria	634
Krugersdorp	544
Germiston	535
Boksburg	525
Rest of Transvaal Province	659

Orange Free State.

Bloemfontein	649
Rest of Orange Free State	643

If the principal urban districts are excluded, the average taxable income is practically the same in each province.

SUPER TAX.

The super tax is a new and additional tax on individuals, as distinct from companies, imposed for the first time by the Income Tax Act, 1916. It is levied on the average income subject to normal tax and dividends that accrued over the period of two years ended June 30, 1916.

The rate is the same as for the normal tax, viz.: 1s. in the £, rising by one 2,000th part of 1d. for every £ of income in excess of £2,500. There is an abatement of £2,500 which gradually diminishes as the income increases until the abatement is extinguished at £7,500 the rate of diminution of the abatement being 10s. for every £ of income in excess of £2,500. Hence only incomes exceeding £2,500 are liable to super tax. The rate rises to a maximum of 3s. in the £1 at £48,000 income, or with the normal tax an aggregate of 5s. in the £. This extra tax yielded 13·58d. for every £ of super-taxable income and more than half the tax fell on incomes exceeding £10,000.

How Incomes are Earned.

The following is a classification, according to sources, of taxable incomes for the Union.

Source of Income.	Net Amount of Taxable Incomes. Total.	Companies.	Individuals.
Trade, excepting liquor trade (including manufacturing)	£13,932,824	£5,289,030	£ 8,643,794
Liquor trade (breweries, hotels, distilleries, licensed victuallers)	939,642	425,187	514,455
Insurance, life and others	767,159	767,159	—
" fire	171,624	171,624	—
Banking, trust and finance	710,513	710,513	*
Shipping	165,911	165,911	*
Mining	862,034	837,168	24,866
Legal profession	767,764	.....	767,764
Medical	568,811	.....	568,811
Other professions	873,957	.....	873,957
Employment, i.e., salaries, etc.—			
Public service	2,917,338	.....	2,917,338
Other	8,604,323	.....	8,604,323
Farming	1,647,584	22,302	1,625,282
Sugar growing	593,031	422,135	170,896
Wattle growing	9,457	9,457	†
Rents	2,165,396	421,016	1,744,380
Interest	2,685,978	207,045	2,478,933
Miscellaneous	60,991	.....	60,991
Total	£38,444,337	£9,448,547	£28,995,790

* Included in trade. † Included in farming.

INVOICE REQUIREMENTS IN SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Ernest J. Hall, Official Representative of the Department of Trade and Customs of the Commonwealth of Australia, 44 Whitehall street, New York city, has received a cablegram from the Comptroller General of Customs for Australia to the effect that compliance with the order requiring the domestic value of the goods at date of invoice to be shown on the invoice and declared to on the prepared form will be strictly enforced in respect to all shipments of goods dutiable at ad valorem rates invoiced after June 30, 1918.

Information regarding the form of declaration used in export to Australia was published on pages 401 and 562 of *Weekly Bulletins* Nos. 737 and 741, respectively.

GOODS FROM INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioner at Montreal (367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal), will be pleased to receive communications from Canadian firms interested in the importation of the following goods from British India:—

Copra,
Cocoanut oil and cake.
Coir fibre and matting.
Mirzapore carpets.

It is intended to register the names submitted for the use of the Indian exporters.

DEMAND FOR SMALL GLASS CHURNS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 280 of *Weekly Bulletin* No. 706, published under date August 6, 1917, were given illustrations and particulars of the demand in Great Britain for small glass butter churns, received from Mr. Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol.

Under date March 30, 1918, Mr. Johnston writes again with respect to this market in the United Kingdom for small glass churns.

Manufacturers not having a copy of *Weekly Bulletin* No. 706 to which they can refer regarding the above, may obtain further information upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce. Refer file No. 20051.

NEW SARDINE PACKING PLANT IN CANADA.

(*From the Saint John Board of Trade Journal.*)

The first sardine packing plant to be erected here is now being erected at West Saint John, above Navy Island, by the Booth Fisheries Company of Chicago, who have large fishery establishments at Eastport, Belfast, Lubec, Machinasport, Chamcook, N.B., and other points on the Atlantic coast.

The new plant will be wood, 234 by 45 feet long, and two stories in height. It will cost about $75,000 and will be provided at the outset with an equipment capable of packing one hundred hogsheads of fish per day. This result, of course, can not be obtained the first season, as many of the workers will be new to the business and will require some practice before they become proficient packers. The fish supply will also be a factor in the output and it will likewise determine the brands or qualities to be packed.

About 150 workers, chiefly women and girls, will be employed in the new factory. As it is to be established on thoroughly sanitary lines, it will not only be comparatively odourless, but every care will be given to the health and comfort of the employees, so as to attract and hold the best class of workers.

In addition to the factory building that is now being rushed into shape, a wharf 160 feet long with a face of 50 feet is being added to the present wharf.

The fish supply is expected to come chiefly from harbour weirs and from the weirs in the Bay of Fundy east of Point Lepreaux. The presence of a factory at Saint John may also lead to the erection of weirs farther up the bay.

The sardine industry of the Bay of Fundy dates back a little over thirty years. Eastport was the original home of the industry, but it has spread to Lubec, Jonesport, Belfast, Pembroke, Robbinston, Machinasport, Stockton Springs, and as far west as Portland, as well as to Chamcook, Fairhaven, L'Etang and Black's Harbour in New Brunswick.

Among the early sardine manufacturers were Wolf, Reesing, Williams, Lawrence, Holmes, Blanchard, Clark, Grady, Milliken, Balkam, Hartt, Abernethy and others. In recent years large sardine corporations have sprung into existence, among the largest of these being the Booth Fisheries Company and the Sea Coast Packing Company.

About seventy-five per cent of the raw fish packed in the eastern Maine factories has come from weirs on the New Brunswick side of the bay, though the number of weirs and traps on the Maine coast is gradually increasing. For the fiscal year 1916-17, the total catch of sardines in Bay of Fundy waters as per government report, was 315,832 barrels, valued at $789,701. The total marketed value of the catch, canned or otherwise disposed of, was $1,481,261.

The "sardine" of the Bay of Fundy is a young herring, while the sardine of Europe, of the West Indies, Florida and California is a small adult fish of the pilchard species. When properly packed, the Bay of Fundy fish is quite the equal of the European variety.

The Booth Fisheries Company will strive for quality in their Saint John factory.

THE NORWEGIAN FISHERIES AND CANNED FISH INDUSTRY.

Under date April 12, 1918, Mr. C. E. Sontum, Canadian Commercial Agent, Christiania, Norway, writes as follows:—

THE NORWAY FISHERIES.

The Spring herring fisheries on the west coast of Norway gave only poor results this year, the total quantity caught this season up to March 23 being only 1,164,890 crans for the southern and northern districts together. The value of this catch may be estimated at about seven million dollars.

The cod fisheries have also been poor and look rather like a failure, the returns being even smaller than in 1917, which was a poor year.

THE NORWAY CANNED GOODS INDUSTRY.

The Norwegian canned goods industry is at present working under considerable difficulties on account of the shortage of material for the cans, and for want of olive oil. In addition to this the fishermen cannot obtain sufficient kerosene or gasolene for their motor fishing boats.

At the close of the year 1917 there were still considerable stocks of canned fish on hand; but since then the Norwegian Government has bought up for the local rationing boards large quantities of canned fish both in oil and without oil. The fish is sold again by the boards to the public at very low prices. This is done to help out to some extent the shortage of butter or margarine, the prices on these articles being enormous.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST FROM ITALY.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. McL. Clarke.*)

Milan, April 18, 1918.

INCREASED CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRIES.

La Rivista delle Societa per Azioni publishes statistics of the Italian joint stock companies for the last six months of 1917 showing the following progress: 177 new companies were organized with a capital stock of 385,145,000 lires; 136 established companies increased their capital by 506,829,900 lires; 46 companies wound up their business, whose capital was valued at 20,902,500 lires; 21 existing firms decreased their capital by 8,840,200, thus giving a net increase for the last six months of 1917 of 862,232,000 lires.

A CHEMICAL OFFICE.

For the duration of the war and for one year after the conclusion of peace there has been instituted by royal decree what is called an Office of Industrial Chemicals under the direction of the Ministry of Industry and Labour. The committee in charge of this office will compile statistics on the production of Italian industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, paying particular attention to the raw material and intermediary products; will examine new measures or the modification of measures proposed in Italy and abroad for the bettering of the chemical industry; and will prepare a report for the Government on the most effective means to be employed in applying science to the chemical industry.

STATE REVENUE.

The state revenue produced during the first eight months of the current fiscal year (July, 1917-February, 1918) amounted to 2,696,000,000 lires, compared with 2,068,000,000 lires during the same eight months of the preceding year, and an increase of 1,053,000,000 lires when compared with the state revenue for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1915-16. The state revenue, which amounted to 164,000,000 lires a month in the early part of Italian neutrality, now reaches 337,000,000 lires.

CENSUS OF TEXTILE MATERIAL.

A decree of the Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labour, authorizes the taking of a census of certain textile material such as raw cotton and cotton yarns, hemp and hemp yarns, silk waste, jute and jute yarns. All holders according to the decree must give notification not later than 31st of March to the Ministry, provided the quantities held exceed 10 quintals of raw cotton, hemp, and jute, and 5 quintals of silk waste and yarns.

PROHIBITION ON THE SENDING ABROAD OF PRINTED MATTER.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree by which is prohibited the sending abroad of any periodical whatsoever or printed matter containing advertising. It is believed that the reason for enacting such a decree is to prevent any information which might be of use coming into enemy hands.

INCREASE IN SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.

Owing to the increased cost of living an official decree has been enacted by which private firms are obliged to raise the wages of their employees. The cities of the Kingdom having been divided into three categories, (1) the communities which have a population not greater than 40,000; (2) the communities whose inhabitants number from 40,000 to 90,000; (3) the cities of over 90,000 inhabitants, such persons as are employed in private companies whose monthly stipend does not exceed 250 lires in the cities of the first category, 350 lires of the second category, and 450 lires of the third category, are to receive compensation on the following basis: 40 per cent increase on the first 100 lires of the monthly salary, and 20 per cent on the second 100 lires. For those employees who have entered the service of these private companies throughout the Kingdom between January 1-December 31, 1916, the compensation is two-thirds of the foregoing amount, while for those employed since January 1 of 1917 the compensation is but one-half. The decree has effect from the first of April.

SILKWORM EXPORTATION PROHIBITED.

Silkworms are added to the list of prohibited exports from Italy.

INCREASE IN TOBACCO IMPORT TAXES.

There has been increased the import tax on tobacco manufactured and imported from abroad.

MILAN TRAMS AND BUSINESS HOURS.

The Milan tram service which was almost totally suspended after 8 p.m. and for two afternoons of the week during the months of January, February, and the first

ten days of March, in view of the shortage of electricity, has resumed its regular hours of operation. Offices, public and private, which were obliged to close earlier may now remain open till 7 p.m.; general stores till 7 p.m.; cafes till 11 p.m. and cinema shows to 11.30 p.m.

REQUISITION PRICES OF NEXT CEREAL CROPS.

The Government has fixed the minimum prices for the requisitioning of the next cereal crops as follows: hard wheat 70 lires a quintal, semi-hard and soft wheat 60 lires a quintal, with a monthly increase of 30 centesimi a quintal after the first of August; maize 45 lires a quintal, with a monthly increase of 20 centesimi a quintal after the first of November; rye 50 lires, oats 45 lires, barley 50 lires a quintal, with a monthly increase of 20 centesimi after the first of August.

ITALY AND BRAZIL.

The Italian Government it is reported are to send a special commission to Brazil for studying the more important questions relating to trade exchanges between the two countries.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS.

To study and formulate measures necessary to the passing from the State of War to the State of Peace, there has been establishd by the Government a central and two auxiliary commissions, the first of the sub-commissions to deal with administrative, judicial, and social questions, the second to treat industrial, commercial, and agricultural problems. The two auxiliary commissions will be subdivided into certain sections to be determined by the President of the Cabinet who himself with the two chairmen of the sub-commissions and the several directors of the individual groups constitute the central commission. Officials of the Civil Service and also other persons peculiarly fitted to discuss certain questions may be called to sit in counsel with the various sections of the sub-committees. The central committee will draft the general programme to be followed, apportion the questions to be treated by the sub-committees, examine the findings of sub-committees and on the basis of their decisions draw up a general report for Parliament.

The personnel of the committees and sections will be nominated by the President of the Cabinet.

PRICES OF OLIVE OIL FIXED.

The Italian Food Controller has fixed the basic prices of olive oil as follows: 350 lires a quintal for oil of the first quality, and 330 lires for second grade oil. For the other grades the prices will be lower than 310 lires according to quality.

UTILIZATION OF WATER-POWER.

A noteworthy increase took place during 1917 in the utilization of Italian water-powers. From 1st January to 31st December there were granted 54 concessions for 208,036 h.p., or an increase of 186,880 h.p. over 1915-16 and an increase of 166,980 h.p. over the average concessions of the last five years. The greater part of these concessions were made in the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont, with smaller concessions in Umbria and Calabria. When it is taken into consideration that the total power of all concessions in force at June, 1916, amounted to little more than 1,060,000 h.p., and that there were at December, 1917, 218 requests for concessions estimated at 816,147 h.p. in course of examination, it is evident that the concessions actually made or being examined during 1917 equal a force almost equivalent to that obtaining at June, 1916.

FUEL COMMISSIONS.

A Fuel Commission has been appointed in every province of the Kingdom.

EXTENSION OF RICE FIELDS.

The Minister of Agriculture is given authority to allow the extensions of rice fields now in cultivation and the establishing of new rice plantations, so long as continues the need of intensifying cereal production.

Telephone Communication between Italy and Sardinia.

Il Giornale d'Italia of Rome states that the telephonic connections between Sardinia and the Italian mainland will be completed this year.

Increase in Cost of Living.

The Milan Monthly Municipal Bulletin for March gives statistics showing that the cost of living has again mounted during the month of February. If 100 is taken as the index number for the average cost of living during the year 1913, the index number for February, 1918, is 214·60 compared with 210·89 in January of this year. The foregoing estimate is based only on the prices of nine of the most essential food products: bread, cornmeal, macaroni, rice, meat, pork-fat, butter, milk, and oil.

It is further estimated that the average weekly expenses of a workingman's family, consisting of two adults and three children, has increased since the beginning of the war in Italy, 153 per cent for food, 52 per cent for rent, heating and lighting, 180 per cent for clothes, and 200 per cent for boots and shoes.

Fifth Italian War Loan.

It is estimated that the total subscriptions to the Fifth Italian War Loan will be well over 6,000,000,000 lires. The National Insurance Institute subscribed 150,000,000 lires to this loan.

Exchange During March.

The month of March opened with 8·81 lires to the American dollar and closed with exchange at 8·62¾. The National Institute of Exchange recently appointed by the Government now fixes the value of the Italian lire every Saturday afternoon for the ensuing week. This system came in operation the week beginning March 11.

ROOFING MATERIAL IN ARGENTINA.

The following particulars regarding the market in Argentina for roofing material are taken from a letter of Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, in which he says:—

"A certain amount of roofing felt such as "Rubberoid" is sold locally, but neither shingles nor composition felt roofings seem to be well adapted to stand the climatic conditions of this country. Reporting on this subject under date December 24, 1914, Mr. Poussette writes as follows:—

MATERIAL.

Although certain quantities of asphalt roofing are imported into Argentina, this article up to the present does not appear to be held in favour. Whilst a number of dealers stock it, none of them will admit that it is a line of any importance and apparently it is only sold in small lots. The largest dealer confirmed this statement, although he admitted that putting it altogether, the total was of some consideration; it must be said, however, that this house has a much wider camp connection than any of its competitors in this line.

OBJECTIONS.

Another large importing house, referred to asphalt roofing as being a "clavo." This is a local Spanish expression much in use, literally meaning a nail, i.e., something which hangs one up. Another dealer said that he had bought fairly large quantities

which he had made a strong attempt to sell, but to no purpose, and that it still remains in stock. The chief objection seemingly is, that it requires boarding beneath it for a support, thus making it too expensive for general use, and more particularly for camp use. A drawback for city use is, that most of the tops of the buildings are flat, and many of them are used for such purposes as washing, etc., which would preclude the use of this kind of roofing. Galvanized iron is its principal competitor, and owing to its much lower price and its economy in handling and use, has little difficulty in competing.

For the sake of comparison, the importations of galvanized iron for the five years ending 1911 are given below, and for each of the years from 1911 to 1913 inclusive. Except in Argentina there seems little prospect of doing any business in asphalt roofing in South America. Although a director of one of the largest companies in the United States spent some time in Chile in 1911, he was unable to interest dealers. A small amount was seen in Bogota but it is not likely that the total importations are important.

Imports of Asphalt Roofing.

Asphalt Roofing—	1907-11. Kilos.	1911. Kilos.	1912. Kilos.	1913. Kilos.	Jan.-June, 1914. Kilos.
United States	1,446,391	242,398	301,306	.....	—
United Kingdom	371,282	82,365	56,887	.....	—
Italy	221,920	60,400	47,490	.....	—
Germany	215,864	69,150	168,059	.....	—
Total (all countries)	2,268,241	460,917	586,223	609,763	247,544
Galvanized iron	473,626,300	102,521,000	91,194,000	91,198,000	29,483,000

Asbestos Tiles and Sheets.

There is reported to be a considerable scarcity of asbestos tiles in this market. The word used to express this commodity in Argentina is "eternite." It is imported chiefly from Holland, and there are also two factories producing it in Italy, and one in Switzerland. A short time ago, when the local supply was said to be short, as much as $5 was asked for a plate, measuring 1.20 mts. by 1.20 mts., where formerly the price was $2 m/n (85 cents). In case of interest being aroused in this article, prices both f.o.b. New York and c.i.f. Buenos Aires should be submitted together with full particulars regarding packing, credit, etc. The most satisfactory way to handle a commodity of this kind, would be to secure the services of local agents who specialize in such goods.

Importation of Roofing Felt into Argentina—Roofing Felt (kilos.).

Countries of Origin.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
United States	194,670	207,599	216,592	.....	
Germany	189,960	1,300	.....	.....	
United Kingdom	127,836	72,345	46,517	.....	
Italy	88,358	34,540	.....	.....	First
France	8,582	336	.....	.....	Nine
Belgium	.....	2,400	.....	.....	Months.
Spain	.....	.....	555	.....	
Other countries	357	1,300	.....	.....	
Totals	609,763	319,820	263,664	381,328	144,962

A short list of Argentine importers of roofing material may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Refer file 12533.)

CATTLE CENSUS IN DENMARK.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 12, 1918.

In connection with the above, the following figures from an extraordinary cattle-census, held in Denmark on February 5 last, may be of interest:—

Horses.—The total number of horses and colts was about 511,000, as compared with 538,000 in February, 1917, and 515,000 in 1916.

Cattle.—Of cattle there were 2,142,000 against 3,458,000 in July, 1917, when the number was about the same as before the war. In the course of seven months the number has thus been reduced by about 13 per cent.

Swine.—The number of swine was found to be 513,000. Not since the year 1876 has the number of swine in Denmark been so low.

Sheep and lambs.—The counting showed 247,000 against 268,000 in February, 1917, so there has been a reduction of about 8 per cent.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Brazilian Agricultural Progress.

(*Special Correspondent, British and Latin American Trade Gazette.*)

The Brazilian Government has decided to encourage the planting of wheat in the country, and to that effect is making the necessary preparation for a free distribution to planters of not less than 4,000 tons of seeds of that cereal. One-half of these seeds will be obtained from Rio Grande do Sul, a state already producing wheat enough for its own consumption, and the rest from the United States. The Minister of Agriculture has appointed Dr. Carlos Moreira his representative in America. Dr. Moreira will not only buy the seeds, but will also undertake the purchase of a considerable quantity of agricultural and agrarian machinery and implements, sulphur, insecticide, etc., all of which will be resold here by the Government to the farmers at cost. The Government has also agreed to fix minimum prices both for wheat and beans, and has appropriated the sum of 20,000 contos for small loans to farmers, to be distributed by the Banco do Brazil. The next crops of cereals and of other products promise to be much more abundant than any during the last few years. The Brazilian Government is supporting an exhibit of Brazilian tissues at an exhibition in Buenos Aires in April. The exhibit will include everything pertaining to the manufacture of tissues, from the raw material to the best manufactured product, be it of cotton, jute, wool or silk, including all woven tissues as well as ribbons and lace. Brazil has now at work more than 1,600,000 spindles in the 250 factories of cotton tissues in the Republic. Those factories consume more than seventy millions of kilos of cotton, all produced in the country, and valued at two hundred thousand contos. The yearly production of tissues in Brazil exceeds five hundred millions of metres. Several of the Brazilian factories produce very fine tissues, and use in many cases threads 80, 100 and even 120 (English Numbers). The Government has great faith in the results of the exhibit, which, it is held, will serve not only to make the products of the Republic better known, but also to introduce them to a large extent in Argentina.

The production of bags for coffee has been much increased, but even so there is still a shortage. There have been plans for utilizing the fibres of "*pita*" and "*paco paco*" for bag manufacturing, but it is not likely that they will be carried out. There is at present a large demand for caustic soda, tinplates, sulphur, hoes, hatchets, etc.

The Government, through the Agricultural Department, is utilizing part of the amount appropriated for the development of native production for the granting of free transportation of agricultural machinery and agrarian implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

Dundee's Demand for Improved Horseshoes.

(United States Commerce Reports, United States Consul at Dundee.)

Articles published recently in the newspapers here declare that a strong demand exists in Dundee for an improved horseshoe. Changes in the construction of road and street surfaces, due to the increased wear and tear of modern motor traffic, are held responsible.

Prizes were offered some time ago in an open competition for an improved model of a shoe which would be better suited to hard-surfaced highways than those hitherto in use, and specimens were sent, it is asserted, from all parts of the world. Although the full prize was not awarded in this competition, presumably because of the lack of a sufficiently meritorious invention, improvements have been brought about in the manufacture of horseshoes and a new model has received general approval. Owners of vehicles have tested it and it is claimed by experienced drivers that the results obtained are decidedly satisfactory.

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

It might prove worth while for American manufacturers to consider the advisability of specially designed horseshoes, taking advantage of the present favourable opportunity to place their products on the markets of this country.

Information from a leading authority tends to show that the style of shoe used in this district depends largely upon the kind of work that the horse is required to perform, although the use of shoes provided with toe and heel pieces is quite general throughout the country. Hand-made shoes are used here exclusively as it is claimed that those of machine make are too soft to meet the requirements of heavy traffic.

The shoes for the most part are made by country blacksmiths when not engaged in other work and are sold to the iron merchants from whom the farriers obtain their supplies. Sales are made by the pound, the present price being about $9.24 per hundredweight.

American horseshoes have not been used in Scotland, although it appears that they are in use in England, where the need of flat shoes is said to be more urgent than in this country.

The present rate for ordinary horseshoeing in this district is $2.43 for a complete set of four shoes.

Brass not a Suitable Metal in Parts of South America.

(British and Latin-American Trade Gazette.)

There are many places in Latin-America where brass is not a suitable metal for several lines of merchandise. Not only does it tarnish and discolour rapidly, but it soon rots, especially rolled brass in the manufacture of which salt has been used. A superior metal in every way is aluminium or one of its alloys. One of the latter, which has a beautiful white glistening appearance and is easy to work by file or lathe, is made of aluminium, 87 parts; tin, 5 parts; copper, 8 parts. This metal casts well, and should not be made, or poured, too hot, as with most aluminium alloys it is not improved by being "burnt." It gives a casting of great strength and should be allowed to cool very slowly. This alloy is of German origin and is said to be of great utility.

Dunnage Wood and Deck Cargoes.

(The Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng.)

The Board of Trade hereby give notice that the general licenses permitting the importation of timber when carried as dunnage or when brought as deck cargo from America and Canadian ports will be revoked with effect from May 1 next.

Shippers of timber are advised to communicate with the Controller of Timber Supplies, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1, in regard to all shipments of timber as dunnage or as deck cargo which may take place after that date.

The above Order, revoking the concession by which American and Canadian goods were allowed to be imported without license if carried as deck or dunnage cargo, will be regretfully read by the hardwood trade at large. The sundry parcels that have, from time to time, come forward since the concession was granted have materially assisted in helping to keep matters in progress in the trade. They have besides been of great benefit to the Government themselves, insomuch as they have been in great demand in assisting in the execution and speedy output of many Service requirements. Like other orders and restrictions from which we suffer, we must bow to the inevitable, and extract what consolation we may find in the second paragraph of the new Order. From this we gather, if we read aright, that some shipments, brought forward as dunnage or deck cargo, will be allowed if authority or license is first obtained.

Trade with South America.

CATALOGUES IN PORTUGUESE.

(Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Journal.)

The following paper was read at a recent Meeting of the Council of the British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil:—

Bearing upon the question as to the advisability or otherwise of British Manufactures issuing catalogues for this market in the Portuguese language, the following notes may be useful:—

Very few, if any, catalogues in the Portuguese language were distributed by British firms before the war, although Germans and latterly Americans have done so. Now some firms have decided to issue them, and steps have been taken to do so. It is to be hoped that these firms have had the translations made from the English into Portuguese as spoken in Brazil, otherwise, more especially in the case of catalogues dealing with technical subjects, the reading would be more than likely to excite ridicule, since many technical terms employed in Portugal are unheard of here.

It has hitherto been the custom in Brazil for firms to distribute catalogues in the Spanish language, which, owing to its similarity to Portuguese, may be comprensible to a certain class of Brazilians, more especially technical men. A number of British firms have adopted this practice, and the writer has seen some such catalogues which have been really useful to technical men on account of the weights and measure being given in the metric standards.

British firms have apparently been reluctant, or not thought it worth while, to go to the expense of having catalogues printed in Portuguese.

The writer has compiled the table "A" attached, in which a comparison is made between the areas and population of Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries. It is evident from a study of this Table that the reason why firms have hitherto favoured the publication of catalogues in Spanish in preference to Portuguese is the much greater number of markets where the former language is in vogue.

The population of the Spanish-speaking countries is given at 68,832,824; that of the Portuguese-speaking countries 37,215,056, a difference of 31,617,768 in favour of the Spanish, or about 85 per cent. A comparison of the areas of the respective countries gives 4,483,396 square miles (Spanish) and 4,139,311 square miles (Portuguese). A difference of 344,085 square miles in favour of the Spanish, or about 8 per cent. Of the great total of 4,139,311 square miles, Brazil covers no less than 3,298,870 square miles.

That Brazil has been steadily developing her resources for years past, the Government has been paving the way to expansion in the future, has been amply evidenced by the manner in which ports have been improved. Cities which a few years ago might reasonably be described as mere pest holes have been made sanitary, and, in spite of the fact that these cities are within or bordering upon the Tropical Zone, they bear favourable comparison in point of hygiene to cities in more favourable geographical conditions in all parts of the world.

British capital, material, and energy have borne an important share in this development, which, however, has been practically confined to seaboard cities, with certain notable exceptions, such as Sao Paulo, where British merchants are regularly established and in close touch with the principal authorities. However, apart from the big cities there are hundreds of small cities and towns in the interior, the populations of which are increasing and will continue to increase after the war. More especially in cases such as these it seems to the writer that it is expedient to make the propaganda of British goods by means of catalogues, printed in the Portuguese language as used in Brazil.

Spanish-speaking Countries and Portuguese-speaking Countries—A Comparison of Area and Population.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Spanish-Speaking Countries—		
Argentina	1,132,000	7,935,502
Chile	294,665	3,500,000
Colombia	461,606	5,475,000
Costa Rica	23,000	420,179
Cuba	44,178	2,150,112
Equador	116,530	1,300,000
Guatemala	47,420	2,000,000
Mexico	768,883	15,063,207
Honduras	44,275	650,000
Nicaragua	51,660	600,000
Panama	31,890	400,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000
Peru	680,026	3,530,000
Uruguay	72,210	1,094,688
Venezuela	363,728	2,796,448
Salvador	7,225	1,254,000
Spain	196,700	19,588,688
Certain settlements and islands off West Africa	82,400	275,000
Totals	4,483,396	68,832,824
Portuguese-Speaking Countries—		
Brazil	3,298,870	21,580,000
Portugal (including The Azores and Madeira)	35,600	5,960,056
West Africa—		
G. of Guinea		
St. Thomas		
Angola		
East Africa—		
Lourenco Marques and Mozambique	804,841	9,675,000
India—		
Goa		
Damao		
Diu		
Totals	4,139,311	37,215,056

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending May 17, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	95,799	96,583	38,599	32,893	263,874
Consolidated Elevator Co.	29,229	136,787	14,198	105,902	286,116
Empire Elevator Co	1,218	227,695	43,062	29,105	301,080
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	111,051	57,149	32,064		200,264
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	39,919	43,103	9,805	72,418	165,245
G.T. Pacific	46,991	417,348	49,022	69,389	582,750
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	45,690	593,775	89,428		728,893
Fort William Elevator Co.	18,611	317,973	78,266	39,845	454,695
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	16,487	64,299	24,441		105,227
Northwestern Elevator Co.	77,341	137,309	52,610		267,260
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	181,784	889,906	252,429	69,745	1,393,864
D. Horn & Co.					
Canadian Government Elevator	9,213	167,429	22,955	67,838	267,435
Thunder Bay	67,808	905,769	51,543	8,468	1,033,588
Davidson & Smith	33,531	250,268	81,083		364,882
Sask. Co.-op.	73,367	169,715	23,336	110,507	376,925
Total Terminal Elevators	848,039	4,475,108	862,841	606,110	6,792,098
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	192,956	1,188,535	17,167	4,192	1,402,850
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	436,828	1,111,541	10,270	5,987	1,564,626
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	265,818	1,109,818	103,442	1,002	1,480,080
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	195,112	62,310	1,302		258,724
Crown Grain Co					
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	1,090,714	3,472,204	132,181	11,181	4,706,280
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	8,814	14,507	43,917		67,238
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G.T.P	88,690	20,283			108,973
Port McNicol	151,644	1,126,670	57,302	34,141	1,369,757
Collingwood					
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.		589,527	15,571		605,098
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	100,793	16,842			117,635
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.	15,048	47,121			62,169
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	166,340	102,974	654,067		923,381
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,612,064	772,275	183,432		3,567,766
" " No. 2.	522,119	801,217	106,189		1,429,525
Montreal Warehousing Co.	1,193,190	579,513	349,616	48,998	2,171,317
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	143,736	570,760	49,397		763,893
West St. John, N.B.	10,109	20,506			30,615
Halifax, N.S					
Total Public Elevators.	5,012,547	4,662,190	1,459,491	83,139	11,217,367
Total quantity in store	6,951,300	12,609,502	2,454,513	700,430	22,715,745

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 17, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	3,242	8,022	5,709	16,973
No. 1 Northern	10,249	364,789	1,733,469	2,108,507
No. 2 "	60,637	277,890	1,119,011	1,457,538
No. 3 "	91,086	146,363	563,097	800,546
No. 4 Wheat	73,975	74,346	318,866	467,187
No. 5 "	50,740	80,870	93,250	224,860
No. 6 "	202,009	41,807	575,191	819,007
Other	356,101	96,627	603,954	1,056,682
Totals	848,039	1,090,714	5,012,547	6,951,300
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	93,058	102,766
No. 2 "	621,889	817,475	539,107	1,978,471
No. 3 "	343,512	575,495	273,128	1,192,135
Ex. No. 1 Feed	754,174	1,141,319	808,995	2,694,488
No. 1 Feed	875,062	452,091	1,303,583	2,630,736
No. 2 "	800,022	328,755	848,443	1,977,220
Other	1,074,494	153,316	795,876	2,023,686
Totals	4,475,108	3,472,204	4,662,190	12,609,502
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W			31,955	31,955
No. 3 C.W	176,252	42,325	402,839	621,416
No. 4 "	383,259	66,498	918,435	1,368,192
Feed	72,497	10,999	10,362	93,858
Rejected	178,644	2,990	66,961	248,595
Other	52,189	9,369	28,939	90,497
Totals	862,841	132,181	1,459,491	2,454,513
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	449,948	6,756	83,139	539,843
No. 2 C.W	131,367	2,637		134,004
No. 3 "	13,089	1,464		14,553
Rejected		2		2
Other	11,706	322		12,028
Totals	606,110	11,181	83,139	700,430
Corn				-
Total quantity in store	6,792,098	4,706,280	11,217,367	22,715,745

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on May 17, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
May 17, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	848,039	5,944,059	6,792,098
Interior terminals	1,090,714	3,615,566	4,706,280
Public elevators in the East	5,012,547	6,204,820	11,217,367
Total	6,951,300	15,764,445	22,715,745
May 18, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	14,125,804	8,556,687	22,682,491
Interior terminals	3,877,696	2,346,513	6,224,209
Public elevators in the East	3,175,303	4,262,983	7,438,286
Total	21,178,803	15,166,183	36,344,986
May 19, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	11,601,665	5,434,735	17,036,400
Interior terminals	4,463,941	1,477,298	5,941,239
Public elevators in the East	9,511,754	6,610,830	16,122,584
Total	25,577,360	13,522,863	39,100,223
May 20, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	3,337,264	3,432,813	6,770,077
Interior terminals	260,017	421,999	682,016
Public elevators in the East	3,679,024	2,094,187	5,773,211
Total	7,276,305	5,948,999	13,225,304
May 21, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	6,960,152	9,869,759	16,829,911
Public elevators in the East	4,583,490	4,162,032	8,745,522
Total	11,543,642	14,031,791	25,575,433

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms, specifications and indents have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Victorian Railways, Melbourne; the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, N.S.W., and the Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer file No. 20603).

Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, MELBOURNE.

No.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
31,562.	June 12, 1918	10,000 lineal yards jute canvas, in bolts each 36 inches wide, as specified.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

The following indents have been forwarded by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, 123 Cannon street, London, E.C., England:—

No.	Date.	Particulars.	Established Cost. £	s.	d.
22-18.	March 19, 1918	100 copper "Wirt" brushes, as specified	£ 75	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	9,000 yards red roller towelling	675	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	18,000 towels, as specified	730	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	6,500 yards sheeting	780	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	2,500 " calico	280	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	2,000 " material for check dusters	150	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	12,000 " cheesecloth	750	0	0
22-18.	" 19, 1918	500 yards 72 inches brown Canabury, as specified	100	0	0
24-18.	" 19, 1918	15 tons span steel wire	750	0	0
30-18.	April 13, 1918	28,000 lubricator pads, as specified	2 000	0	0

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, MELBOURNE.

Tenders addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, are as follows:—

Schedule.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
No. 1444.	June 18, 1918	150 bell sets, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	80 magneto bells.
"	" 18, 1918	45 trembling bells, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	7 calculagraphs, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	1,750 four conductor cords.
"	" 18, 1918	1,200 yards cords for microtelephones.
"	" 18, 1918	500 glass or earthenware covers.
"	" 18, 1918	3,000 carbon diaphragms, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	50 flexiphones, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	220 plugs, 3 part, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	150 stps. protectors, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	440 receivers, as specified.
"	" 18, 1918	330 lever switches, as specified.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

449. **Duck.**—A Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, dealer asks for samples and quotations on duck for tarpaulins.

450. **Fish meal.**—A company in Barbados handling cattle food would like to communicate with a Canadian company that manufactures fish meal. They ask for an analysis of the fish meal with a quotation per ton f.o.b. Halifax.

451. **Groceries.**—An importing house in port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., wishes to arrange with a purchasing agent in Montreal or Toronto for the shipment of wholesale supplies of groceries. They are ready for immediate transactions.

452. **Marine engines and industrial machinery.**—An agent in Genoa, would like to hear from Canadian concerns interested in exporting marine engines and industrial machinery to Italy.

453. **Sporting firearms, bicycles and motor-cycles.**—A house in Florence with a branch at Leghorn, is disposed to handle sporting goods, such as firearms, ammunition, bicycles and motor-cycles, and asks for catalogues, price lists and discount sheets of Canadian houses interested.

454. **Varnishes and wood-pulp.**—An agent in Milan wishes to get into touch with Canadian suppliers of varnishes for steam boilers. This house is also prepared to handle Canadian wood-pulp.

455. **Lumber.**—A firm in Catania, Italy, would like to hear from Canadian exporters of lumber.

456. **Wood-pulp, rubber goods, boots and shoes, ironmongery, agricultural and industrial machinery.**—A house in Naples with American and English references, wishes to open up negotiations with Canadian exporters of wood-pulp, rubber goods, boots and shoes, ironmongery and agricultural and industrial machinery.

457. **Chemicals and kitchen utensils.**—A Genoa firm would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of chemicals for soapmaking materials and kitchen utensils.

458. **Food products.**—An agent at Naples desires to establish connections with Canadian firms wishing to export food products to Italy.

459. **Hides, minerals, oils, greases, tallows, seeds, chemical products, paints, colours and varnishes.**—A Genoa house is anxious to get into touch with Canadian exporters of the above.

460. **Wood-pulp, paint and colours and chemical products.**—A firm in Naples is prepared to handle for Canadian exporters either wood-pulp, paints and colours or chemical products.

461. **Hides, coal and minerals.**—A Genoa house wishes to hear from Canadian dealers in the above.

462. **Italian agency.**—An important house in Rome desires correspondence with Canadian houses interested in the Italian market.

463. **Telephone equipment and electrical apparatus.**—An engineer in Rome with good references wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of the above.

464. **Paper.**—A Japanese firm of manufacturers' agents and importers wishes to get supplies of duplex coloured paper for use in covering boxes.

465. **Coffins and coffin furniture.**—A trading firm in port of Spain, Trinidad, desires to be put in communication with a Canadian manufacturer of coffins and coffin furniture.

466. **Dairy appliances, agricultural hand implements.**—A London agent wishes to arrange with Canadian manufacturers of dairy appliances, such as milk separators, etc., and agricultural implements, particularly agricultural hand implements, such as hand hoes, for business after the war.

467. **Chemicals, carbide, shellacs and varnishes, blueing, dry colours, etc.**—A member of a Buenos Aires firm of manufacturers' representatives, at present visiting New York, wishes to get into communication with manufacturers of the above products with the object of effecting purchases for shipments to Buenos Aires.

468. **Cane knife blades.**—A leading commission merchant in Port of Spain, Trinidad, who has travellers throughout the British West Indies and already represents a number of the most important Canadian manufacturers, wishes to secure supplies of knife blades for cutting sugar cane. Great quantities of such blades are used in the British West Indies. Full particulars can be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer file No. 21190).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.

(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.

Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. ***Cable Adress, Cantracom.***

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

VOL. XVIII. No. 749.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

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MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918.

Published by Authority of Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P.
(Minister of Trade and Commerce).

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

41661—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, June 3, 1918. No. 749

UNITED STATES WAR TRADE BOARD REGULATIONS.

The following regulations of the United States War Trade Board, Washington are published as of interest to Canadian dealers and manufacturers:—

United States Export Licenses for Iron and Steel.

May 1, 1918

When making applications for export licenses for iron and steel products listed below, United States exporters are requested to observe the following instructions, as announced on April 18, 1918:—

Applicants are cautioned to give the net weight under question 7 and the value under question 8. Under question 10 give date the order was accepted from purchaser abroad.

Pig-iron.—Applications covering pig-iron must state grade or quality. File on Form X-2.

Billets, blooms, ingots, slabs, shapes, sheet bars.—State whether steel is Bessemer or open hearth. File on Form X-2.

Separate applications are required for each of the following commodities:—

Alloy and high-speed steel and tool steel.—Applications covering alloy and high-speed steel must show percentages of alloys therein. File on Form X-2. If crucible or open-hearth tool steel containing no alloy except manganese under 2 per cent, specify on application "not alloy steel" and file on Form X only.

Bars.—State whether Bessemer or open hearth. Applications for round and square bars must state "under 2½ inches" or "2½ inches and larger." Make separate application for round and square bars 2½ inches and larger. File on Form X-2.

Round and square bars under 2½ inches and flat bars. File on Form X only. State maximum width of flat bars.

Boiler tubes.—Applications covering boiler tubes must specify whether "cold-drawn seamless," "hot-rolled seamless," "lapwelded steel," or "charcoal iron." File on Form X-2.

Fabricated structural steel.—When applying for fabricated structural steel (punched, riveted, etc.), state approximate percentage of plates therein, and if only connection plates are used, so state. Also state whether plates are "under ¼ inch" or "¼ inch and heavier." File on Form X-2.

Ferrosilicon, spiegeleisen, skelp, scrap, mechanical seamless tubing, oil-well casing, drive pipe. File on Form X-2.

Plates (iron and steel) ⅛ inch thick and heavier.—Make separate application for plates wider than 72 inches and file three copies of specification. File on Form X-2.

Pipe, wrought iron and steel, black or galvanized.—Application must state whether "under 6 inches" or "6 inches and over" (inside diameter). Six inches and over, file on Form X-2. Under 6 inches, file on Form X only.

Pipe, cast-iron.—State tonnage of each size. File on Form X-2.

Rails.—State if new or second-hand and weight per yard. Make separate application for rails 50 pounds per yard and heavier. State whether Bessemer or open hearth. File on Form X-2.

Sheets.—Applications covering black and galvanized sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick must specify gauges. State whether Bessemer or open hearth. File on Form X only.

Wire.—One copy of specification in detail, showing sizes, must accompany all applications for wire of gauges lighter than, or equivalent to, the following: American steel and wire gauge No. 17, Birmingham wire gauge No. 17, Paris wire gauge No. 7. File on Form X.

Wire rope or cable.—Applications covering wire rope or cable must specify quality and construction. File on Form X-2.

Other items, not mentioned above, are to be filed on Form X.

Failure to file applications in accordance with the above may result in refusal of export licenses.

Special Export License for Certain Transit Goods.

May 4, 1918.

On April 29, 1918, the United States War Trade Board revised special export license No. Rac-42, which had previously been issued through the customs service. Under this license collectors of customs are now authorized to allow to be exported shipments of all commodities of the origin and/or destination specified in paragraphs A, B, C, and D below when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States, either in bond or otherwise, and when they are proposed to be exported from or taken out of any port of the United States.

A. Canada and Newfoundland. Commodities originating in Canada or Newfoundland and destined to any country in the world.

B. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

(1) Commodities originating in, when the same are destined to the territory of Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan, or any of their colonies, possessions or protectorates, provided, however, that this license does not cover shipments or commodities which have crossed or which it is proposed shall cross the United States from an Atlantic to a Pacific or Gulf port, from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

(2) Commodities originating in or destined to Great Britain, France, or Italy, excluding their colonies, possessions and protectorates, provided, however, that this license does not cover shipments or commodities which have crossed or which it is proposed shall cross the United States from an Atlantic to a Pacific or Gulf port, from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

C. Latin-America to Japan. Commodities originating in South or Central America destined for Japan, and carried on Japanese vessels touching at any United States port.

D. Spain to Cuba via Porto Rico. Commodities originating in Spain, its colonies, possessions and protectorates, and destined for Cuba via Porto Rico.

Before allowing such shipments to be exported, the collector of customs at the point of exit will require in the case of rail shipments an extra copy of the Customs Carrier's Manifest Form 7512, on which must be noted that the shipment is made under license No. Rac-42; or in the case of shipments by vessel, when Form 7512 is not used, the collector will require a copy of the ship's manifest on which must be clearly shown which particular items thereon are licensed under No. Rac-42. The additional copy of Form 7512, or the copy of the ship's manifest, will be forwarded immediately by the collector to the War Trade Board, Washington, D.C.

It should be particularly noted that license Rac-42 authorizes the exportation of no commodity which is not "in transit" through the territory or via a port of the United States. Shippers should also understand that license No. Rac-42 is an export license and does not authorize the importation into the United States of any commodity without import license, and also does not authorize any shipment from or to any individual, partnership, association or corporation whose name appears on the enemy trading list.

United States Importers must furnish Import License Numbers to Consuls.

May 15, 1918.

The United States War Trade Board, through its Bureau of Imports, has issued a ruling to United States Consular Agents throughout the world, that *on and after May 27, 1918*, no consular invoices for any commodity are to be consulated unless the shipper furnishes the consul the number of the United States import license covering the shipment. The only exception to this rule is the case of shipments covered by general import licenses. Already it is necessary for importers to communicate to their shippers abroad the number of the United States import license for articles on the restricted lists before consular invoices can be obtained and shipments started from abroad. The present ruling extends this regulation to all articles, both restricted and unrestricted, except such as are covered by general import licenses. This means that import licenses must be obtained for the importation of all commodities before they leave foreign points. It is believed that this will avoid much uncertainty in the minds of both importers here and consular agents abroad as to what import license numbers must be communicated abroad. It will also give the War Trade Board an opportunity of passing upon all importations from a standpoint of enemy trade connection before shipments are put in transit.

The United States Bureau of Imports will pass promptly on all applications for import licenses, so that, if the license is granted, the importer may be informed immediately of his license number and send it by mail or cable to his shipper abroad.

As intimated above certain classes of importations are permitted to enter under general import licenses; and where these licenses exist it is unnecessary for importers to apply for individual import licenses. These general licenses are designated as "PBF licenses." The principal ones now in effect are the following:—

"PBF 1."—Covering the importation of all commodities not on the restricted lists, where the value does not exceed one hundred dollars ($100).

"PBF 2."—Covering all importations into Alaska, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, when they are for consumption in those countries and not for transhipment.

"PBF 3."—Covering the importation of all commodities from Canada and Newfoundland, except those mentioned in the President's Import Proclamation of November 28, 1917. Where such commodities are on the restricted lists, this general

license covers them only when shipped by rail or lake, and when they originate in Canada or Newfoundland or in a country from which they would be licensed for importation directly.

"PBF 4."—Covering the importation of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, when transported overland from Mexico, or overland or by Great Lakes from Canada, or by rail from Cuba.

"PBF. 5."—Covering the importation of goods previously exported from the United States, when the value thereof does not exceed five hundred dollars ($500).

"PBF 6."—Covering the importation of personal baggage accompanying a passenger, when containing only articles necessary for personal use on journey.

"PBF 7."—Covering the importation of fresh vegetables from Bermuda, when shipped on vessels approved by the War Trade Board.

"PBF 8."—Covering the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables from Cuba, when shipped on vessels approved by the War Trade Board.

"PBF 9."—Covering importations of all empty drums, cylinders and containers, American-owned, which have been used in the exportation of commodities from the United States.

"PBF 10."—Covering the importation of tobacco from Cuba and the West Indies.

"PBF 11."—Covering the importation of cotton from Mexico.

(For "PBF 12" see *Weekly Bulletin* No. 748, p. 817.)

Consuls abroad have been informed of the existence of these general import licenses, and they will certify consular invoices for shipments coming under them without requiring the number of the individual import license.

GRAIN AND HAY IN ONE CROP.

A Farming Discovery.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Norman D. Johnston.)

BRISTOL, March 30, 1918.

The Times has published information respecting a new discovery whereby it is hoped to grow large quantities of grain and hay in one crop, at the same time saving the pasture. A great live stock industry has been built up on the wonderful permanent grass lands of England, but the enforced extension of the grain-growing area by the usual method of ploughing up the land has already encroached on the turf, and threatens still further inroads. It is now believed to be possible to use the grass lands for growing oats and wheat and still keep them for grazing and for raising hay. A method with this object has been devised by an English farmer and tried by him with success on a small scale during the past year. If the plan is adopted on a large scale this year, as is now proposed, it will mean more grazing this year, more beef next winter, and more oats, wheat, hay and grazing in 1919. If the new method is as successful over a large acreage as it has proved to be in the experimental stage it may rightly be termed a great discovery in agriculture, peculiarly valuable to England of all countries, where the gain in grain crop through ploughing up the turf hardly compensates for the loss of grass, even in these times of grain deficiency.

The new method is as follows: In July, by the use of a specially devised drill, a winter cereal and an artificial fertilizer are simultaneously drilled through any grass land intended for haying the following year. By September or October the cereal will have made a top growth of from eight to ten inches. This is then grazed off with the grass by whatever live stock is turned out upon it, and the grain, normally an annual, is thus turned into a biennial by virtue of its yield of valuable grazing in the autumn preceding the year of the normal grain harvest. The autumn grazing encourages and strengthens the roots of the cereal. Owing to the protection from frost given to the roots of the cereal by the covering of turf, normal spring growth begins earlier, more heads are thrown up, development is more rapid and the grain ripens at the same time as the hay, both being harvested together. The harvesting is done by means of an ordinary mowing machine fitted with an extra knife at the proper height above the grass to cut the heads of the grain. The lower knife cuts the hay as usual and the upper knife acts as a "header." A carrier behind the "header" knife deposits the grain in a separate swath.

Advantages of the New Method.

The advantages claimed for this method are many, among them being the following:—

The productive capacity of the land is doubled.

Old and valuable grass lands are not only not destroyed, but are improved.

Economy of labour throughout; ploughing and harrowing are not needed, both crops are gathered together, planting and rolling are done at the same time, and the grain crop is gathered in with ease and certainty, as there is no green growth with the grain needing to be stood in the sun to dry.

Economy of fertilizers: Owing to the deeper rooting cereal taking up any washes below the roots of the turf.

A saving of about one-half of the seed usually needed, as there is much more uniform distribution, a much higher percentage of germination due to July planting, no loss from birds and seed washed away by heavy autumn rains.

The autumn grazing is of a fresh nitrogenous character, at a time when ordinary grazing has the least feeding value.

The passage of the drills through the turf improves the surface drainage, and the deeper rooting cereal loosens the ground and adds to the humus in the soil.

The equal mixing of straw with the hay for fodder.

The great convenience of July planting to the farmer, who, having assembled his labour for haying, can use it for planting if the weather is unfavourable.

It is claimed that under this method no permanent pasture need be broken up—rather that the larger part of the arable land might be put down to permanent pasture, only enough being allowed to a four-year ley to alternate in the fifth with roots. The permanent pastures are in hay and grain one year and grazed the next. In the spring of the grazing year seeds of annual legumes can be planted through the pastures with the same machine as is used to drill in the grain, not only on account of their feeding value, but also to increase the nitrogen in the soil for the following cereal crop. Seed winter wheat can now be supplied by the Government as there is a large stock on hand bought last year at 82s. a quarter that would be unprofitable to send to the mill.

Government Experts Impressed.

The attention of the Food Production Department has been drawn to the results of the experiments in this method of grain and hay farming and the whole question is now being considered. It is revolutionary in character, but no convincing reason has been advanced why it should not prove of immense value in a country like England

where the needed extension of grain growing can only be had through the sacrifice of valuable live-stock feeding and hay ground. The drilling of the seed through the turf is accomplished by a small knife-bladed foot that can be attached to any drill in the place of the disc. The Government experts have been so much impressed with the possibilities of the method that priority certificates have been granted for the manufacture of the fittings or the import of any parts which may be necessary if they cannot be obtained here in time for this season's planting.

There is no doubt that oats and wheat can be profitably grown in this manner. It may be that the straw of barley would be too short above the hay for the header, but it is true also that any grain will grow a taller stalk through the grass than when it stands in the open. Farming experts, both official and private, have been discussing this method for some weeks past, and the only points raised for solutions have been of a minor character easily disposed of and none of them fatal to the success of the operation as a whole. Owing to the simplicity of the tools needed there would be no trouble in having the method tried on an extensive and profitable scale this year if the work of preparation was begun at once. The results this year would be a great increase in the area and quality of the grazing available in the autumn for dairy cattle and other stock that will go to the butcher next winter, and the results in 1919 would be increased grain and fodder crops with all the valuable grass land still intact.

MARKET FOR TOOL PADS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., April 11, 1918.

Tools, as sold in sets by the wholesale general dealers of South Africa, were illustrated in a report under date of March 21 last.

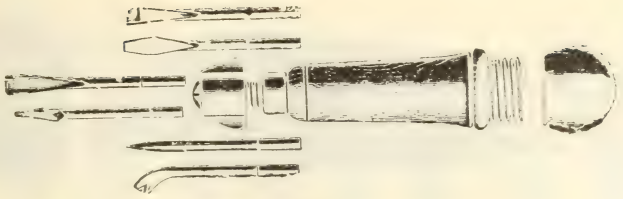
Another range of tools in nests or combinations, which sell in large quantities are tool pads.

The following illustrations are for a range of German tool pads, which met with a big sale. A similar range, if possible, from Canada, would find a good market, and of course, at higher prices than those quoted.

The prices quoted with illustrations are all pre-war, and subject to a discount of 50 per cent and 2½ per cent Hamburg. Cases charged at cost.

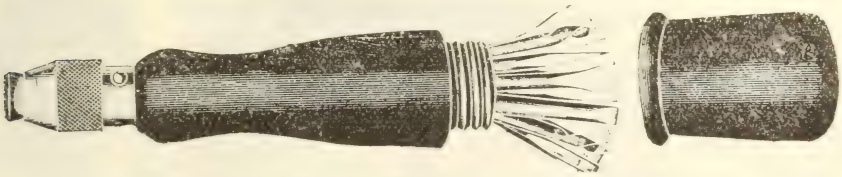
No. 1.

The tool pad shown in illustration No. 1, is one of the cheapest lines imported. This was a popular pattern and sold in three assortments of four, six and ten tools at $2.15, $2.60 and $2.95 a dozen. The handles are light coloured and polished finish, with screw head and wing nut.



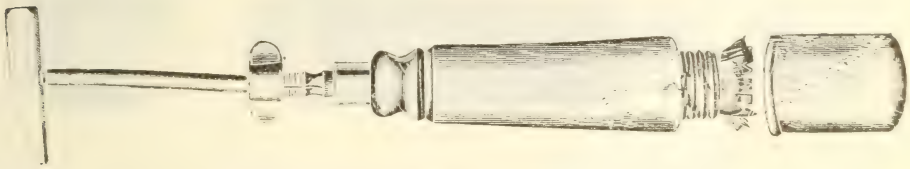
No. 2.

The pad illustrated at No. 2, is stocked in two assortments of six and ten tools, and sold at $4.10 and $4.55 a dozen. The handle is made of beechwood and a 2-jaw screw chuck. Although stocked in the two assortments, the set as illustrated was much the best selling line.



No. 3.

Illustration No. 3 is for one of the heaviest stocked pads. This tool pad has an assortment of ten tools and sold at $4.25 a dozen. The handle is made of rosewood and polished finish, with an improved polished brass screw chuck.

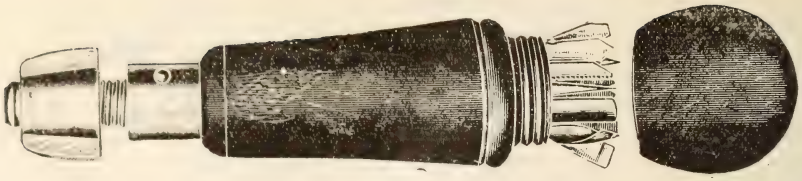


No. 4.

The tool pad No. 4 contained twelve best warranted quality tools, including hammer; the screw chuck is of steel and the handle maple wood. This was stocked in good quantity throughout South Africa. The price was $9.25 a dozen.

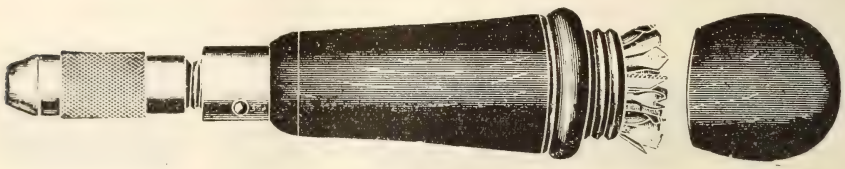
No. 5.

The article shown in illustration No. 5 was an American pattern screw chuck and contained ten best quality tools. The handle was of maple. This line sold at $6.15 a dozen.



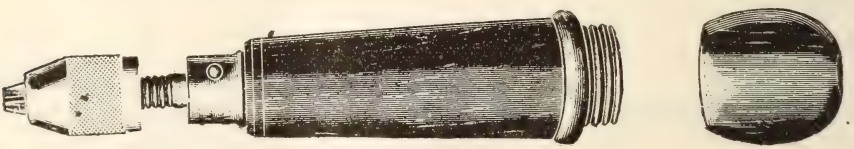
No. 6.

The tool pad illustrated as No. 6 was one of the best sellers. The handle was of genuine rosewood, with a fine nickleplated steel screw chuck, and twelve tools of the best quality, each six inches long. The price was $9.70 a dozen.



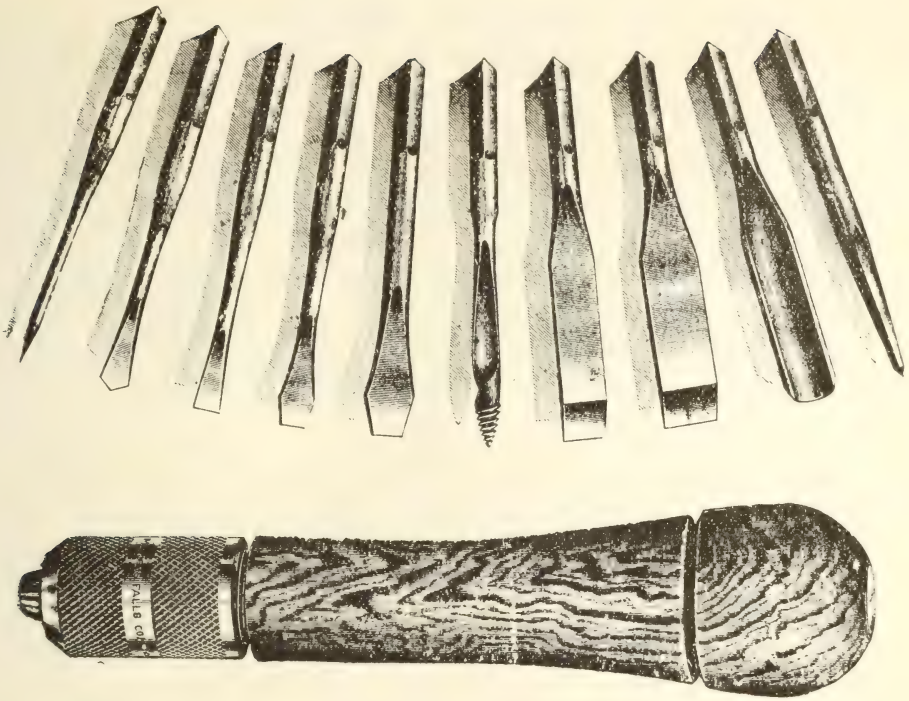
No. 7.

The pattern shown as No. 7, is also a good selling line at $11.95 a dozen. The handle is rosewood, with a long round screw chuck and twelve extra quality tools, each seven inches long.



No. 8.

One of the best makes shipped from Germany and in fair quantity is illustrated as No. 8. This is a good tool of high class finish throughout, rosewood handle, fine nickelplated, self-centric three jaw chuck, taking to ¼-inch, with twelve best polished and warranted quality tools, each packed in a cardboard box. The price was $3.65 each.



No. 9.

The set of tools and holder shown as No. 9 is an American set, which sold at 75 cents each, f.o.b. American ports in the year 1915. This is a good seller, containing ten tools as illustrated. The handle is described as polished cocobolo, heavily nickled shell and jaws. The tools are guaranteed as made of high grade steel, carefully tempered and honed ready for use. The jaws will hold practically everything up to the tang of a mill file, and answers the purpose of hand vice. The handle is 6¼ inches long and 2½-inch tools.

PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA, 1917.

The following particulars with respect to production in Argentina in 1917, taken from the Annual Report on Business Conditions in Argentina, issued by Messrs. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., a large firm of Argentine bankers, have been forwarded by Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, under date February 1, 1918:—

WOOL.

The wool of this year's clip has turned out of better quality and of stronger fibre, also much cleaner and freer from burrs but greasier than that of last year's clip.

A good deal of business was done before the clipping began, and immediately afterwards, at gradually advancing prices until the fear of the coming export duty produced a lull and affected prices unfavourably, especially for inferior and low cross-breds which are not wanted, whilst for the other descriptions there seems to be a somewhat better demand at the close

Lamb's wool and second clip are in keen demand at prices not much below the best point reached.

About one-third of the clip is already sold.

Quotations are about as follows per 10 kilogrammes:—

	To-day. Paper $	Mar. 1917. Paper $	Aug. 1916. Paper $	Aug. 1915. Paper $	Aug. 1914. Paper $
Superior breeds	32	21	15 to 18	13 to 15	10 to 12
Good average breeds	28	17	12 16	10 13	8 10
Inferior breeds	23	13	9 12	7 9	7 9
Superior merino	28	17	12 15	10 12	8 11
Good average merino	25	15	9 12	7 9	6 8
Inferior merino	20	12	.. ..	.. ..	.. —
Inferior Patagonian	..	..	8 10	8 10	7 8

Exported from October 1 to date—

1917	76,355 bales wool.
1916	121,626 "
1915	92,245 "
Exported from October 1, 1916 to September 30, 1917	349,622 "
" " " 1, 1915 to " 30, 1916	299,207 "

MEAT.

The continued scarcity of tonnage has again influenced the shipments of meat from Argentina and Uruguay, which have been smaller than last year.

For the twelve months elapsed up to the end of December they were:—

	In 1917.	In 1916.	In 1915.	In 1914.
Carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs	1,609,151	2,164,565	2,246,467	2,844,743
Quarters of frozen beef	5,334,804	5,718,234	4,456,843	1,962,683
" chilled beef	669,568	932,506	1,308,770	3,397,635

The shipments of canned meat have much increased this year.

CEREALS.

In view of the good output in the 1917 crops the Argentine Government waived its claim to having the last shipments of wheat to England replaced and several cargoes of wheat from Australia which had already been shipped to Buenos Aires were re-exported.

Though frost and drought have caused some damage in several districts, we may assume that wheat, linseed and oats will yield bounteous results and mostly of good quality.

The present estimates place the quantities which will probably be available for export at 4,000,000 tons of wheat, 850,000 tons of linseed, and 1,000,000 tons of oats.

		Area Sown in 1917.	Area Sown in 1916.
For wheat	Hectares.	7,115,000	6,511,000
" linseed	"	1,340,000	1,298,000
" oats	"	1,155,000	1,022,000

The new wheat for prompt delivery is quoted in the terminal market at paper $12.20 to paper $12.45.

Our quotations are:—

	Jan. 1, 1918.	Sept. 9, 1917.	June 6, 1917.	Aug. 8, 1916.	July 7, 1914.
Wheat	$12 50 to $13 50	$16 20	$19 00	$ 9 80	$ 9 65
Maize	6 50	7 00	8 80	13 50	4 95	5 75
Linseed	19 00	....	21 80	25 00	13 95	14 60
Oats	6 00	6 50	6 00	10 95	5 20	—
Barley	8 50	10 00	9 00	13 00	4 80	5 60

Meanwhile inquiries have been received from the Dutch Government for 500,000 tons of wheat, from the Spanish Government for 400,000 tons, from Brazil for 600,000 tons, and from Paraguay for a smaller quantity and other Governments are also inquiring.

Besides these, the British and French Governments have, for their own account as well as on behalf of Italy in conjunction with the Government of the United States, contracted with the Argentine Government an agreement defining the conditions on which the latter authorizes the exportation to the Allied countries of two and one-half million tons of cereals (the larger proportion of which will be wheat) within ten months of the present date.

The minimum prices fixed are: Paper, $12.50 for wheat, $15 for linseed, $7 for oats, per 100 kilogrammes free on board; but without any obligation on the part of the Allied Governments to buy anything if the prices should exceed: Paper, $15 for wheat, $15 for linseed, $7 for oats.

Coals for the requirements of our market will probably be shipped by the steamers which will come out to fetch the cereals.

The payment for these cereals will be attended to in accordance with the agreement with the allied Governments.

It is too early yet to say anything about the next maize crop, but prospects so far are favourable.

The shipments since the 1st of January to the 31st December have been:—

	In 1917.	In 1916.	In 1915.	In 1914.	In 1913.
Wheat.....tons.	897,622	2,244,625	2,448,724	957,761	2,794,853
Maize..... "	896,115	2,826,646	4,331,311	3,512,062	4,818,559
Linseed..... "	140,168	638,654	995,090	861,580	1,019,476
Oats..... "	270,761	784,734	501,212	360,010	861,357
Barley..... "	11,450	53,052	75,946	20,533	32,188

SUGAR.

Good rains in October and subsequently have helped the sugar cane considerably. A large portion of the native cane has been replaced by cane from Java, which is generally richer in saccharine and does not suffer by frost as much as the native crop.

It is expected that the growing crop will therefore give better results than the two last crops of 1915-16 and 1916-17.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The production of butter has increased considerably this year and the exportation (almost exclusively to the United Kingdom) for the twelve months since the 1st January has been:—

	Cases of ½ cwt. each.
In 1917.....	383,144
1916.....	216,780
1915.....	189,206
1914.....	124,855
1913.....	135,352

The production of cheese has also largely increased and this article is now being exported to the United States and to Spain.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR APRIL.

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

One Month and Twelve Months ending April, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

	Month of April.			Twelve Months ending April.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	28,929,084	44,786,638	44,593,023	301,646,492	477,565,760	542,126,608
Free goods	21,218,746	42,021,171	34,030,918	227,893,059	404,425,122	412,211,971
Total imports (mdse.)	50,147,830	86,807,809	78,623,941	529,539,551	881,990,882	954,337,979
*Coin and bullion	464,789	502,362	434,758	34,152,875	28,118,693	12,211,569
Total imports	50,612,619	87,310,171	79,058,699	563,692,426	910,109,575	966,549,548
Duty collected	9,797,265	13,875,485	13,837,227	107,739,356	151,701,450	161,550,207
EXPORTS.						
Canadian Produce—						
The mine	3,690,744	3,889,510	5,173,604	67,485,603	85,815,673	75,044,596
The fisheries	829,515	648,336	1,132,754	22,497,045	24,708,074	33,086,569
The forest	2,287,939	2,461,312	3,601,195	51,629,899	56,080,582	53,039,587
Animal produce	5,112,105	5,514,691	6,386,232	104,681,883	128,198,054	173,614,622
Agricultural products	21,305,977	11,443,161	30,216,948	264,348,728	363,550,885	586,487,371
Manufactures	21,573,078	40,859,646	23,693,925	250,386,418	496,686,244	619,436,795
Miscellaneous	292,677	328,793	956,994	6,981,208	6,389,670	5,334,451
Total Canadian produce	55,092,035	65,145,449	71,161,652	768,010,784	1,161,429,182	1,546,043,991
Foreign produce	809,061	1,795,814	986,764	35,913,808	28,822,085	45,332,954
Total exports (mdse.)	55,901,096	66,941,263	72,148,416	803,924,592	1,190,251,267	1,591,376,945
*Coin and bullion	71,619	68,601	111,034	98,663,350	196,544,030	3,533,836
Total exports	55,972,715	67,009,864	72,259,450	902,587,942	1,386,795,297	1,594,910,781
AGGREGATE TRADE.						
Merchandise	106,048,926	153,749,072	150,772,357	1,333,464,143	2,072,242,149	2,545,714,924
Coin and bullion	536,408	570,963	545,792	132,816,225	224,662,723	15,745,405
Total trade	106,585,334	154,320,035	151,318,149	1,466,280,368	2,296,904,872	2,561,460,329

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending May, were: imports, 1916, $34,152,875; 1917, $28,118,693; 1918, $12,211,569; and exports, 1916, $98,663,350; 1917, $196,544,030; 1918, $3,533,836. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

FAILURE OF THE 1918 AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS CROP.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, writes from Melbourne on April 3 in respect to the Australian dried fruits crop of 1918 as follows:—

The Australian prices for dried fruits, recently declared by the Australian Dried Fruit Association, Melbourne, show a moderate increase over those for 1917. The cost of production and lesser yields have been responsible for the advance. The output in 1918 is estimated at about 2,500 tons less than the quantity produced in 1917, and the shortage, which is attributed to the variable character of the season, will be chiefly in sultana raisins. It is not anticipated that there will be any surplus of sultanas or even lexias available for export.

The association expects that there will be, approximately, 1,500 tons of currants available for export, concerning which the distributors (chiefly in Melbourne) have already a large number of inquiries from Canadian importers.

Orders can only be accepted on the basis of the fruit coming forward and the anticipated surplus of currants is in strong demand. It is regrettable that the season has proved so disappointing that there will be little Australian dried fruit to ship to Canada in 1918. The Canadian requirements, after the domestic and New Zealand markets are supplied, will—as in the last two years—receive the most sympathetic consideration of distributors.

DEMAND FOR AUSTRALIAN BACON.

The existence of a strong demand for bacon to supply the requirements of the Imperial Government is evidenced by the following paragraph contributed by Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, on April 3.

A request was recently made by the British Government that Australian exporters should submit quotations for bacon to be supplied at the rate of 2,000 tons per month. Although that quantity was considered by traders to be quite in excess of the surplus production within the Commonwealth, inquiries are being made in regard to the purchase of all the bacon available for export. The price to be submitted to the Imperial authorities has, so far, not been decided upon. Conditions in the pig-raising industry in Australia have been unsettled for some time past, owing to there being no established oversea outlet for bacon, but in trade circles it is emphasized that the time is now opportune for placing the business on a permanent basis in this respect.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, April 11, 1918.

Below will be found the values of the imports into New Zealand of the more important articles for the months of January and February, 1918 and 1917, the latter for purpose of comparison.

The imports for the quarter from Canada are not yet available.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

	1918.	1917.
Soft Goods—		
Apparel	£ 143,836	£ 150,702
Boots and shoes	71,142	50,351
Carpet and oilcloth	24,046	29,973
Drapery, n.o.e.	23,798	29,905
Hats and caps	18,766	20,619
Hosiery	37,657	34,461
Millinery	21,646	15,764
Canvas	16,042	18,223
Cotton piece-goods	218,356	216,113
Linen piece-goods	6,334	3,844
Silk piece-goods	66,152	39,716
Woollen piece-goods	70,231	105,675
Hardware—		
Cement	152	3
Hardware	32,422	48,687
Iron		
Bar, bolt, rod	22,397	30,120
Corrugated sheet	13,056	6,158
Fencing wire	21,210	13,704
Barbed wire	8,343	6,961
Pig and scrap	6,410	11,545
Pipes and fittings	40,343	25,498
Lead	3,859	5,088
Machinery—		
Dairy	17,189	14,051
Agricultural	15,948	23,052
Electric	66,065	59,202
Engines, gas, etc.	6,150	10,326
Mining	2,425	1,798
Sewing	3,437	11,023
Nails	16,420	14,042
Railway and tram plant	7,208	10,372
Tin sheet and block	30,830	39,613
Tools	15,778	24,365
Foodstuffs—		
Confectionery	5,542	11,285
Fish preserved	47,868	24,978
Fruit—Dried	47,137	26,944
" Fresh	26,095	23,107
Flour	32,830	37,971
Grain unprepared	134,557	11,346
Jams, jellies, etc.	4,285	1,963
Milk, preserved	6,985	3,496
Onions	1,818	975
Pickles and sauces	1,807	1,239
Rice	25,152	9,807
Salt	23,252	10,685
Sugar	93,872	187,473

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.—*Continued*

	1918.	1917.
Beverages—		
Ale and stout	£ 172,670	£ 7,124
Spirits—Whisky	172,670	69,784
" Other	38,151	15,853
Wine	12,766	9,953
Cocoa, coffee, etc	8,867	3,117
Tea	72,644	62,617
Miscellaneous—		
Bicycles (including motor)	21,990	15,387
Books, papers, music	43,178	31,002
Candles	4,737	2,334
Carbide of calcium	11,337	2,418
Coal	23,356	33,333
Cordage and twine	15,169	22,809
Cornsacks, woolpacks	5,447	105,884
China and earthenware	13,564	29,250
Glass and glassware	18,754	36,203
Furniture	4,084	4,992
Greases	1,993	1,851
India-rubber goods	13,170	6,488
Leather	56,066	43,118
Leather manufactures	10,382	13,833
Manures	54,520	39,276
Matches and vestas	13,461	18,654
Motor vehicles	117,234	109,042
Oils—		
Benzine, etc	56,940	107,001
Kerosene	16,963	60,981
Castor	1,193	159
Linseed	13,281	7,320
Turpentine	1,810	4,453
Other	23,893	19,426
Paints, colours, varnish	46,078	35,029
Paper—Printing	60,106	50,451
" Other	23,458	41,948
Pianos	12,173	9,327
Seeds, grass, clover	40,472	42,005
Stationery	19,089	22,717
Tobacco	38,995	60,536
Cigarettes	56,401	21,351
Cigars and snuff	2,601	4,112
Timber, hewn and sawn	19,849	41,614
Specie	.....	9,708
Total all goods	£3,870,289	£3,587,600

Following is a comparison of the aggregates of the different divisions of imports for January and February, 1918 and 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Soft goods	£ 718,006	£ 715,346
Hardware	329,642	355,608
Foodstuffs	451,200	350,809
Beverages	308,697	169,448
Miscellaneous	861,250	1,044,304
Other goods	1,201,494	943,377
Specie	.....	9,708
Total	£3,870,289	£3,587,600

The total apart from specie shows a moderate increase of £292,397 or 8 per cent as compared with 1917, but owing to the general increase in values there is probably a fairly decided increase in the actual volume of imports. The most noticeable features in the soft goods section are the decrease in woollen piece-goods, and increase in silks, and a big increase in boots and shoes.

The hardware section shows a decrease on both previous years, but only about half the items share in this, none of them calling for special comment.

Foodstuffs show a substantial growth, for which grain is chiefly responsible. Rice and salt show comparatively heavy increases, and sugar is much lower than 1917.

Beverages also show a substantial growth, for which spirits, especially whisky, are responsible chiefly.

In the miscellaneous division there is a decrease and the most noticeable items are gunsacks and woodpacks, which show a particularly heavy drop, also the decline in kerosene and benzine, of which there is considerable shortage of stocks here. Tobacco and timber show a decline but cigarettes an increase. However, this is a comparison of two months only, and in the present position of shipping, shipments are somewhat erratic, but the decrease in so many lines is indicative of the difficulty in obtaining supplies, and the shortage of stocks may be more acute in the near future. Many of the increases shown are purely due to enhanced cost, and in this connection below will be found particulars of the main items for which quantities are given, which is a guide in respect to these lines, and probably the other lines are much in the same position as regards values.

SHOWING CERTAIN INTERESTING FLUCTUATIONS.

Following are the quantities of imports of several lines, the fluctuations of which are of interest:—

	1918.	1917.
Iron—		
Bar, bolt, rod..ton.	1,100	1,781
Corrugated sheet..cwt.	6,946	4,218
Fencing wire..ton.	855	534
Barbed wire.. "	311	283
Pig and scrap.. "	580	2,695
Pipes and fittings.. "	1,101	993
Wire nails..cwt.	10,629	10,666
Fish, preserved..lb.	1,170,297	691,151
Rice..cwt.	34,523	16,699
Ale and stout..gal.	10,157	28,924
Whisky.. "	213,565	108,965
Tea..lb.	1,738,102	1,265,224
Candles.. "	154,161	90,780
Matches..gross.	64,581	80,697
Carbide of calcium..ton.	200	168
Motor vehicles..No.	927	722
Benzine, etc..gal.	816,816	1,558,887
Kerosene.. "	403,353	1,822,072
Linseed oil.. "	36,620	36,943
Turpentine.. "	7,864	33,344
Leather..lb.	114,453	172,030
Printing paper..cwt.	44,260	55,839
Pianos..No.	331	319
Tobacco..lb.	268,631	427,173
Cigarettes.. "	161,392	62,287

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S WOOLLEN MILLS.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, has contributed the following description of an Australian national industry, from Melbourne, under date of April 3:—

The extensive buildings and plant of the Commonwealth Government's woollen mills were erected by the Federal Government at Geelong, some forty-five miles from Melbourne, about two years ago. The plant is operated under the control of the Department of Defence for the manufacture of cloths for uniforms of all kinds, and for suitings and overcoatings for civilian life to be given to returned soldiers on their retirement from active service. It has recently extended its operations to cloths for uniforms required by other departments such as the Post and Telegraph. A limited output has also been taken by one or more of the states for special services.

Geelong was chosen as a site for the mills, because of the excellent quality of water available for the various processes, and on account of the existence of several private woollen mills making available a supply of trained labour. The factory is situated along the shore of Port Phillip, on the city water front.

A tract of 13 acres was granted to the Commonwealth Government by the Geelong Harbour Trust. The buildings, seven in number, are located on both sides of a central street, and cover 4½ acres of floor space. They are arranged in the order of the sequence of the processes in manufacture, and so that the least possible handling and transport is required.

The wool in bales is received in the stores building. Portable elevators, electrically operated, are used for handling and stacking the bales. Space is left and accommodation provided here for sorting and mixing. The wool is moved along, as each process is finished, through the scouring and dyeing departments to the carding and spinning department. Careful and complete checking follows the material through each stage.

The weaving department is located on the other side of the central street from the carding and spinning department. The yarns pass from the latter directly across and are carried in large basket trucks specially designed for the purpose. The contents of each truck are accurately counted, weighed and recorded. The trucks constitute the storage for the yarn, so that there is no handling except alongside of the loom as the yarn is used. The woven cloth passes along to the finishing and packing departments directly from the looms.

The construction of the buildings is of brick, concrete and steel, with iron and glass roofs and concrete floors. The design generally, except of the stores building and power station, is one story, a series of bays, with saw-tooth arrangement of roofs and lights. The overhead construction is supported by the outside walls and by triangular trusses carried on steel columns, with reinforcing struts under the trusses. The structural steelwork is light but ample since there is in this climate no weight of snow to be carried. In appearance the effect is fine, giving a light and airy tone to the interior and taking but little floor space. The carding and spinning room is 190 feet by 190 feet, five bays, each 38 feet wide. The weaving room is 190 feet by 120 feet, five bays, each 38 feet wide.

The power throughout is electric, and separate motors are used for each machine or group. In most cases the motors are set on stagings carried overhead by the trusses, struts and columns. The power is generated by a 500 K.W. Curtis turbo-generator set furnished by the British Thomson-Houston Company. A duplicate set is installed for emergencies and to insure continuity of operation. The boiler equipment is fine and ample, and with complete appliances for efficiency and labour-saving.

The machinery throughout is British and of the latest type. The whole plant impresses one as being thoroughly well designed, most highly efficient and under very capable management.

The product includes khaki cloth for all purposes, flannels (for shirts, etc.), blue (indigo) serges, pilot cloths, and suitings and overcoatings, these latter in greys and browns and some of them waterproofed.

The initial cost of installation was as follows:—

Buildings	£ 80,277	=	$390,146
Machinery and plant	59,682	=	290,054
Factory furnishings and fittings	2,062	=	10,021
Power and lighting plant	28,837	=	140,148
Office furniture and fittings	764	=	3,713
	£171,622	=	$834,082

There has been only one full year of operation, that ending June 30, 1917, from which results can be shown. The value of cloth manufactured and in course of manufacture for this period was £157,443 ($765,173). The inventories, June 30, 1917, showed:—

Raw material, yarns and finished products	£ 71,438	=	$347,188
Products in course of manufacture	30,429	=	147,885
	£101,867	=	$495,073

NOTE.—The item £30,429 is included also in the total of £157,443 stated above.

The costs of manufacture and overhead charges for the year ending June 30, 1917, are stated to be as follows:—

Raw material used in manufacture	£ 85,881	=	$417,381
Direct labour	16,293	=	79,184
General expenses of management, including holiday leave, sick pay, repairs, stores, cartage, freight, etc	32,505	=	157,974
Interest charges on treasury balances	9,414	=	45,752
Preliminary expenses and depreciation written off	15,811	=	76,841
	£159,904	=	$777,132

With the exception of the cloths manufactured for the several states all of the finished product is transferred to the Commonwealth clothing factory, which is a separate entity. Information is not available as to the prices charged or as to the method of accounting by which results are figured. A profit is claimed for the woollen mills. It is known, however, that the cost of production is below the prices paid to contractors, and the quality of goods is better and practically uniform.

One of the administrative features worthy of note is the lunch room for the employees. This is a building of considerable size and seating capacity. No meals are furnished, but tea with the necessary sugar and milk are supplied by the factory. Also there are facilities for heating the eatables brought by the employees and other accommodations which make for comfort and convenience.

The bulk of the cloth used in the manufacture of the excellent khaki uniforms of the Australian expeditionary forces now on active service abroad—and of the men now in training in camps in the various states—was made by this plant.

With an assured ample supply of raw materials available at the lowest costs, and under the supervision of an expert and experienced manager from Great Britain, these extensive woollen mills should continue to make satisfactory progress.

THE BRITISH BUDGET, 1918-19.

From Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

London, Eng., April 24, 1918.

Public interest in the budget, which was introduced to the House of Commons on Monday, the 22nd April, was somewhat overshadowed by recent vital events of national importance which have taken place, albeit it was understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed heavily increased taxation which would reach every section of the community.

In budgetting for the gigantic and unequaled expenditure of £2,972,197,000, the chancellor stated that the guiding principle upon which his war finance estimates are based is that we should raise at least as much revenue as would cover our peace expenditure and the increased debt charge, if the war were to come to an end, and for that purpose he proposed to raise a revenue on the existing basis of taxation, of £774,250,000, supplemented by new taxation estimated to bring in £67,800,000, or the grand total £842,050,000.

The new methods of taxation submitted to the House may again be described as of a "domestic" nature, the only novelty being the so-called "luxury tax" which is modelled on a similar import adopted recently by the Government of France, and which it is understood it will closely follow both in its scope and working.

The remaining alterations are an increase in the income tax; the doubling of the rental value of farmers for purposes of assessment for income tax; an increase in the duties on beer, spirits, tobacco, sugar and matches; an increase and readjustment of the postal rates, and the stamp duty on cheques to be raised from 1d. to 2d.

Contrary to expectation no change has been made in the excess profits duty, the general rate of which stands at 80 per cent, but measures are being taken to ensure returns in connection with receipts derived from a business changing hands or being wound up.

The following table shows the estimated yield of the proposed alterations both for the fiscal year and in a full year, because receipts as regards the period 1918-19 are reduced by the system of instalment payments already in force.

The Treasury Estimate.

Customs—	Estimate, 1918-19.	In a Full Year.
Spirits	£ 3,400,000	£ 3,600,000
Tobacco	7,490,000	7,990,000
Sugar	11,960,000	12,740,000
Total Customs	£22,850,000	£24,330,000
Excise—		
Spirits	£ 7,100,000	£ 7,550,000
Beer	9,700,000	15,700,000
Tobacco	10,000	10,000
Sugar	440,000	460,000
Matches	600,000	600,000
*Total Excise	£17,850,000	£24,320,000
Total Excise and Customs	£40,700,000	£48,650,000
Inland Revenue—		
Additional stamp duty on bills of exchange (including cheques) and promissory notes	750,000	1,000,000
Increased income tax	†35,750,000	‡46,700,000
" supertax	9,200,000	14,150,000
Less	£45,700,000	
Postponement owing to payment of income tax, Schedule A, by instalments	22,000,000	
Total Inland Revenue	£23,700,000	61,850,000
Postage rates	3,400,000	4,000,000
Grand total	£67,800,000	£114,500,000

* Includes £2,500,000 in respect of doubling Schedule B Assessments.
† Includes £5,300,000 in respect of doubling Schedule B Assessments.
‡ Luxury tax not computed.

Details of the new taxation are:—

(1) INCOME TAX.

The standard rate is increased from 5s. to 6s. in the pound, with a revision of the differential rates applicable to "unearned" income where the total income does not exceed £2,000, and to "earned" income when the total does not exceed £2,500, while the limit of supertax is lowered from £3,000 to £2,500, and the rates of supertax payable under the graduated scale increased up to a maximum of 4s. 6d. in the pound.

There are also some alterations in allowances to wives and children.

(2) CHEQUES.

The duty of 1s. on all bills of exchange (including cheques) and promissory notes is raised to 2d.

(3) FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Spirits.

The duty is increased from 14s. 9d. a gallon to 30s., an addition of 15s. 3d. Concurrently the Food Controller has fixed new prices for the sale of spirits to consumers, that for the highest grade proprietary whisky being 9s. 6d. a bottle, with a corresponding scale of charges for small quantities.

Beer.

The duty is increased from 25s. a standard barrel to 50s.

Tobacco.

Duty raised from 6s. 5d. a pound to 8s. 2d., the effect being to increase the price to the consumer by 2d. an ounce, while the price for the cheapest cigarette, now 3d. for 10, will be 3½d. Simultaneously the Tobacco Control Board has fixed the maximum retail prices of all kinds of tobacco, snuff, cigarettes and cigars (both manufactured in the United Kingdom and imported).

Matches.

The additional duty added will enable matches now sold at ¾d. a box to be sold at 1d., and a new schedule of prices has been issued.

Sugar.

Resulting from the additional duty of 11s. 8d. a hundredweight levied, sugar now costing 5¾d. a pound will in future be retailed at 7d. a pound and a revised scale of sugar prices is also issued by the Royal Commission on the sugar supply.

(4) NEW POSTAGE RATES.

Inland Letter Rate.—Existing scale revised as follows:—

	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.
1 oz.	1d.	1½d.
1 oz. to 2 oz.	2d.	1½d.
2 oz. to 4 oz.	2½d.	1½d.

With an additional ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz.

Book Packets.—The charge for book packets (including circulars, notices, etc.) will remain unchanged at ½d. For packets exceeding 1 ounce an extra charge of ½d. will be levied, so that after 2 ounces the book rate will merge into the letter rate.

Letters to the Troops.—The present rate of postage is the same as the Colonial rate—1d. an ounce and 1d. for postcards. It is proposed, while leaving postcards alone, to add an additional ½d. a letter.

Letters for the British Empire and the United States.—A similar increase will be applied to these letters, the rate for which is at present 1d. per ounce.

Inland Postcards.—The ½d. postage on postcards to be doubled.

Parcels.—It is proposed to replace the present scale, which progresses generally in steps of 1 pound from a minimum of 4d. by a triple scale of, under 3 pounds 6d.; 3 pounds to 7 pounds, 9d.; 7 pounds to 11 pounds, 1s.

(5) LUXURY TAX.

The general principle is that taxation will be levied at the rate of 2d. in the shilling, or one-sixth of the amount of expenditure on luxuries, but it was announced that

the schedule and details are being left to a select committee of the House of Commons whose decisions will be reported in due course.

The principle of the system adopted by the French Government is a tax of 10 per cent on a definite schedule of articles regarded as luxuries; and also upon a second schedule of articles when the price paid is in excess of the maximum value fixed for each article in the detailed list selected.

Under the circumstances it is obviously impossible for the Chancellor to arrive at any definite computation of the sum likely to be raised, but he stated that the French Government have calculated to get £24,000,000 from their luxury tax, the rate of which is slightly lower.

While the proposals have still to be considered and adopted by Parliament, the Chancellor's scheme appears to have been well received both by the public and the press, the former of whom are relieved to learn that the increase in income tax is not greater, in view of the general rumours that the rate would be still heavier.

The increased tax on cheques is received with some criticism, and it will be remembered that a similar proposal made by a previous Chancellor of the Exchequer was withdrawn owing to its hostile reception.

Both this impost and the somewhat heavy increases in the postal charges are, however, considered necessary under present conditions.

MARKET FOR LAMPS IN ARGENTINA.

In reply to a letter addressed to him regarding the possibilities of Canadian lamps on the Argentine market, Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, writes as follows under date of April 9, 1918:—

During a normal year (1913) 19,715 dozens of "lamps n.m.e." were imported as follows:—

	Dozens.
United States	12,075
United Kingdom	3,222
Germany	2,761
France	861
Belgium	765
Switzerland	24
Italy	4
Japan	2
Spain	1
Total	19,715

This heading does not include carriage lamps and probably most of the imports under this heading will be made up of motor-car lamps. Large and rapidly increasing numbers of Ford, Overland, Buick, and other cheap American cars are being sold here and the demand for lamps and headlights must be increasing.

A list of Argentine importers of motor-car accessories, which would include motor-car lamps, may be had upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (Refer file 19201-B.)

A log raft of Oregon pine containing 50,000,000 feet on its way from Oregon to Chile. In connection with this see trade inquiry No. 472, page 883, from a Chilian merchant who wants British Columbia timber.

PROPOSAL TO RAFT TIMBER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO CHILE.

The illustration of a log raft of Oregon pine on page 872 was sent to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce by a lumber merchant in Valparaiso, Chile, who wishes to make an arrangement with British Columbia exporters of Douglas pine to send a raft of Douglas fir to Chile in the same way. See Trade Inquiry No. 472, page 883. The inquiring merchant writes as follows:—

"The consumption of Oregon pine in Chile is very large. A fair figure may be considered to be 30,000,000 feet per annum. This coast is free from storms as far down as Coquimbo, and the port of Valparaiso is only very occasionally visited by storms in the winter months. In fact it often happens that whole winters pass by without Valparaiso having any storms at all."

CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CHEMISTS.

The *Ottawa Citizen,* commenting editorially on the recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Ottawa, May 21, 23 and 24, says:—

"No other group of technical or professional men have made such strides in bringing the basic industries of the country into line with the stern necessities of war as have the chemists. They are the universal "trouble" men of industry. Their activities are as diverse as the industries that employ their services, and there remains hardly a single industry that has not developed a type of chemists more or less peculiar to itself.

"Since 1914 over $100,000,000 have been invested in chemical and allied industries in Canada. This is nearly one quarter of the amount invested in the United States during the same period. A census, taken by the United States Government on the eve of its entrance in the war, revealed the fact that their total supply of chemists amounted to about 15,000 men. A similar census taken here in 1916 by the Society of Chemical Industry listed some 350 chemists as being employed in Canada. This figure is now too low and it is very probable that at the present time the number would run around six or seven hundred if all those employed in the various industries, universities, and laboratories, of this country were considered.

"The advantages of cheap power has brought to such districts as the Niagara peninsula and Shawinigan Falls permanent electrochemical industries of vital value to the country. The United States Government is duplicating the plant and methods for production of acetone in large quantities which has been worked out and established at Shawinigan by Canadian chemists. Large quantities of acetone are a necessity in the manufacture of high explosives. The chemical products that are now being turned out in Canada, that were never considered possible before the war, would make quite a catalogue, and every month one or more exterprising manufacturers start some new industries. Benzol and toluol are being saved from the vapours of coking plants and find their places in our munition factories. Acetates and acetones are rapidly developing as Canadian industries. Canadian barytes and barium sulphate are rapidly being turned into paint materials. The Canadian carbide industry has undergone rapid and permanent development. Pharmaceutical chemicals, previously manufactured in Germany, are being produced by our own firms. Electrolytic magnesium of the highest

purity has become a Canadian export. Cobalt, of which we hold a monopoly, and which has become a drug on the market, has found a real use in the hands of a Canadian professor in the making of stellite—a wonderful tool-cutting metal which retains its efficiency even after becoming red hot. Canadian nickel has found a new use in Nicu steel. These are only some of the outstanding achievements to the credit of the Canadian chemist. New publications, especially the *Canadian Chemical Journal,* are placing this work before the world.

"The Society of Chemical Industry acted wisely when it expanded its annual meeting into a first Canadian convention of chemists."

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

Reduction in Mexican Export Duties on Hides.

(*United States Commerce Reports.*)

According to a telegram from the American Consul General in Mexico City, the following reduced export duties on hides and skins were to go into force on April 15: Goat and deer skins, 12 per cent ad valorem; green and dried hides, 15 per cent ad valorem; kid skins, 6 per cent ad valorem. The rates formerly in force were 20 per cent, 25 per cent, and 10 per cent ad valorem, respectively.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Demand for Agricultural Implements in South Africa.

(British and South African Export Gazette.)

South Africa is very short of agricultural machinery, and merchants and farmers had been building hopes on what they considered Canada and America would be able to do in the way of repairing this shortage. My informant, however, believes that whatever preference can be exercised will be given to implements concerned with food production and distribution, but whether this preference will suffice to give South Africa anything like the whole of the machines it needs is now extremely doubtful in view of the grave situation on the Western front.

The greatest demand of agriculturists in South Africa at present is for arch cultivators, illustrations of certain types of which lie before me, these having been brought together by Canada's Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, the indefatigable Mr. W. J. Egan. These indispensable implements are, as I daresay readers know, used extensively in the maize-growing districts throughout the Union of Rhodesia. One illustration of an adjustable arch walking cultivator shows a machine with eight shovels, but these appliances are also imported into South Africa in a 10-shovels size. Some are fitted for horses with eveners, and some with an ox hitch at the bottom. The great merits of this type of cultivator are that when the arch is widened the wheels are spread as well as the gangs, thus giving the latter plenty of room, while the arch can be made narrow and the gangs brought very close together when using bull tongues, thus enabling them to still pull parallel.

I give these few technical points without much hope that in the present state of affairs United Kingdom agricultural engineers will be able to make practical use of them. Nevertheless, one day more of these harrows will begin to go forward, and it is just as well to remind possible makers of the types which are in demand in South Africa.

Oil Flotation Process Increases Production of Metal.

(Ottawa Journal-Press.)

The good results of the policy of the Government in assisting leaders in the extractive and manufacturing industries to solve the problems which are too big for any individual or company, are being made manifest daily. The Cobalt mining camp has been a great producer, and in this time of war it is more than ever essential that this production be maintained and increased. One of the greatest factors in increased production has been the introduction of the oil flotation process of ore reduction, which process has in some ores resulted in the production of 20 per cent more metal than could be secured by any other process. This process has, up to within the last few months, depended upon an oil which can be produced in comparatively small quantities only. It is known as "pine oil," and is produced by the redistillation of turpentine in the "hard" pine regions of the southern United States.

MANY PLANTS ERECTED.

The great success of the oil flotation process caused the erection of many plants throughout the United States, with the result that Canadian reduction plants always had a most precarious supply and were in danger of being cut off altogether at any moment. The price was high, because of the scarcity of the article, but it was not price but actual shortage which worried Canadian mining operators. In this situation some of the Cobalt mine owners began experimenting, but while they secured some results they realized that mining and reduction was the business of the miner, not experimenting. They then applied to the Minister of the Interior to have the Forestry Branch take up the problem of ascertaining whether pine oil could be made from Canadian pine trees, and also whether a cheaper substitute could be discovered. The Forest Products Laboratories, which forms part of the Forestry Branch, took up the work and after three-quarters of a year of experimenting, produced both a Canadian pine oil (extracted from red pine stumps) and a much cheaper substitute. As each oil was extracted in the Forest Products Laboratories it was immediately tested by the Mines Branch in the ore dressing station at Ottawa, to prove its efficiency with the different samples of Canadian ore. There was thus no time lost in ascertaining which blends of oils were most useful with particular ores; and this testing was another example of the ability and readiness of the different Government departments to do good "team work" in solving a problem for the good of the producers of the country.

SHIFTED TO THE SUBSTITUTE.

The interest of miners naturally shifted from the expensive pine oil to the substitute, which up to the present has been a waste product of the wood distillation industry. This is one of the creosote oils which comes off in the distillation of wood alcohol, etc. It is being produced at the rate of about twelve hundred gallons per day in Canada, so that the owners of mineral reduction plants point out there is plenty for the expansion of our own mining industry and also some for export.

The discovery has naturally been received with great satisfaction by Canadian mining men, and it is no less satisfactory to the wood distillation industry. Thus by the Government's aid in handling the scientific part and setting its experts to solve a general problem two important industries have been greatly aided and their managers set free to devote themselves to the particular problems of production; and through this the whole industry and commerce of Canada has been benefited.

Norwegian Market for Roofing Materials.

(*Vice-Consul Ralph A. Boernstein, Christiania, United States Commerce Reports.*)

Previous to the war most of the better classes of roofing material used in Norway were imported from Germany and Belgium. Norwegian importers have been unable to obtain goods of this kind from Germany for the past three years as most of the factories formerly engaged in their production have been converted for the manufacture of articles necessary to the prosecution of the war.

American manufacturers of roofing materials had not, so far as can be ascertained, made any real attempt to exploit this field and local dealers are doubtful if they could have successfully competed with the German and Belgian products, which were offered at prices believed to be considerably lower than the American exporter could afford to quote. With the closing of its principal sources of supply, however, Norwegian importers turned to the United States in an effort to secure their requirements and a large proportion of the high-grade roofing materials used here came from America.

Holland, Sweden and Denmark have also furnished some varieties of roofing materials. The first named controls this market for black-clay tiles of the best class, which are extensively employed on city structures, and also supplies a large percentage of the high-grade slate used. Norway possesses numerous slate quarries from which are produced the poorer qualities of slate roofing. Red tiles of inferior grade, used principally for farm houses and other buildings in the rural districts, are also of domestic manufacture.

WATERPROOF STAINS FOR WOODEN SHINGLES.

The demand for ordinary wooden shingles is easily met by Norwegian concerns. The country is rich in timber suitable for shingle-making and the recent introduction by an English concern, Major & Co., of Hull, England, of various kinds of weatherproof stains for the preservation and beautifying of shingle roofs, has lent a considerable boom to the employment of this style of roofing. Stains of this kind are being used with increasing popularity on bungalows and country homes of the better class. The above-named British company is at present the only firm selling preservative stains in this field and it is believed that American stains of similar quality would find a ready sale here.

AMERICAN ROOFING PAPER.

The principal product secured from America is the high-grade roofing paper. American exporters have been able to hold this trade during the war in spite of the high freight rates. On a roll of 216 feet, costing perhaps $5, the freight charge often amounts to $7, or more than the entire cost of the goods. The quality of the American article has been found very good, and as the United States is practically the only source of supply now open to the Norwegian importer, the necessary supplies will continue to come from that source. Whether the American product can compete with European goods after the close of hostilities depends largely on ocean freight rates. The war has thus, at least, made known to the Norwegian importer the good quality of American-made roofing materials, and they will unquestionably have his careful consideration even after such time as Germany may again be in a position to enter this field.

The Norwegian Government has been buying considerable quantities of roofing goods for use in the construction of warehouses and munition works. One Christiania dealer alone sold 150,000 square feet of American roofing paper to the Government in 1917. The tendency of the Government now appears to be to purchase direct from roofing material dealers here and no longer to consign the buying to building contractors. The best method, therefore, by which American manufacturers can secure Government contracts would appear to be by means of the establishment of an agency

with some reliable and energetic firm here. It seems that the great bulk of Government buying has ceased for the time being, but it is believed there will continue a steady normal demand from that source.

Several Norwegian factories engage in the manufacture of tar and roofing paper of poor quality, but their products are of such low grade as to be suitable only for certain purposes.

It is not believed there would be more than a rather limited market for special brands of roofing, such as fireproof shingles, rubber and composition plates, etc., but several dealers have manifested interest in such goods and requested catalogues and samples.

PERSIA AS A MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

A COUNTRY OF OVER 10,000,000 INHABITANTS WITHOUT AN AMERICAN TRADING HOUSE—LINES MOST IN DEMAND.

(An Address Prepared by Captain J. N. Merrill, for the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco.)

(The World's Markets.)

Persia is a country with an estimated population of some nine to fifteen millions. It extends approximately 1,100 miles north to south, and 1,500 east to west. The principal part of the interior is a high plateau, seldom less than 4,000 feet above the sea level.

Transportation is of the most primitive sort throughout the country. For American merchants dealing with Persia the only possible ports of entry at present are Bushire and Bandar Abbas on the Persian gulf. The transportation inland from Bushire to the principal towns of the country is entirely by caravan, consisting of camels, donkeys and mules.

From Bushire to Kerman a military motor road is in process of construction and will no doubt be finished within three months. From Kerman, which is 270 miles from the coast, the principal towns of Persia can easily be reached by motor or by motor truck. There are no railroads in the country, with the exception of the Russian Tabriz in the extreme northwest.

There have been only two banks operating in Persia—the Imperial Bank of Persia, an English concern, and the Banque d'Escompte, a Russian concern, subsidized by the Russian Government. The latter is probably closed at present. There is a fine opportunity for an American bank. The Imperial Bank of Persia is thoroughly reliable. Their New York correspondents are the Guaranty Trust Company, of 140 Broadway, New York. Any inquiries as to credits would be gladly answered by the Imperial Bank. They have branches in all the principal towns of Persia. No goods should be sold on credit to Persian merchants without thoroughly investigating their financial standing beforehand. It would either be necessary to deal through the Imperial Bank of Persia or to place reliable credit men in the country.

There are only two American consular officials in Persia—the Consul General at Teheran, the capital of the country, and the Consul at Tabriz. For furthering American trade it is imperative that consulates be established at Bush, Ker, Shiraz, Ispahan, Resht and Meshed.

There is no parcel post between Persia and the United States. To send packages by parcel post it is necessary to send them from New York to London and resend them from London to Persia by the British parcel post.

At the present time in Persia there is a great shortage on all of the following goods: Glassware, tableware of all sorts, cutlery, hardware, cotton print goods, leather,

clocks, watches, woollen cloth, medicines, shotgun ammunition, and shoes. Shoes sell at present for $16 for an ordinary pair of $3.50 shoes. There is a small field for automobiles—not very much at present but it could be built up. It would be well worth while as a side line, also motor-cycles. Saddles to sell for about $40 gold would meet immediate sale. They are absolutely unobtainable now.

Iron and steel in bars, block tin and copper would all meet with a ready sale; also pig-iron, gasolene pumps, steel windmills, small portable flour mills, sugar, tea and tobacco in all forms, including snuff, are much in demand. Graphophones meet with a ready sale. Shotguns bring a very high price—12-gauge $15 ordinary shotguns would sell for $100 apiece. It would be impossible to sell rifles in Persia at this time. There is a pretty fair trade in photographic materials. There is practically no stationery in the country at the present time. Mechanical toys would also meet with a ready sale throughout the country.

The Persians are very keen business people. French is generally understood in the larger cities. However, business firms would have little difficulty in carrying on a correspondence in English as there are several schools teaching English in the country. Americans generally are very popular throughout Persia and American trade would be cordially welcomed. When I was in India in December announcement was made by the P. & O.S.S. Co. of the opening of a direct line of steamships from Calcutta to San Francisco once a month. There is at the present moment not one American concern operating in Persia so far as I know.

TENDERS INVITED

Australia.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a letter from the Town Clerk of Sydney, N S.W., Australia, in which he says:—

"The City Council of Sydney, New South Wales, has in operation an electricity supply system. By means of this system electricity is supplied to more than 25,000 separate premises where it is used for lighting and for the driving of machinery in factories of all kinds, heating, cooking, etc. Among other establishments supplied with electricity are the Royal Naval Repair Dockyard, the board dealing with the water and sewerage of the metropolitan area, many factories principally employed at present in making material to the order of the Defence Department of the Commonwealth of Australia for the use of the naval and military forces. In addition to the above uses the council's supply of electricity provides artificial lighting for some hundreds of miles of streets and roads.

"It has been suggested that the Canadian manufacturers are just now in a much better position to undertake contracts for the supply of heavy engineering plant than British manufacturers.

"Following is a rough description of the principal items of power-house plant which the city council would require if it is decided to proceed immediately with the extension of the power-house:—

"1. *Boiler-house plant,* consisting of water tube boilers of the Stirling or Babcock and Wilcox type, complete with economizer super-heaters and automatic stokers, forced and induced draft fans, etc., each boiler to evaporate up to about 50,000 pounds (actual) of water per hour at a steam pressure of, say, 225 pounds to the square inch; the number of boilers to be dependent on the size of turbo alternator, about one boiler for each 2,000 kilowatts in output of turbo alternator (see below).

"2. *Electric generating plant.* One steam turbo alternator, three-phase preferably, of about 12,000 kilowatt capacity but not less than 6,000; the turbines to be

suitable for a steam pressure of about 200 pounds per square inch and a steam temperature of 600° Fahr., the alternator periodicity to be 50 complete cycles per second, and voltage to be 5,000 to 5,300. The set to be complete with condenser, circulating pump, air pump, etc.

"3. *Cranes.* One electric overhead travelling crane for a working load of 80 tons with a span of about 45 feet.

"4. *Steam turbine-driven feed pumps,* say, two, each sufficient to feed the boilers referred to above.

"5. *Steel pipe work* to couple up the boilers referred to above to the turbine referred to above.

"6. *Switchgear.* One remote electrically controlled switch to control the current from the alternator described above.

"7. *Copper boiler feed pipes* with brass flanges."

The city council of Sydney would be prepared to order this plant from Canada if assured that the work could be proceeded with immediately and quickly completed.

Firms in a position to tender should communicate with the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, referring to file No. 17986.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending May 24, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	87,317	72,305	31,527	32,893	224,042
Consolidated Elevator Co.	16,274	117,571	12,803	45,309	191,957
Empire Elevator Co.	†11,673	211,375	45,292	29,434	274,428
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	165,437	55,868	31,589	...	252,884
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	†33,890	53,751	9,891	62,000	91,752
G.T. Pacific	47,059	416,371	44,004	71,642	579,076
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	†6,374	578,708	82,850	...	655,184
Fort William Elevator Co.	8,948	360,606	77,285	21,513	468,352
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	5,224	42,987	26,057	...	74,268
Northwestern Elevator Co.	46,401	187,364	35,219	...	268,984
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	143,299	760,339	188,584	59,689	1,151,911
D. Horn & Co.	...	...	...	...	–
Canadian Government Elevator	†11,272	226,810	29,149	67,838	312,525
Thunder Bay	63,592	892,314	66,648	11,743	1,034,297
Davidson & Smith.	12,051	250,268	80,379	...	342,698
Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co.	48,327	173,789	23,336	80,271	325,723
Total Terminal Elevators.	580,710	4,400,426	784,613	482,332	6,248,081
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator.	134,049	1,064,479	11,715	2,097	1,212,340
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator.	315,256	1,010,382	10,270	5,953	1,341,861
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator.	157,081	1,056,043	98,294	562	1,311,980
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	225,367	46,566	1,302	...	273,235
Crown Grain Co.	...	...	...	...	–
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	831,753	3,177,470	121,581	8,612	4,139,416
Depot Harbour	...	...	...	...	–
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	4,045	14,507	25,992	...	44,544
Midland Elevator Co.	...	...	...	...	–
Tiffin, G.T.P	81,818	20,283	...	...	102,101
Port McNicol	142,801	1,031,414	179,350	34,141	1,387,706
Collingwood	...	...	...	...	–
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	32,461	974,158	15,571	...	1,022,190
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	170,215	...	...	...	170,215
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	...	...	...	...	–
Commercial Elevator Co.	41,013	44,239	...	...	85,252
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	21,660	102,974	550,067	...	674,701
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	–
Prescott	...	...	...	...	–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,599,596	953,875	219,511	...	3,772,982
" " No. 2.	506,931	872,431	103,366	...	1,482,728
Montreal Warehousing Co.	859,411	512,916	341,418	37,398	1,751,143
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	144,843	629,599	48,895	*62,595	885,932
West St. John, N.B.	10,109	20,506	...	...	30,615
Halifax, N.S	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Elevators.	4,614,903	5,176,902	1,484,170	134,134	11,410,109
Total quantity in store	6,027,366	12,754,798	2,390,364	625,078	21,797,606

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 24, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	2,149	6,456	.....	8,605
No. 1 Northern	157,432	215,971	1,687,621	1,846,160
No. 2 "	52,955	224,082	876,539	1,153,576
No. 3 "	72,822	135,665	375,466	583,953
No. 4 Wheat	43,602	63,380	277,545	384,527
No. 5 "	32,088	59,334	122,743	214,165
No. 6 "	106,320	38,014	552,987	697,321
Other	328,206	88,851	722,002	1,139,059
Totals	580,710	831,753	4,614,903	6,027,366
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	118,773	128'481
No. 2 "	561,946	750,879	818,348	2,131,173
No. 3 "	336,431	493,408	441,924	1,271,763
Ex. No. 1 Feed	866,691	1,071,054	829,958	2,767,703
No. 1 Feed	941,772	425,139	1,065,530	2,432,441
No. 2 "	800,491	291,568	1,130,224	2,222,283
Other	887,140	141,669	772,145	1,800,954
Totals	4,400,426	3,177,470	5,176,902	12,754,798
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	.....	.....	32,893	32,893
No. 3 C.W	166,248	42,324	314,849	523,421
No. 4 "	345,316	65,754	1,034,362	1,445,432
Feed	166,277	2,513	6,400	175,190
Rejected	71,220	1,622	64,323	137,165
Other	35,552	9,368	31,343	76,263
Totals	784,613	121,581	1,484,170	2,390,364
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	348,687	4,186	71,539	424,412
No. 2 C.W	108,274	2,638	.....	110,912
No. 3 "	12,868	1,464	.....	14,332
Rejected	.....	2	.....	2
Other	12,503	322	.....	12,825
Totals	482,332	8,612	71,539	562,485
Corn	.....	.....	62,595	62,595
Total quantity in store	6,248,081	4,139,416	11,410,109	21,797,606

† Wheat overshipped.

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on May 24, 1918, with comparsions for Four Years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
May 24, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	580,710	5,667,371	6,248,081
Interior terminals	831,753	3,307,663	4,139,416
Public elevators in the East	4,614,903	6,795,206	11,410,109
Total	6,027,366	15,770,240	21,797,606
May 25, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	13,717,833	9,729,000	23,446,833
Interior terminals	3,234,340	1,538,595	4,772,935
Public elevators in the East	4,362,859	5,991,039	10,353,898
Total	21,315,032	17,258,634	38,573,666
May 26, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	12,595,909	5,130,458	17,726,367
Interior terminals	3,523,526	1,244,770	4,768,296
Public elevators in the East	9,224,794	7,268,363	16,493,157
Total	25,344,229	13,643,591	38,987,820
May 27, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	2,739,493	3,171,795	5,911,288
Interior terminals	286,136	428,550	714,686
Public elevators in the East	4,065,008	2,452,797	6,517,805
Total	7,090,637	6,053,142	13,143,779
May 28, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	5,169,221	8,504,842	13,674,063
Public elevators in the East	5,287,534	4,479,776	9,767,310
Total	10,456,755	12,984,618	23,441,373

CANADIAN INQUIRIES FOR ARTICLES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Canadian importers who may desire to obtain specific articles of United Kingdom manufacture are invited to communicate with the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, who will be pleased to obtain and furnish catalogues and price lists of the principal United Kingdom firms manufacturing the goods required.

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE. FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

469. **Flour.**—A manufacturers' agent in Bridgetown, Barbados, desires agency for Canadian flour.

470. **Oats and feed.**—A manufacturers' agent in Bridgetown, Barbados, would like to get into touch with Canadian exporters of oats and feed, with a view to securing an agency.

471. **Milk and fish.**—A manufacturers' agent in Barbados, covering the West Indies, wishes to arrange for the representation of Canadian milk and fish.

472. **Lumber.**—A commission merchant in Valparaiso, Chile, wishes to make arrangements with a British Columbia lumber firm for representation in Chile. On page 872 will be found an illustration of a raft of Oregon pine logs on its way from Portland, Oregon, to Chile, which should be noted in connection with this inquiry.

473. **Stamping tools.**—Canadian dealers in engraving and stamping tools are asked to communicate with a Newfoundland inquirer.

474. **Hardware, provisions and Groceries.**—One of the wealthiest and most reputable mercantile houses in the colony of Trinidad and Tobago wishes to get into communication with Canadian exporters of the above noted lines.

475. **Agency.**—A commission merchant in Belfast, Ireland, wishes to secure agencies for sale of Canadian products in Ireland after the war.

476. **Material for building cars.**—A very important firm in Calcutta, India, who have contracts with the Indian Government for works of national importance, wish to secure in Canada the following material for building cars in their works at Calcutta:—

3,075 bars mild steel channels, 9" x 2·814" x 25 lb. per ft. x 19' 6"
2,050 " " " " " " " 27' 6"
515 " " " angles, 4" x 5" x ½" x 21' 9"
2,565 mild steel plates, 14' 0" x 2' 8½" x 3/16"
515 " " " 17' 0" x 3' 6" x 5/16"
587 " " " 12' 0" x 2' 9" x ⅜"
1,025 " " " 10' 0" x 2' 6" x ⅜"
268 " " " 20' 0" x 4' 0" x ½"
256 " " " 19' 4" x 2' 0" x ⅝"

All the above to be to "M.C.B." specifications but minimum tensile strength to be 58,500 pounds per square inch.

1,025 bars refined iron flat..3" x 1" x 17' 1"
103 " " " " 4" x 2" x 12' 9"
256 " " " " 2¾" x 1¼" x 12' 9"
103 " " " " 2" x 1" x 14' 3"
515 " " " " 3¼" x 1" x 16' 0"
256 " " " round 3½" diameter x 21' 5"
340 " " " " 6" " x 16' 1"
1,070 " " " " 3" " x 16' 1"

Must have tensile steel strength of 89,660 to 100,500 per square inch.

1,025 bars high tensile steel, 1⅛" diameter 11' 00"
1,025 " " " " 3 ¼" " 17' 0"

Must have tensile strength of 89,660 to 100,500 per square inch.

503 bars double refined iron round. 2½" x 20' 1"
256 " " " " " 4" x 12' 0"
103 " " " " " 2½" x 22' 4"
206 " " " " " 1⅝" x 17' 8"
2,050 " " " " " 1" x 13' 6"
245 " " " " flat, 2½" x 1⅛" x 15' 7"

All to standard specification for *double* refined iron.

7,175 all mild steel round, ⅝" diameter }
13,735 " " " ½" " } x 15' 0"
15,375 " " " ⅜" " }

All to "M.C.B." specifications.

515 bars flat spring steel, 3" x ½" x 15' 1"
26,140 " " mild steel, 1¼" x 3/16" x ⅛" x 8' 0"

"M.C.B." specifications.

13,650 full twisted coal chain, 5/16" diameter.
882,000 hexagon nuts, ⅜" }
350,700 " " ½" |
63,000 " " ⅝" } British thread.
126,000 " " ¾" |
4,200 " " 1½" }
14,700 split pins, 3/16" x 1¾"
11,550 " ¼" x 2¼"

477. **Chickle gum.**—An English firm of confectionery importers wishes to purchase large quantities of this product and invites offers from Canadian growers and exporters.

478. **Chewing gum.**—A London firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of the above.

479. **Casein.**—A London company who are users of casein in their United Kingdom factories and also in Egypt, would be glad to receive samples and quotations for one-ton lots from Canadian manufacturers.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.

(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.

Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. ***Cable Address, Stadacona.***

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** **(Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)**

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. ***Cable Address Sleighing, London.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. ***Cable Adress, Cantracom.***

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** **(Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)**

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 750

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.; M.P.

(Minister of Trade and Commerce.)

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

42105—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. Monday, June 10, 1918. No. 750

WAR MEASURES—CANADA.

List of Restricted Imports.

Prohibited, except under license to be obtained from the Minister of Customs upon the recommendation of the War Trade Board.

Customs Statistical No.	Description from Customs Classification.	Customs Tariff Item.
	Dutiable Goods.	
1	Ale, porter, lager and other beer, in bottles	147
2	" " " " " casks	146
3	Ginger ale	711
11	Bagatelle and other game tables or boards	518
14	Balls, cues and racks and cue tips for bagatelle boards and billiard tables	518
15	Baskets of all kinds, n.o.p.	622
19	Bells and gongs, n.o.p.	352
20	Billiard tables	518
24	Boats, open, pleasure, sail-boats, skiffs and canoes	590
	Paintings—	
36	Photographs, chromes, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, engravings or prints, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p., blue-prints and building plans.	180
Ex. 95-95	Carriages— Automobiles valued at $1,200 and upwards, f.o.b., at place of manufacture	438
302	Fireworks, firecrackers and torpedoes of all kinds	665
	Nuts—	
380	Almonds, shelled	114
381	" not shelled	109
382	Brazil nuts, not shelled	109
383	Pecans, not shelled, and shelled peanuts, n.o.p.	109
384	Walnuts, not shelled	109
385	All other nuts, not shelled, n.o.p.	109
360	All other nuts, shelled	114
	Fruits, green—	
388	Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, n.o.p.	95
389	Cherries	95
390	Cranberries	96
391	Currants	95
392	Grapes	100
394	Peaches	102
395	Plums	97a
396	Quinces, apricots, pears and nectarines, n.o.p.	97
397	All other, n.o.p.	96
	Gold and silver—	
424	Manufactures of gold and silver, n.o.p.	362
425	Electro-plated ware and gilt ware, n.o.p	362
426	Sterling or other silverware, n.o.p.	362
	Gunpowder—	
Ex. 429	Gun, rifle, sporting, cannon, musket and canister powder (except for war purposes)	668
Ex. 432	Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges or other ammunition, n.o.p. (except for war purposes)	424
Ex. 433	Gun wads, percussion caps, primers and cartridge cases (except for war purposes)	424
434	Gun or pistol covers or cases, game bags, loading tools and cartridge belts of any material	424
587	Skates of all kinds, roller or other, and parts thereof	423

LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Customs Statistical No.	Description from Customs Classification.	Customs Tariff Item.
	Dutiable Goods.—Continued.	
Ex. 616	Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles (not being toys), muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms (except for war purposes)	424
664	Lime juice and fruit juices, containing more than 25 per cent of proof spirits	151
665	Lime juice and other fruit spirits and fruit juices, n.o.p.	152
	Marble—	
673	Marble, sawn, or sand-rubbed, not polished	306
674	Rough, not hammered or chiselled	305
675	Manufactures of, n.o.p.	307
769	Paintings in oil or water-colours, and pastels when valued at less than $20 each	695
	Perfumery—	
795	Hair oil, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin	234
822	Pomades, French or flower odours, etc., imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each	234
908	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations in bottles or flasks containing not more than 4 ozs. each	160a
909	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations in bottles or flasks containing more than 4 ozs. each	160b
797	Picture and photograph frames of any material	512
826	Cheese	17
962	Sugar, candy, and confectionery of all kinds, n.o.p., including sweetened gums; candied peel, pop corn, fruit and nuts; flavouring, custard and jelly powders; sweetmeats; sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings, and all other confections containing sugar	141
	Vegetables—	
191	Sugar beets	87
992	Melons	98
996	Tomatoes, fresh	85
998	Vegetables, n.o.p.	87
1021	Wood—Fishing rods	511
	Free Goods.	
109	Dogs for the improvement of stock	1
	Fruits, green—	
165	Berries, viz.: Wild blueberries, wild strawberries, wild raspberries, and wild edible berries, n.o.p.	90
166	Guavas, mangoes, plantains and pomegranates	90
169	Pineapples	90
201	Bells when imported for use of churches only	352a
542	Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and collections of postage stamps	692
548	Paintings in oil or water colours, and pastels valued at not less than $20 each; paintings and sculptures by artists domiciled in Canada, but residing temporarily abroad for purposes of study	695a
555	Works of art in bronze, cast from models made in Canada and designed by sculptors domiciled therein	348a

Prohibited Export Machinery.

INDIVIDUAL LICENSES REQUIRED IN ALL CASES FOR EXPORT OF MACHINERY.

It is now required that application be made to the War Trade Board, Ottawa, for approval of individual licenses, for the export of machinery, of metal, *of every kind, to all destinations* outside of Canada.

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO DOMESTIC WOOL SUPPLY IN JAPAN.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, Japan, reports that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan has been authorized to spend 330,000 yen for the encouragement of sheep raising in Japan.

In regard to the operation of this plan, the authorities are credited with saying that the home supply of wool is considered not only a most important factor in becoming independent for military requirements, but also vitally affects the national life of the whole country. The output of wool in Japan is exceedingly limited, being somewhere in the neighbourhood of 10,000 kin (or 13,200 pounds) a year, and is utterly insufficient to cover even part of the domestic demand.

The imports of wool in 1917 stood at yen 35,000,000 (about $17,500,000), and with the imports of woollen textiles added, the total reached as high as yen 50,000,000 ($25,000,000). It is therefore of vital importance to Japan to take such measures as are necessary in order to meet the wool demand with home material in times of crisis.

The Government, with a view to obtaining this object, will purchase breeding sheep in Australia, the United States, England, and China, to the extent of more than 1,500 head, which they intend to distribute among the various stock-farming stations throughout the country, so as to develop the growth of live stock and improve the various breeds.

This purchase will be followed by another 1,000 head in each succeeding year. In order to make the industry as flourishing a one as possible, the Government considers it an ideal plan to induce the farmers to keep two or three sheep in their yard as a side line in the same manner as they do with poultry.

The Government has recently established an office within the buildings of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where they can handle the business connected with the encouragement of the maintenance of sheep, and each prefectural office will also follow their example and will employ experts in the near future.

When the above projects are put into practice, the Government will grant suitable subsidies to sheep-keepers, and in the case of individual keepers will extend such assistance as the granting of breeding sheep without consideration, or will despatch its officials for the construction of sheep sheds. In this way they contemplate making the wool industry a very important one during the next ten years.

THE CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The following information on the condensed milk industry in Japan is a condensation from an article in the *Jiji Shimpo* of April 23, 1918, and has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, Japan.

The first use of condensed milk in Japan can probably be traced as far back as 1880. Since that time a well-known brand of the United States, an English brand and a Swiss brand have obtained high favour among the native-consuming public.

At one time, the annual imports of condensed milk into Japan recorded the huge figure of 1,200,000 dozen cases valued at yen 4,500,000. But a native condensed milk industry developed and the Japanese product although at first inferior, has been improved so much that it can now compete with imported goods, and since the war began considerable quantities have been exported.

On looking over the conditions of the production of condensed milk at Mishima, Shidzuoka Prefecture, the centre of the dairy industry, the total number of milch

cows stand at 2,776 head, of which some 1,000 in number can yield milk at the rate of 40 koku (1,600 gallons) daily. In the manufacture of a case of condensed milk (four dozen cans to a case), it requires 33 sho (52·14 gallons) of raw milk and therefore the monthly output can be put at about 3,600 cases.

As the quality of condensed milk depends for the most part on the condition of the drinking water, climate and feeding grass for the cows, this part of Japan is best suited for such an industry, as is the case in Switzerland, where similar conditions prevail. The farmers in this locality pay much attention to stock farming as a subsidiary line of occupation.

The following figures show the total output, imports, and exports during the four years—1913, 1914, 1915, 1916:—

		Output.	Imports.	Exports.
1913	doz.	243,000	580,000	18,000
	yen.	564,000	1,857,000	55,000
1914	doz.	276,000	482,000	3,000
	yen.	641,000	1,515,000	11,000
1915	doz.	377,000	347,000	12,000
	yen.	863,000	1,054,000	40,000
1916	doz.	491,000	232,000	31,000
	yen.	2,089,000	1,037,000	110,000

One yen equals approximately fifty cents.

The figures for 1917 are not available yet, but it is generally surmised that while the imports have sustained a heavy falling off, the exports have expanded to a marked degree. Owing to a brisk demand in the country, the supplies are daily growing shorter, and the present position precludes any further exportation.

Recently England placed an order for the supply of 10,000 cases of condensed milk. In consequence of the United States restrictions of exports, condensed milk from this source has practically been shut off, and this tends to create a greater market at home for the domestic product. This situation, coupled with the advance of tinplate, sugar, labour, etc., has caused the market to advance one yen per case as compared with the prices prevailing a month ago. At the present time, the Japanese brands are quoted at from $9 per case (four dozen cans), to $9.60 per case, while imported brands are quoted at from $10.87 per case to $11.25 per case.

According to an analysis published by the Hygienic Laboratory of Japan, the native condensed milk is superior in quality to imported goods.

SOME OF JAPAN'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, Japan, has forwarded a translation of a statement compiled by the *Osaka Manichi* from the latest returns of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce showing the number of factories turning out certain products in which chemicals are used as follows:—

	Number of Factories.	Number of Workmen.
Ceramics	962	49,293
Paper-making	277	21,309
Lacquer ware	5	192
Fur and leather tanning	48	3,968
Ignitibles	255	31,177
Oils and wax	74	4,619
Medicines and drugs	183	9,281
Rubber goods	99	8,178
Toilet goods	21	1,201
Soap and candles	32	1,572
Dyes, paints, pigments, starch, etc	69	2,695
Artificial fertilizers	58	6,277
Miscellaneous	63	4,049

ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN WAR TIME.

TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE BY A PROMINENT ITALIAN BANKER.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, Italy, has forwarded a translation of an article written in Italian by Mr. Mario Alberti, a director of the Credito Italiano Bank, Milan, who is one of the best posted men in Italy on Italian industry, trade and finance. The article contains a great deal of interesting information, but as it is too long for publication in one issue of the *Weekly Bulletin* it will be published in four sections, the first of which follows:—

FORMIDABLE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

Italy knew when she entered the war that it would be necessary for her to make a formidable economic effort. Germany and Austria were among her most important purchasers and suppliers; they not only absorbed a very large portion of Italian exports but also supplied Italy with a considerable quantity of raw material and various manufactured products. It was thought that were this trade suddenly cut off the normal working of Italian industries would be seriously prejudiced and her industrial output considerably curtailed.

VALUE OF GOODS EXCHANGED WITH CENTRAL EMPIRES.

In fact, during the last year of peace, the value of the goods exchanged between Italy and the Central Empires reached the sum of approximately 1,500,000,000 lires. The principal articles exported to Austria and Germany from Italy were oranges, citrons, lemons, rice, fresh and dried fruits, fresh flowers, eggs, wine, cheese, hemp, silk, sulphur, marble, alabaster and buttons, while Italy imported from these countries timber, coal, colours, wood-pulp, machinery, instruments, and horses. To terminate such important commercial relations was a very serious problem, the more so as Italy had to face it at a moment when the balancing of her international payments was feeling the severe repercussion of the great war.

EMIGRANT REMITTANCES AND TOURIST TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Italy benefited in normal times by over 1,000,000,000 lires through the remittances made by her emigrants abroad, and by the visits of tourists, from which the hotels and allied industries greatly profited. When the war broke out the flow of gold from these remittances ceased, and during the first months of the conflict Italian emigrants returned to the motherland in tens of thousands. It was therefore found necessary to organize relief funds in their favour, and the Government did everything possible, by means of subsidies and the finding of work, to ameliorate the conditions of those who were the first victims of the war. Thus Italy not only lost this income of Italian savings from abroad, but had also to bear much additional expense on account of the Italian refugees who were leaving the belligerent countries. Concurrently the tourist traffic practically stopped so that this second source of income also dried up.

MANIFESTATIONS OF ITALY'S EFFORTS.

The efforts made by Italy to face the difficulties of the new situation manifested themselves in agriculture, industry, commerce, restricted consumption, and in the banking and financial fields.

AGRICULTURE.

The Italian agriculturalists sold to the Central Empires a great part of their excess production, and more especially the following (the figures given are those for 1912):—

	Value. Lires.
Oranges, citrons, lemons	30,000,000
Fresh fruits	25,000,000
Dried fruits	37,000,000
Cattle	6,000,000
Poultry	5,000,000
Eggs	13,000,000
Cheese	6,000,000
Early potatoes	7,000,000
Rice	7,000,000
Vegetables (fresh)	16,000,000
Fresh flowers	9,000,000
Wines	2,000,000
Olive oil	2,000,000
Essence of oranges	2,000,000
Citrate and tartrarte	5,000,000
Raw hemp	20,000,000
Raw silk	134,000,000
Straw plait	2,000,000
Raw hides	17,000,000
Total	345,000,000

In spite of the importance of these figures, and in spite of the prospect, in view of the blockade, of realizing from agricultural exports to the Central Empires, doubled and even triplicated prices, or the sum of 700,000,000 or 1,000,000,000 lires instead of 350,000,000 lires, the Italian agriculturalists did not hesitate to throw in their lot "toto corde" with the movement in favour of the war. They courageously faced the necessity of suspending all consignments to the Central Empires, and with a fine determination began to seek new markets. The task was not an easy one, and many products, especially at the outset, deteriorated before being sold.

The agriculturalists, however, were not discouraged—not even the Sicilians and those in the Pugliese provinces who were among those who suffered most—but with the co-operation of the other Italian branches of industry and with the help of Great Britain, which has always been loyal to Italy, the crisis was overcome. Hardly, however, had this superproduction of certain agricultural products such as oranges, lemons, citrons, fruit, early vegetables and fresh flowers, been adjusted when another problem confronted the Italian farmers, viz., the shortage of farm help.

SCARCITY OF FARM HELP.

The calling to the colours of all men between the ages of 18 and 42 years of age, and the several revisions of those at first rejected for military service, deprived the country of her most robust male population, and put Italian agriculture in a very serious position. Thanks, however, to the self-denial and eagerness of the women, and to the assistance of the younger and older men, the work in the fields was everywhere carried on with a tenacity really worthy of admiration. As is stated in an official report recently prepared by an agricultural expert: "The women sowed the maize, the potatoes and the beans; hoed, sulphured and watered the vines; drove the plough and harrow; made hay and looked after the stables; did every kind of men's heavy work with facility and pride; and were happy in being able to send to their loved ones at the front good news of the fields and of the crops." By prodigious efforts and thanks to the employment on a much larger scale of agricultural machinery, it was thus possible to keep the crops up to a level not far below the average, and this in spite of the fact that climatic conditions were also rather unfavourable.

IMPORTED GRAIN.

Not even in normal times is Italian agriculture able to supply all the grain required for domestic consumption, and it has therefore been found necessary to import 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 quintals annually. Owing to the efforts of the farmers, however, notwithstanding the increased consumption of bread on the part of the soldiers, the total quantity of cereals which have been imported since the war has not increased to the extent that there was reason to expect.

INCREASED COST OF PRICES.

The Italian Government adopted a policy which was framed to keep the price of grain low, notwithstanding the rise in the price of imported wheat and the enormous increase in freight rates. Naturally, however, prices were enhanced by the calling away of millions of men from the productive work of the fields, and by the necessity of providing an abundant food supply far above normal for the army. Compared with conditions prevailing before the war, for illustration during the first half of the year 1914, the average level of retail prices has risen in the different cities from a minimum of 36 per cent to a maximum of 73 per cent (calculated on the July prices of 1917). The prices which most notably advanced were those of meat and milk—on account of the enormous quantity of cattle required for the army—and the price of beans (inflated by the closing of the Russian and Roumanian markets whence they were imported).

CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN WAGES.

This severe rise in prices is being borne by the Italians without complaint. An active public propaganda has been instituted to induce all classes to consume less, while at the same time the Government has imposed limitations in the use of those things considered more indispensable, in e.g., the consumption of sugar and paper, in restaurant menus, in the manufacture of sweets and pastry, and in the use of gas, coal, benzine, and street illumination. To offset the effects of this enhanced cost of living on the working classes, the Italian employers of labour were prompt in conceding wage increases, thereby avoiding discontent and strikes. From an inquiry conducted by the Brescia Chamber of Commerce (Brescia is one of the most important industrial centres in Lombardy), it was ascertained that during the two years of 1915 and 1916, the average wages had been augmented by about 97·25 per cent. The salaries of office staffs have also been raised and in general all fixed emoluments.

NOTE.—The statistics quoted are up to July, 1917, unless otherwise stated.

MARKET FOR WOODENWARE PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Norman D. Johnston.*)

BRISTOL, March 1, 1918.

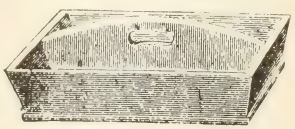
MARKET FOR WOODENWARE PRODUCTS.

There is a great demand in the United Kingdom for various woodenware products and Canada, with her enormous stocks of timber, ought to supply large quantities when conditions again become normal. In *Weekly Bulletins Nos.* 672, 703 and 732, an endeavour was made to indicate the demand, the various kinds used, prices, usual competition and the conditions of the market respecting different products of wood

which should receive the serious consideration of Canadian manufacturers. As a result of these reports some Canadian producers have become interested and good business is likely to be accomplished. Further investigations have now been made and it is here intended to indicate additional woodenware articles which find a ready sale in Great Britain.

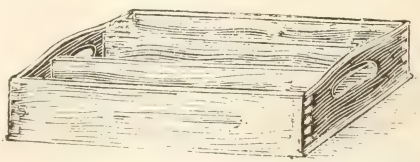
The importation of all articles of wood is at present prohibited by the British Government but if Canadian manufacturers desire to capture the trade at the close of hostilities all preparations should be made now. Arrangements as to representation should be made and samples should be sent. The samples can very easily be shown to likely customers and propaganda work done before the restrictions are taken off. As an example of attending to these matters at the present time a Canadian firm, after reading in one of the reports from this office of the demand for certain articles, communicated and sent samples here and their products were brought to the attention of an agent with a view to representation, with the result that some open orders to be delivered as soon as conditions permit have already been transmitted. The agent and his travellers are very pleased with these products and think they will be able to do a very large business. This is just one example but it is indicative of what can be done by seriously considering the matter and acting promptly. There will in all probability be a great shortage of woodenware and other products when the war is concluded and it is those firms having all arrangements made and samples on the spot who will have the best chance of entering the market and capturing the trade.

DEMAND FOR KNIFE TRAYS.



No. 1, English Make.

This knife tray is of English manufacture. It is made of deal sycamore or beech, the principal sellers being of deal and sycamore. They have two compartments and are made in three sizes measuring 12, 14 and 16 inches, which the manufacturer sold in deal for 8d., 10d., and 1s. (16 cents, 20 cents and 24 cents), and in sycamore for 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. (24 cents, 30 cents, and 36 cents) each respectively.

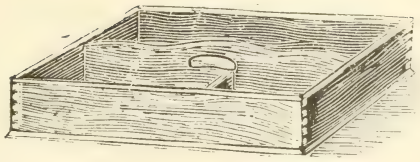


No. 2, German or Austrian.

The above knife tray was manufactured in Germany or Austria. It was made in three styles, with two compartments, with three compartments (as sketch) and with three compartments and sloping sides. The first two were made both plain and polished and the latter only polished. They retailed before the war as follows:—

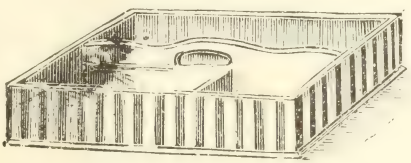
	Plain.	Polished.
Two compartments.. .. ..per dozen.	11s. ($2.74)	15s. 0d. ($3.65)
Three compartments (as sketch) .. .. "	15s. ($3.65)	20s. 3d. ($5.60)
		24s. 0d. ($5.84)
" " with sloping sides. "	....	36s. 0d. ($8.76)

The English wholesalers bought them at 50 per cent or 60 per cent less and sold them 33⅓ per cent less than the above prices.



No. 3, German or Austrian.

Knife tray No. 3 was also made in Germany or Austria. It was polished and had three compartments placed lengthwise. There was a handle at each end. The retail prices were 24s. 9d. and 33s. ($6.03 and $8.03) per dozen, while the retailer paid one-third less and the wholesaler 50 per cent or 60 per cent off these prices



No. 4, German or Austrian.

The German or Austrian striped knife tray with two compartments and polished retailed at 22s. 6d. ($5.48) per dozen, while the tray as illustrated by No. 4 with three compartments, or with end handles and polished sold retail for 27s. ($6.57) per dozen. For both these kinds the wholesaler received 50 per cent or 60 per cent off and the retailer paid 33⅓ per cent less than these prices.

The Germans and Austrians sold large quantities of all of the above kinds of knife trays in the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM ACREAGE AND LIVE STOCK RETURNS, 1917.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, ENG., April 5, 1918.

While Sir Henry Rew's annual report on agricultural statistics bears the title of "Acreage and Live Stock Returns of England and Wales," this limitation applies principally to statistical tables supplementing his general review, because by including returns supplied to him by the Agricultural Departments of Scotland and Ireland, he is able to also give the aggregate returns for the United Kingdom, both in crop acreage and live stock figures.

Consequently there are two separate sets of statistics dealt with, both reporting the position on the 1st June, 1917.

It is unavoidable that publication of this annual report is delayed to a much later date than in ordinary times, and its interest is somewhat impaired by the fact that important developments have since taken place following the Government introduction of a fixed price for wheat and oats, and other action to ensure greater production, one important result of which—a large increase in the acreage of winter wheat—was announced a few days ago.

However, the review as usual includes a great deal of interesting information and valuable statistics for purposes of comparison.

(1) AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is advantageous to deal in the first place with the returns for the whole of the United Kingdom, as recorded on the 1st June, and opportunity has been taken in the present report to contrast the position statistically of the 1st June, 1917, with that of the 1st June, 1914.

The Progress of Agriculture During the War.

(a) *Acreage.*

In spite of a decline, chiefly in Ireland, in the extent of land devoted to agriculture, the acreage under arable cultivation increased by 330,000 acres between June, 1914, and June, 1917.

There was a marked increase in the area under wheat during the first year of the war, amounting to 430,000 acres, and although this was not maintained, the total acreage under wheat, barley, and oats was increased during the three years by about 1,000,000 acres, the figures, in thousands of acres, being as follows:—

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Total.	
	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.
England and Wales.. ..	1,807	1,918	1,505	1,460	1,930	2,259	5,242	5,637
Scotland..	61	61	194	159	920	1,041	1,175	1,261
Ireland...	37	124	172	177	1,029	1,464	1,238	1,765
United Kingdom*	1,906	2,106	1,873	1,797	3,899	4,789	7,678	8,692

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

In reference to the above it is noted that the greater part of this increase occurred in the last year, and although the additional acreage put under corn in 1915 was 350,000 acres, nearly half this was lost in the following year. The extent of land put under corn in 1917, however, increased by about 800,000 acres, although it is mentioned that the Government offer in February of the guaranteed price for wheat and oats was made too late in the season to substantially affect acreage.

Another important change since 1914 has been the increase in the area of potatoes by 170,000 acres, mainly in Ireland, while other changes were the reduction of hops by more than 50 per cent and the reduction by nearly 600,000 acres of the area under clovers and "seeds." Small fruit declined by 5 per cent and beans and peas by over 25 per cent. The area of permanent grass declined each year.

(b) *Live Stock.*

As to live stock, the numbers up to June, 1917, were well maintained for all classes except pigs, the figures in thousands being as follows:—

	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.
England and Wales.. ..	1,114	1,138	5,878	6,227	17,260	17,170	2,481	1,919
Scotland..	182	186	1,215	1,210	7,026	6,873	153	133
Ireland..	546	547	5,052	4,909	3,601	3,744	1,306	947
United Kingdom*.	1,851	1,880	12,185	12,382	27,964	27,867	3,953	3,008

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

It is remarked that the high-water mark in both cattle and sheep was reached in 1916, and in both cases the totals of the herds and flocks do not give a quite accurate impression of the change in the three years. Thus, although the aggregate number of cattle increased by 200,000, there was a decrease during the same period of 80,000 in the dairy herd. On the other hand, although the total of sheep fell by nearly 100,000,

there was an increase of 190,000 in the number of breeding ewes. In the case of pigs, however, there was in the loss of nearly 1,000,000 no redeeming feature, and the number returned in June, 1917, was the smallest since 1880.

Principal Changes in 1917.

There was an increase in the whole of the United Kingdom of arable land in 1917, amounting to 249,000 acres, about four-fifths of which occurred in England and Wales, the alterations in the areas under the main crops being as follows:—

	England and Wales. Acres.	Scotland. Acres.	Ireland. Acres.	United Kingdom.* Acres.
Wheat	+ 6,000	— 2,000	+ 48,000	+ 52,000
Barley	+128,000	— 11,000	+ 27,000	+144,000
Oats	+174,000	+ 51,000	+392,000	+618,000
Potatoes	+ 80,000	+ 18,000	+123,000	+222,000
Roots	+ 45,000	.....	+ 43,000	+ 88,000
Clovers, etc	— 91,000	+ 8,000	—642,000	—726,000

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The corresponding changes in the number of live stock were:—

	England and Wales. Acres.	Scotland. Acres.	Ireland. Acres.	United Kingdom.* Acres.
Cows and heifers	+ 35,000	+ 1,000	— 20,000	+ 15,000
Total cattle	+ 11,000	— 17,000	— 62,000	— 69,000
Breeding ewes	—175,000	+ 8,000	+ 7,000	—159,000
Total sheep	—781,000	—183,000	— 19,000	—982,000
Breeding sows	— 29,000	— 3,000	— 28,000	— 60,000
Total pigs	—249,000	— 13,000	—343,000	—608,000

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

(2) CROP AND LIVE STOCK RETURNS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY, 1917.

Area under Cultivation.

Of the total land in England and Wales, 37,137,564 acres, 11,246,106 acres were returned in 1917 as arable land, 15,835,375 as permanent grass, and 3,901,713 acres as mountain and heath land used for grazing.

These show an increase of 195,005 acres of arable land, a decrease of 187,608 acres of permanent grass, and an increase of 85,630 in rough grazings. The increase in the cultivated area amounted to 7,397 acres.

Number and Size of Holdings.

The alterations during the year were insignificant, so it suffices to state that the general tendency shown in previous years continued, small and large holdings alike decreasing and medium-sized farms increasing.

Cereal Crops, etc.

The area under wheat aggregated 1,918,485 acres, an increase of only 6,277 acres over 1916, but 119,717 acres, or nearly 7 per cent larger than the average of the ten years, 1917-1916. With the exception of 1915, the wheat acreage was the largest recorded since 1899. Autumn-sown wheat declined from seasonable causes by 62,617 acres, which was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 68,894 acres in the spring sowings.

The barley acreage amounted to 1,459,796 acres, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1916. This was participated in very generally, the principal additions, however, occurring in the east, east-midland, and northeastern divisions.

Two million two hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine acres were returned as being under oats, an increase of slightly over 8 per cent. This was the largest area returned since 1904, and exceeds the average of the ten years by 194,000 acres, or over 9 per cent. The distribution here also was very general throughout the English and Welsh counties.

There was a decrease in beans, the area of which was returned as 210,592 acres, or nearly 11 per cent less than last year, and 24 per cent below the decennial average. The lessened cultivation occurred principally in the eastern division.

Peas showed an increase of 18,000 acres, or 16 per cent, the total area being 130,999 acres. This, however, was about 19 per cent below the ten years' average.

The outstanding feature was the heavy increase in the cultivation of potatoes, the area under which in 1917 was 507,987 acres, an advance of nearly 10 per cent over 1916. This is the largest acreage ever recorded under potatoes, amounting to 17 per cent above the average. Every county in England and Wales, with one exception, showed an increase, the largest occurring in Lincolnshire.

Turnips and swedes were returned at 972,374 acres, or about 4 per cent larger than in 1916, while the crop under mangolds was also extended, the total, 388,842 acres, being 3 per cent larger than in 1916.

Resulting from an Order in Council restricting the area under hops to one-half of that grown in 1914, the area under hops was reduced to 16,946 acres.

Similarly, resulting from Government action, there was a large decrease in the area under mustard, amounting to about 62 per cent, while upon the other hand, flax exhibited a marked increase to 2,510 acres, being 1,600 acres in excess of 1916.

There was a light decline in small fruit amounting to 1,300 acres, occurring principally in strawberries, but the area under orchards, augmented by 8,150 acres, was chiefly due to an extension of apple growing.

Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation were returned as 2,499,545 acres, a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with 1916.

The area under bare fallow was also considerably less than in the previous year, 355,298 acres showing a falling-off of about 16 per cent.

Permanent grass amounted to 15,835,375 acres, fractionally less than in the previous year.

The total acreage of hay (whether seeds or meadow) was 6,476,112 acres, or 112,575 acres less than in 1916.

Animals.

The total number of horses on agricultural holdings in 1917 totalled 1,372,822, an increase of about 1 per cent, and was chiefly among those used for purely agricultural purposes.

Agricultural horses amounted to 796,038—3 per cent more than in 1916.

The number of foals returned was 104,362, a decrease of 5 per cent mainly in the class of light horses.

Stallions above two years old showed a slight increase, amounting to 152, the total being 8,409, while the number of unbroken horses, one year old and above, 228,992, increased about 5 per cent.

The total number of cattle returned in 1917 was 6,227,148, a small increase over last year, and 347,196 above the ten years' average, being the largest number returned in England and Wales since statistics were first collected.

The total milking herd aggregated 2,464,794, also showing a slight increase over the previous year, and was 94,628 above the ten years' average.

Sheep were returned at 17,169,857, a decrease of 4 per cent in comparison with last year.

The number of ewes kept for breeding was 6,872,029, a decrease of 175,078 as compared with 1916. This was accompanied by a decline in the number of lambs.

Pigs again showed a decrease, very similar to that which occurred in 1916, the total number being 1,918,541, or an 11 per cent decrease. This was general throughout the country.

Sows for breeding numbered 254,291, a decline of 28,706 compared with the previous year.

GRAIN AND HAY IN ONE CROP.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Norman D. Johnston.)

BRISTOL, April 30, 1918.

In the report from this office dated March 30, published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 749, an account was given of some experiments which had been made by an English farmer in planting grain through the turf of permanent pasture lands, thus securing a double crop, hay and grain, and at the same time retaining the use of the pasture in the autumn. Widespread interest has been aroused by this novel departure in farming methods and the *Times* has published further information, as numerous letters have been received from landowners and farmers asking for further particulars. Nearly every one of the farmers making inquiry is enthusiastic over the idea, is willing and even anxious to try the experiment with large or small acreage, and hails the suggestion as a possible solution of the serious deficiency of pasture and hay land brought about by recent extensions of arable land.

Briefly the process, as previously described, provided that in July or August a winter cereal and an artificial fertilizer are simultaneously drilled through any grass land intended for hay the following year. By September or October the cereal makes a top growth of nearly a foot. It is then fed off by live stock. This autumn grazing so strengthens the roots of the cereal that, with the added protection of the turf, normal spring growth begins earlier, the grain ripens at the same time as is desirable to cut the hay, and both are harvested together, the two crops being mechanically separated by specially adapted harvesting machinery.

Answers to Questions.

Some of the correspondents are sceptical as to the successful working out of the plan, but all are willing to try it. The suggestion is made that in July the ground would be too hard and dry for the grain to get a good start. As a matter of fact the drilling of the land stirs up the soil, and as the planting can be done any time during July and August the farmer is able to await favourable soil conditions. One farmer suggests the impossibility of using a "header" and mower if the grain is badly "laid." In extreme cases this might be so, but it is also true that, as the grain stalks are supported by the growing grass, there is not so much likelihood of a badly "laid" field as where the grain stands alone. If it is so badly "laid" as to eliminate the possibility of using the "header" the two crops would have to be cut together as hay and cured as such, thus furnishing fodder of unusual value owing to the grain it would contain.

One correspondent asks pertinently how it is known that oats will ripen by the time the hay is ready to cut if the experiment in planting was made in 1917. The date mentioned was an error. The experiment referred to was begun in 1916 and in the summer of 1917 it was possible to record the results of a full year's growth and harvest. Owing to lack of proper implements, the experiment of last year was made with crude and hastily-devised tools. The experience gained in this manner has, however, resulted in definite designs. The tools are now being made according to these plans with the consent of the Government authorities and will soon be ready for use in a demonstration to be given to those interested. A full report will be made by disinterested and official observers, who will be able to judge whether or not the method is what is wanted to increase the hay and corn yield without further encroach-

ing upon the pasture and fodder supply. What is being done this year in view of the rapidly approaching planting season is merely to manufacture a small special drill that can be attached in lieu of the disc to any existing drill seeder with an adjustable feed. Enough drill seeders are now in the country, with such as might be imported by June or July, to try this method on a large and conclusive scale during the present year. There is ample time to arrange for the harvesting machine for use in the summer of 1919, for that again can be arranged for by the manufacture of an upper or "header" knife attachment, to be put on any standard mowing mchine now in use.

The "header" for cutting the grain is simply a second knife set at the right height from the ground to catch the heads of the grain and it is operated from the gear below that drives the hay knife. Behind the upper knife is fixed a canvas carrier that moves the grain heads to one side as fast as cut, and deposits them in a swath separate from the hay. No curing, or at most very little, would be needed for these heads, and they would be ready for the thresher almost immediately. The grain threshed straight from the field can be sweated by turning on a floor if considered necessary. In the great grain fields of Russia, the United States, Canada and elsewhere, the "header" carries these grain heads directly into a thresher, which is combined with the harvester and the wagons haul the grain already sacked from the field. Different methods are necessary in the United Kingdom, where there is more moisture and the sun not so powerful; but, on the other hand, it is in the United Kingdom where the food and fodder questions are serious and area is limited that such a method as is proposed would be of most value.

Large Acreages Offered.

A consensus of opinion among the farmers who have written for further information is that it is well worth trying, and if it can be carried out successfully on a large scale it would prove a most valuable discovery for British agriculture. Much patriotism is shown by many who, knowing nothing of the matter but what they have read and what their own experience teaches them, have offered large acreages of pasture to be planted at their own expense in the endeavour to assist the Government in increasing the food supply of the nation. Many of those who write have been ordered to plough up grass land for autumn planting, and if they can obtain permission to drill this pasture instead of ploughing it would be glad to do so. It has been suggested that the Food Production Department could issue licenses for a certain amount of grass land to be planted in this way, choosing the land best adapted for the purpose and on those farms where the cultivators are willing and able to give the new method a fair trial.

The scale upon which the method can be tried this year will depend upon the promptness with which the Government acts in the matter of permits for construction, import and adoption, and the facilities available for manufacturing the necessary adjustments to standard farm machinery. There is reason to believe there will be no hesitation or delay in Government action, and if the first tools made prove to be what is wanted, enough can be had in time to settle the whole question as to practicability during the coming agricultural year of 1918-19.

MACHINERY FOR MAKING STRAW ENVELOPES.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, writes with respect to inquiries he has received for machinery for making straw envelopes as follows:—

Many inquiries have been made for the necessary plant for the establishment of the industry of making straw envelopes in Australia. It is claimed that the increased manufacture of these articles in a country with an abundance of raw material, would provide useful employment for discharged soldiers. Investigation indicates that the chief difficulty is in securing the prompt delivery of the special machinery required to adjust the sewn straw to the shapes of bottles. There is no apparent difficulty in obtaining machines for the process of sewing the straw together, but there is a labour-saving device relating to the adjustment of the sewn straw to the bottles concerning which information is desired. If these special machines are made in Canada, the manufacturers are requested to send full particulars to this office without delay. Such particulars will be promptly submitted to the company interested in the project.

THE AUSTRALIAN MOTOR-CAR TRADE IN 1917.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, sends the following review of the importations of motor-cars and allied goods during the calendar year of 1917:—

According to a return prepared by a motor traders' association in Australia, there has been a marked decline in the importation of motor vehicles into the Commonwealth in 1917 as compared with 1916. The item of motor and motor-cycle tires, which is classified under rubber manufactures, n.e.i., in the trade statistics also show a very considerable decrease in values.

The marked difference in the imports of the two years is attributable to over importations in 1916 and to the accentuated freight conditions in 1917 which, to a very considerable extent, restricted the sale of cars except those required for essential purposes.

An analysis of the importations by each state shows that in Victoria, which is the best developed by railways, the values substantially decreased, whereas in the large state of New South Wales, with comparatively less mileage of railways, the trade was less affected. There are some restrictions in regard to the importation of motor-car bodies which are now largely constructed in Australia. Further, imported cars are frequently shipped without tires, which also are being to a larger extent obtained from Australian manufacturers. Appended is a schedule of the importations:—

Importations of Chassis for Motor-cars.

	1916.	1917.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom	£ 102 362	£ 34,819	— £ 67,543
Canada	256,239	170,440	— 85,799
New Zealand	16	.....	— 16
Austria	13	.....	— 13
Belgium	335	.....	— 335
France	34,529	4,132	— 30,379
Germany	341	2,000	+ 1,659
Italy	53,751	14,541	— 39,210
Sweden	68	.....	— 68
Switzerland	2,610	551	— 2,059
United States	975,877	617,322	— 358,555
Total	£1,426,141	£843,805	— £582,336

Importations of Bodies for Motor-cars, etc.

	1916.	1917.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Commonwealth	£ 33	.....	—£ 33
United Kingdom	9,072	£ 2,973	— 6,099
Canada	49,427	23,104	— 26,323
New Zealand	60	.....	— 60
Belgium	90	.....	— 90
France	3,028	240	— 2,788
Germany	39	33	— 6
Italy	2,185	435	— 1,750
United States	312,574	196,629	— 115,945
Total	£376,508	£223,414	—£153,094

Importations of Motor-cycles, etc.

	1916.	1917.	+Increase. —Decrease.
United Kingdom	£ 68,357	£ 27,818	—£ 40,539
Canada	442	.....	— 442
Belgium	.....	110	+ 110
France	7	.....	— 7
Germany	.....	32	+ 32
United States	120,971	132,248	+ 11,277
Total	£189,777	£160,208	— £29,569

Importations of Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i.

	1916.	1917.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Commonwealth	£ 3,126	£ 868	—£ 2,258
United Kingdom	201,032	108,924	— 92,108
Canada	57,398	27,608	— 29,790
India	9	.....	— 9
New Zealand	1,033	588	— 445
China	.....	2	+ 2
Straits Settlements	2	.....	— 2
Belgium	80	.....	— 80
France	39,830	11,208	— 28,622
Germany	328	307	— 21
Italy	29,657	10,110	— 19,547
Japan	9,946	8,025	— 1,921
Russia	63	30	— 33
Sweden	36	71	+ 35
Switzerland	924	1	— 923
United States	603,952	324,479	— 279,473
Total	£947,416	£492,221	—£455,195

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., March 5, 1918.

There are only a few of the regular agricultural shows or fairs to be held this year. One of these was the Western Province Show, held at Rosebank, Cape Town, at the end of February. Among the many features of interest were some splendid exhibits and demonstrations of Canadian agricultural implements and machinery.

In addition to renewed bookings with old users of Canadian farm implements and machinery—as a result of shortage in supply from other sources—many farmers were induced for the first time to purchase Canadian gang ploughs, and other implements and machinery, which in consequence of the satisfaction they will give, will mean an increased circle of permanent users in Western Cape Province.

USE OF CELLULOSE AS FODDER IN NORWAY.

The following account of the use of cellulose as fodder in Norway has been received from Mr. C. E. Sontum, Canadian Commercial Agent, Christiania, Norway, under date April 12, 1918:—

Cellulose as Fodder.

On account of the shortage of hay and straw fodder and as grain of all kinds is only allowed to be used in very small quantities for horses and cattle, several means are being tried to make what is at hand last as long as possible by mixing various other stuffs into the feed.

A series of experiments have been carried on during the last months at the Central School of Norwegian Agriculture, which have proved that cellulose in a certain form is a very valuable substitute for the ordinary fodder stuffs. One of the Norwegian pulp mills has also succeeded in producing a substance from cellulose, which is said to be absolutely non-fibrous. This substance is named "Cellulose-flour." This fodder will of course be rather expensive, but when there is hardly anything else equal or better to be had, it will have to do. Several farmers are of course rather sceptical as to the real value of this new fodder, but practical experiments which have been made go to prove that when properly mixed with other stuffs such as herring flour or flour made from fish offal, the horses and cattle eat it with appetite and do well on it.

It remains to be seen to what extent the new demand for cellulose will diminish the output available for export.

BAKING POWDER—POPULAR SIZED TINS.

The following information is the result of a circular sent to Canadian Trade Commissioners, upon inquiry by a Canadian firm, and is published for the information of Canadian dealers in baking powders:—

London.

The *Grocer* states that the principal manufacturers do not put up their baking powder either by weight or by any recognized measure but in standard packages to be sold at specific prices. Both the standard package system and the weight system seem to prevail although the former system appears to be the more usual. According to the *Grocers Gazette* the usual sizes, where the weight system is used, are ¼ pound, ½ pound and 1 pound, and in the case of bulk baking powder 28 pound air tight tins packed four in a case. The standard packages sell for 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

Birmingham.

Baking powder is sold here in small paper packages or in tins containing ¼ pound, ½ pound, and 1 pound.

Bristol.

The sizes most popular in this market are the ¼ pound and ½ pound sizes, which retail at 7½d. and 1s. 3d. respectively. One pound tins are usually bought by restaurants retailing at 2s. 4½d. Penny packets also have considerable sale in the poorer districts. The packages of powder are usually put up in high round tins. A good business was done in baking powders by Canada previous to the war.

Manchester.

The standard sizes of baking powder tins in this market are ¼ pound, ½ pound and 1 pound, all cylindrical. Most of the ¼ pound packets are in cardboard cylinders with a tin top.

Liverpool.

The usual sizes of baking powder tins in this market are ¼ pound, ½ pound, and 1 pound. The largest sales are of the ¼ pound size with the ½ pound size as second in demand.

Glasgow.

The ¼ pound and ½ pound tins are most in demand especially the former. American baking powder is now sold in ¼ pound tins at 8d., ½ pound at 1s. 3½d. A British baking powder is now selling in ¼ pound tins at 7½d. The price before the war was 4d. American baking powder has obtained a footing through considerable advertising.

Paris.

The general consensus of opinion in the grocer trade is that baking powder, owing to its light specific weight, is particularly sold in tins of ¼ pound and ½ pound size. The 1 pound packages are also sold but not in as large a proportion. This product was in fairly extensive sale in France previous to the war for many years and was mostly imported from England and the United States.

Italy.

The ¼ pound tin is the most popular in this market although the demand is relatively small. Cream of tartar and baking soda are more generally used by the Italians for cooking. An American product is practically the only kind sold although in normal times there were several English and one German brand sold, the latter in small cartons at 2 cents each, containing sufficient for one baking, and selling amongst some few Italians. There is at present scarcely any demand but before the war ¼ pound tins of an American brand were sold in Milan at 70 cent (about 14 cents.) At present the price is 1·35 lire, i.e., at normal exchange, about 17 cents.

New Zealand.

Baking powder tins are manufactured in New Zealand and the sizes universally found in the large retail shops are as follows:

Small tins, 1⅞-inch diameter and 3¼ inches deep.
Medium tins, 2¼-inch diameter and 4½ inches deep.
Large tins, 3-inch diameter and 4¼ inches deep.

Yokohama.

There is a large demand in this market for ½-pound sizes. ¼-pound and 1-pound sizes are also sold but the latter (1 pound) are principally purchased by hotels or very large households. There is some demand for ¼-pound sizes from very small users of baking powder. Confectioners use a good deal of carbonate of soda, alum, ammonia, etc., in baking as leavening agents on account of the cheapness in price compared with baking powder. The duty is 27·50 yen per 100 Kin. An American powder is the most popular in this market. Two other American brands were recently put on the market but did not take. It would probably be difficult for any new brand of baking powder to compete in this market.

Havana, Cuba.

The tin of baking powder that has the largest sale here is the half pound. The 1-pound and ¼-pound tins are also sold.

Trinidad, B.W.I.

Baking powder tins popular in this colony are the 6 dy., ¼, ½ and 1-pound sizes; the prices at which these are now retailed being respectively 15, 20, 40 and 72 cents.

Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I.

Five-ounce, 6-ounce, 7-ounce and 8-ounce tins are usual in this market, the last-named being the most popular.

Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I.

Two United States baking powders are on the market. One appears to be in greater demand. The ¼-pound tin is most popular. Pound tins are also sold. Tins are usually round and upright. There is relatively little sold, as there is very little domestic baking done, bread and cake being entirely in the hands of bakeries which probably use yeast.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Two-ounce, 4-ounce, 6-ounce, 8-ounce, and 16-ounce tins are most usual on this market, the 2- and 4-ounce being most popular.

Use of Period and Comma in Latin-American Communications.

The following information has been received from the *Pan-American Union*:—

The custom uniform in Canada and the United States, and generally used in English publications, of setting off sums (money or other) by commas in groups of three figures to aid the eye and confining the period to the decimal fraction is not ordinarily used in other than English speaking countries.

We write 9,746.87, meaning nine thousand, seven hundred and forty six and eighty-seven hundredths. A Frenchman, Italian, German, Spaniard or Latin-American would ordinarily write it thus: 9.746,87, reversing our use of comma and period. Then again he might not use any mark to set off the whole number by sets of three, in which case he might use either comma or period for the decimal, thus: 9476,87 or 9376.87. While most Continental European and Latin-American statistical publications use the comma and period reversed as we use them—for example to quote a line from the April, 1918, report of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome:

	Final Estimate.	Percentage.
Spain	529.107 quintals.	74,4

This is in the English edition—yet the custom is by no means as uniform as in our contrary custom.

In interpreting Latin-American, as well as Continental European communications, one must use considerable caution but it is ordinarily not difficult to avoid making mistakes if one remembers that our usage is not often followed, and that the reverse usage is the most common one.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

The Production of Radium from United States Carnotite Ores.

The United States Department of the Interior publishes the following statement:—

"As one of the results of an agreement between the National Radium Institute and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, to develop a more efficient process for the manufacture of radium out of the carnotite ores of Colorado and Utah, the Bureau of Mines now has as its share more than $180,000 worth of radium for use in the sciences. This was procured for an expenditure of less than $38,000. In addition, under the agreement the bureau has turned over to the National Radium Institute about 6½ grams of radium, and has given to the country a method for producing pure radium compound from the ore for one-third the current price of radium.

"When the Bureau of Mines began this work in 1912, it found that the precious carnotite ore, constituting the largest known supply of radium ore in the world, was going to Europe, mainly to Germany, where it was being turned into radium and sold back to the United States at fabulous prices."

A Substitute for Corrugated Iron.

(*South African Mining and Engineering Record.*)

Efforts to practice economy in the use of steel and iron have developed and are now resulting in a satisfactory substitute for corrugated iron and sheets. It is an asbestos-cement roofing material. During the last year a large plant has been built in England for manufacturing this product. The method of making it is as follows: After being finely ground and freed from extraneous matter the asbestos, which acts as the reinforcing agent, is mixed with Portland cement in the proportion of about 1 to 6, and made into a paste with water. This paste is then taken to a machine of the paper-making type, where on a large revolving drum it is formed into sheets or felts. After the sheets have been trimmed to size, they have the corrugations impressed on them. The important condition for this operation is to insure that the tops of the corrugations are as strong as the other parts of the sheets. Finally the sheets are subjected to a "seasoning" process. The corrugations are made to the 3-inch pitch which is usual with corrugated-iron sheeting, not to the 2½-inch foreign pitch, and they can therefore readily be used to repair roofs of corrugated iron. One of the chief advantages claimed is their durability and resistance to climatic conditions, especially to an acid-laden atmosphere, which rapidly destroys corrugated iron. The sheets are also fire-proof and are poor conductors of heat.

NOTE.—It should be noted that corrugated asbestos-cement roofing of this character has been made in Canada for a number of years at Lachine, a suburb of Montreal.

Decimal Coinage Bill.

(*London Times.*)

The text was issued on Saturday of the Bill introduced by Lord Southwark in the House of Lords to sanction a decimal system of coinage.

It is provided that "each coin shall be a thousandth part of the multiple of a thousandth part in value of a sovereign, and such part is in this Act called a 'mil.'"

Bronze coinage is to be divided into one, two, three and four mil pieces, and a five mil and a ten mil piece of nickel or other metal or alloy are proposed. The silver coins proposed are a quarter florin (25 mils), half florin (50 mils), florin (100 mils), and double florin (200 mils).

The Bill, if passed, is to come into operation at such date as the King may by proclamation direct.

Canadian Frozen Fish.

EXTENDING THE LIST OF VARIETIES.

(*Cold Storage.*)

The Canadian frozen fish marketed by the Ministry of Food at Billingsgate continues to attract considerable attention, the best quality fish meeting with greater appreciation week by week.

Within the past few days the list has been extended by the addition of herrings; these fish, which are of a larger run than any herrings familiar to British markets, not excluding "Norways," averaging in the neighbourhood of 16 ounces each, have proved doubly welcome, inasmuch as they were placed on offer just as this particular variety of fish was almost unprocurable. They are in splendid condition, and the demand, *Cold Storage* is informed, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The herring, like the salmon, is rich in fat, and there is little doubt that such fish take frost much better than less oily varieties, or perhaps it is that salmon having been subjected to refrigeration over a long series of years, greater experience has been gained as to the necessary temperatures, etc. Be that as it may, these herrings certainly thaw out in first-class order, and there should be a great future before them, if only to fill the gap during the recurring periods throughout the year when other herrings are scarce. Certainly we should prefer at any time a Canadian frozen herring to a "spent" fish from home waters.

Again, these fish make excellent kippers, and the kipper has an established position as a breakfast dish, a position which bids fair to be quite consolidated, if the fish can be obtained, by the difficulty in obtaining other dishes suitable for the initial meal of the day.

The growing importance of the frozen fish trade at Billingsgate brings once more prominently to the fore the question of the provision of cold storage at our principal fish distributing centre. The basement of the market appears to offer unrivalled advantages in every way, and this should certainly be a matter worthy of attention by the cold storage section of the Ministry of Food. Of course, apart altogether from the Ministry of Food fish, refrigerated accommodation at Billingsgate should be a boon. The dried fish trade, to mention only one section, is a large and increasing user of cold storage.

Then again, the fish trade is a large—if not the largest—consumer of ice, and all the ice marketed at Billingsgate at present needs to be brought from the factories. Unfortunately, it is impossible to gauge the daily needs of the trade, so many factors tending to uncertainty—unexpected supplies, a dragging trade, belated arrivals, a sudden burst of heat, etc. Thus, delay often arises in securing the necessary supplies of ice. A plant on the spot could be operated according to requirements.

In a paragraph in our last issue relating to an iced fish package a printer's error made the stated weight 201 pounds instead of 20 pounds.—(*Reprinted Weekly Bulletin, 7/2 p. 595.*)

German Methods in Foreign Markets.

(*Export World and Commercial Intelligence.*)

A member of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt makes the following comments on methods used by Germans to capture overseas trade:—

One of the leading tactics of German exporters was to study *on the spot* the various markets where they intended to open up business and they drew out detailed reports as to local requirements, weights, measures, prices, terms, etc. They appointed a local trustworthy pushing agent for their line of business.

Competent commercial travellers who could speak three or four languages (and in some cases up to seven languages) were the men who carried out these preliminary negotiations. These men travelled the world with a rich and assorted set of samples packed in expensive boxes of highly attractive appearance, which they realized was a most important medium to Oriental buyers.

If a German commercial traveller were unable to secure an order owing to difference in quality, design or price, he would spare no effort to obtain a sample of a sketch of the article required, and immediately send it to his principals to match. The exact article was made in Germany and returned to the commercial traveller with the least possible delay. If he were unable to cut the price, he would succeed by the system of extended credit. I have known cases where credit was extended to 2½ years to secure an order.

German firms dealing abroad gave full powers to their agents and in many cases furnished a stock of goods on consignment to enable the agents to be first on the market.

The shipping documents for customers were also sent to the agents direct and not through banks. Very seldom do we see out here British travellers, and those who do arrive are, generally speaking, unable to discuss business propositions in any other language than their own.

This is a great disadvantage and the services of an interpreter are enlisted, who in most cases is unable to do justice in conveying technical explanations to Oriental buyers, whose endless questions and objections are not always accurately realized by the commercial traveller. This more often than not deceives both the selling firm and the buyer.

There is absolutely no reason why the British traveller should not be a good linguist as well as a good business man.

Another important point to see to is that samples wrapped in brown paper should be a thing of the past. Greater "tact" should be exercised when the buyer thinks the price too high and exhibits a German sample of a similar article at much less price.

The British traveller generally describes the article as "rubbish," but he entirely fails to convince the buyer that it really is so, and owing to the fact that he is unable to discuss the matter in the buyer's language it leaves an unfavourable impression.

The British habit of selling at "Home" weights and f.o.b. cash terms through a bank should be considerably modified to meet the requirements of the buyers, as, when all is said and done, the buyer is the man who needs most consideration. He has to sell on different weights from those which appear on his invoice and endless confusion arises and is the direct cause of losing "repeat orders."

THE HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

BRIQUETTING OF WESTERN LIGNITES.

Among the many interesting problems that have come before the council during the past year, none is of greater importance to the Canadian public, at the present juncture, than that of the briquetting of the western lignites.

Shortly after its formation in November, 1916, the council appointed a Special Fuel Committee, consisting of Mr. R. A. Ross (Chairman), Dr. F. D. Adams, Dr. W. C. Murray, and President A. S. Mackenzie. This committee, after a survey of the fuel situation in the whole Dominion, concluded that the domestic fuel problem of the Northwest was one which presented the best field for immediate results. In carrying out their investigation, they availed themselves of all literature and information in the hands of the Dominion Government, and of all the public records of the United States Government, in the latter case noting especially those relating to the lignites of North Dakota. Through the good offices of the Mines Branch and the Conservation Commission, the committee also had the benefit of the co-operation of Mr. B. F. Haanel and Mr. W. J. Dick.

The fuel situation at the commencement of the investigation was briefly: The fuel resources of the Dominion are second only to those of the United States, the greatest coal country in the world, but in spite of this fact Canada imports, and always has imported, about 50 per cent of her fuel. The province of Saskatchewan is the balancing point for fuel from the east and west, and, owing to the cost of carriage, it is here that the price of fuel is the highest, though there are vast lignite deposits in that very province. In this district the price, in normal times, of American anthracite fuel is the highest and runs about $15 a ton.

After a very patient inquiry, and the checking and digesting of information from all sources, the committee summed up its conclusions as follows:—

The art of producing carbonized briquettes has passed the laboratory stage, and no further information can be got by laboratory methods. The producer must face the difficulties inherent in commercial production, which are approximately of the same order as those met with in the smelting of certain ores. The road to success in the briquetting problem is strewn with the wrecks of amateur attempts to do this apparently simple thing, which accounts for the fact that private capital is so chary of such enterprises. The problem, therefore, in Saskatchewan is one which should be undertaken by the Government as a public utility, at least until such processes as may be adopted are demonstrated a commercial success.

The committee then made a careful estimate of the cost of briquetting lignites at a plant having a capacity of 100 tons a day. As a result of their figures, it is shown that less than $400,000 is the capital cost of the completed plant, and, when operating, the committee has estimated that the production costs at the plant for carbonized and briquetted fuel, covering operating costs and fixed charges, will not exceed $7 per ton. These figures are made up from a most conservative viewpoint, capital costs are high, labour is allowed with great liberality, percentages for repairs, depreciation, etc., are high, as, also, are the costs of material, so that the estimated figures given are much in excess of those put forward by all other writers on the subject. It can, therefore, safely be predicted that no possible combination of prices would exceed the totals given in the report.

The above quoted $7 a ton, it must be remembered, is for a carbonized briquetted fuel, which, in its heating value, is the approximate equivalent of anthracite, and no financial allowance has been made for the recovery of the by-products, which are large and valuable.

The council then recommended that a plant be established in Southern Saskatchewan at a locality where the lignites are of poor grade, with the idea that if it were successful at this point, it would undoubtedly be successful elsewhere in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The council finally recommended that this plant be financed and operated by the three governments concerned, namely, the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Dominion. Recently Parliament voted its share, $200,000, towards the cost of this plant, and it is expected that before long the commission which is to be appointed to build and operate the plant will be named, and the whole scheme will be well under way.

When successful, this commercial plant will prove not only a boon itself to the Canadian West, but will be the probable forerunner of many other similar plants located in the various centres throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Copies of the report of the Lignite Committee may be obtained shortly by applying to Lesslie R. Thomson, secretary, the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Council, Ottawa, to whom also should be addressed all correspondence touching the work of that body.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending May 31, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	74,183	70,364	27,673	32,895	205,115
Consolidated Elevator Co.	8,110	119,163	13,897	46,975	188,145
Empire Elevator Co.	412,614	201,548	40,500	31,336	260,860
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	239,942	61,280	29,734		330,956
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	32,865	64,400	9,109	50,109	90,753
G.T. Pacific	33,901	407,371	38,487	71,860	551,619
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	†29,577	609,630	73,821		653,874
Fort William Elevator Co.	5,193	327,306	89,623	21,513	443,635
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	5,342	37,045	34,711		77,098
Northwestern Elevator Co.	51,758	175,163	35,659		262,580
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	86,847	742,655	173,306	59,689	1,062,497
D. Horn & Co.					
Canadian Government Elevator	67,934	396,634	21,031	73,279	558,878
Thunder Bay	28,973	787,574	67,951	12,717	897,212
Davidson & Smith	14,679	249,987	80,378		345,044
Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co.	101,889	171,234	23,336	80,605	377,064
Total Terminal Elevators	643,695	4,421,351	759,306	480,978	6,305,330
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	77,857	880,823	10,331	2,097	971,108
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	192,825	983,660	10,270	5,894	1,192,649
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	127,936	1,039,262	91,996	749	259,943
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	230,503	35,142	1,302		266,947
Crown Grain Co					
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	629,121	2,938,887	113,899	8,740	3,690,647
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	2,545	14,507			17,052
Midland Elevator Co.	136,804	562,453	36,780		736,037
Tiffin, G.T.P	60,496	20,283			80,779
Port McNicol	235,065	1,361,02	127,261	13,841	1,737,188
Collingwood					
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.		891,417	10,988		902,405
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	5,345	57,135			62,480
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.	42,111	41,899			84,010
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	20,714	101,474	110,582		232,770
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,530,001	938,572	207,424		3,675,997
" " No. 2.	349,177	1,018,317	92,665		1,460,159
Montreal Warehousing Co.	779,134	764,727	324,226	20,198	1,888,285
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	164,310	716,191	48,291	*64,131	994,520
West St. John, N.B.	11,676	20,506			32,182
Halifax, N.S					
Total Public Elevators.	1,337,378	6,508,502	958,820	98,170	11,902,870
Total quantity in store	5,610,194	13,868,740	1,832,025	587,888	21,898,847

* Corn. † Wheat overshipped.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 31, 1918.

Grades.	Terminals.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	2,149	1,790	.....	3,939
No. 1 Northern	126,314	169,703	1,464,469	1,760,486
No. 2 "	58,011	105,507	714,548	878,066
No. 3 "	51,420	113,753	363,241	528,414
No. 4 Wheat	41,087	70,089	335,750	446,926
No. 5 "	50,373	56,912	100,834	208,119
No. 6 "	52,472	33,849	610,211	716,532
Other	261,869	77,518	728,325	1,067,712
Totals	643,695	629,121	4,337,378	5,610,194
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	121,956	131,664
No. 2 "	574,795	712,548	826,933	2,114,374
No. 3 "	360,844	476,648	486,231	1,323,723
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,062,140	947,912	1,188,287	3,198,339
No. 1 Feed	863,701	408,733	1,172,477	2,444,911
No. 2 "	773,136	262,797	1,619,471	2,655,404
Other	780,682	126,496	1,093,147	2,000,325
Totals	4,421,351	2,938,887	6,508,502	13,868,740
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	.....	.....	35,430	35,430
No. 3 C.W	134,809	41,729	267,858	444,396
No. 4 "	371,325	63,367	534,654	969,346
Feed	159,729	1,145	9,725	170,599
Rejected	63,488	1,672	46,951	112,111
Other	29,955	5,986	64,202	100,143
Totals	759,306	113,899	958,820	1,832,023
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	346,021	4,203	34,039	384,263
No. 2 C.W	109,341	2,638	.....	111,979
No. 3 "	12,925	1,573	.....	74,498
Rejected	.....	4	.....	4
Other	15,691	322	.....	13,013
Totals	480,978	8,740	34,039	523,757
Corn	.....	.....	64,131	64,131
Total quantity in store	6,305,330	3,690,647	11,902,870	21,898,847

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on May 31, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
May 31, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	643,695	5,661,635	6,305,330
Interior terminals	629,121	3,061,526	3,690,647
Public elevators in the East	4,337,378	7,565,492	11,902,870
Total	5,610,194	16,288,653	21,898,847
June 1, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	11,632,310	11,080,773	22,713,083
Interior terminals	2,996,207	1,285,296	4,281,503
Public elevators in the East	5,147,157	5,534,197	10,681,354
Total	19,775,674	17,900,266	37,675,940
June 1, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	13,182,895	4,555,564	18,738,459
Interior terminals	3,202,090	1,014,465	4,216,585
Public elevators in the East	8,712,781	7,157,777	15,870,558
Total	25,097,766	12,727,836	38,825,602
June 3, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	3,235,921	3,064,512	6,300,433
Interior terminals	239,716	217,632	457,348
Public elevators in the East	2,569,605	2,236,919	4,806,524
Total	6,045,247	5,519,063	11,564,305
June 4, 1914—			
Terminal elevators	4,455,608	7,470,387	11,925,995
Public elevators in the East	4,615,655	5,763,028	10,378,683
Total	9,071,263	13,233,415	22,304,678

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' NOTE.

In view of the fact that the prohibited list of imports into the United Kingdom is subject to change at any time, Canadian exporters should communicate with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before making arrangements to ship any of the subjoined articles to the United Kingdom. When possible the information desired will be furnished.

If the shipment is destined for any country other than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, inquiries should be addressed to the Customs Department, Ottawa, to ascertain whether or not an article is prohibited from being exported and if a license for the export of the commodity referred to can be granted.

480. **Wooden buckets, washboards, etc.**—A Liverpool firm makes inquiry for wooden buckets, washboards, etc., with a view to post-war business.

481. **Pick, hammer and broom handles.**—A Liverpool firm will be in the market for pick and hammer handles in 100 gross lots and for broom handles in 500 to 1,000 gross lots, with a view to post-war business.

482. **Motor-car accessories.**—A Liverpool firm of motor accessory factors would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of motor-car accessories with a view to post-war business.

483. **Asbestos fibre.**—An English firm, considerable importers of asbestos fibre, ask to be placed in touch with exporters, with a view to post-war business.

484. **Padlocks.**—An English firm would like to hear from exporters of padlocks with a view to post-war business.

485. **Hollow-ware.**—An English firm would like to hear from exporters of hollow-ware, with a view to post-war business.

486. **Newsprint.**—A Scottish firm, which arranged for the distribution of about 150 tons of newsprint per week on behalf of Scandinavian mills, would like to arrange to represent Canadian firms in Scotland for the sale of this commodity after the war.

487. **Dolls and toy wooden goods.**—A Glasgow firm wishes to hear from exporters of the above, with a view to post-war business.

488. **Baling iron.**—A New South Wales company requiring quantities of baling iron invites correspondence from interested firms in Canada who will supply samples and quotations as per particulars appearing in report from Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney in this issue.

489. **Lobster and salmon.**—A Buenos Aires commission agent with a branch in New York is interested in receiving correspondence with canners of salmon and lobster. Cash against documents will be paid for any goods purchased or a letter of credit opened in favour of the shipper with a Canadian bank.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. ***Cable Address, Stadacona.***

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** **(Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)**

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. ***Cable Address Sleighing, London.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. ***Cable Adress, Cantracom.***

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** **(Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)**

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 751.

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JUN 1 8 1918

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.; M.P.
(*Minister of Trade and Commerce.*)

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

42604—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, June 17, 1918.** **No. 751**

WAR MEASURES—CANADA.

Prohibited Exports.

TIRES FOR MOTOR-CYCLES, MOTOR VEHICLES, AND ALL OTHER TIRES CONTAINING RUBBER.

By Order in Council of the 29th May, 1918 (P.C. 1218), the exportation of tires for motor-cycles, motor vehicles, and all other tires containing rubber is prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license issued by the Customs on the approval of the War Trade Board.

Exporters will note that these articles which were formerly in class (C), vide Customs Memo. 2172-B, page 20, are now in class (E).

APPROVAL OF BOARD OF GRAIN SUPERVISORS NECESSARY FOR LICENSES FOR EXPORT OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, PEAS AND BEANS.

Sections 2 and 3 on page two of Customs Memo. 2172-B are cancelled, and the following sections are substituted in their stead:—

2. In special cases where licenses are permitted for the export of the products marked (D) to the United Kingdom or other British country or to countries in alliance with the British Empire, the licenses may be issued by collectors of customs when approved by the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, except in respect of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, peas and beans, the export of which is subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Supervisors, Winnipeg, of which Dr. Robert McGill is chairman and A. R. McDonald is secretary.

3. Communications and applications respecting the approval of individual licenses for the export of foodstuff and other goods marked (D) should be addresssed direct to the Canada Food Board, except with respect to the export of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, peas and beans, applications concerning which should be made direct to the Chairman, Board of Grain Supervisors, Winnipeg.

GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION AND FINE GOLD BARS.

Under the terms of an Order in Council of 3rd June, 1918, the export of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold bars is prohibited except under license from the Minister of Finance. Export of these commodities will only be permitted on presentation at the port of exit of a license issued by the Minister of Finance, the Deputy Minister of Finance, or the Acting Minister or Acting Deputy Minister.

Prohibited Imports.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

Importers are advised that all vegetables and fruits shipped from point of origin in the United States prior to Sunday, June 16, 1918, may be allowed entry at customs.

Until otherwise ordered the entry of fruits and vegetables is permitted without license, except the following, namely:—

Blackberries,	Romane,	Green Peppers,
Gooseberries,	Parsnips,	Brussels Sprouts.
Currants,	Salsify,	Asparagus,
Cucumbers,	Pomegranates,	Mushrooms,
Watermelons,	Quinces,	Parsley,
Artichokes,	Nectarines,	Endive,
Shallots,	Mangoes,	Beets,
Green peas,	Egg Plant,	Turnips.

SHIP SAILING FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Shipping Company announce that they have chartered the British iron ship *Terpsichore* to load at St. John, N.B., for Welllington, New Zealand, about the end of the present month.

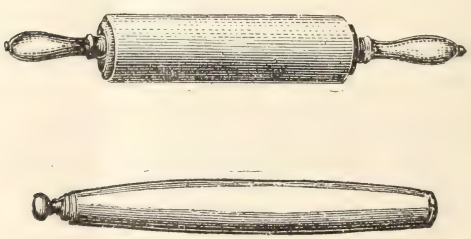
MARKET FOR WOODENWARE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—(PART II).

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*N. D. Johnston.*)

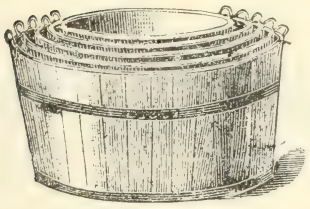
BRISTOL, March 1, 1918.

ROLLING PINS REQUIRED.

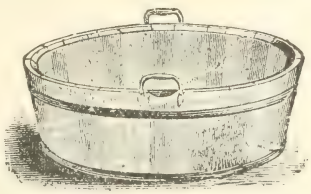


These rolling pins, made of sycamore, have found a ready sale in this country. The price paid for the revolving pin with plain handles has been about 2s. 6d. (61 cents) per dozen and with polished handles about 3s. 6d. (85 cents) per dozen, c.i.f. Bristol. The c.i.f. price for the plain turned has been from 6d. to 1s. (12 to 24 cents) a dozen.

A SALE FOR TUBS.



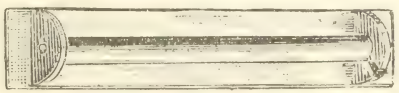
The above shown tubs, called American keelers, were imported from the United States some few years ago and found quite a good sale. They were shipped in nests of five tubs varying in diameter from 10 inches to 16½ inches, and were painted green or blue. Some were oak grained, but did not sell very well. The price paid by the wholesaler was about 4s. (97 cents) per nest c.i.f. Bristol, and retailed at about 9s. ($2.19 per nest).



This is also an American tub. It was made of white cedar with galvanized iron hoops and malleable handles which could drop down out of the way. These tubs were imported in nests of three which measured 12, 14 and 16 inches in diameter. The price paid was from 4s. to 4s. 6d. (97 cents to $1.10) per nest, c.i.f. Bristol. These retailed for 9s. ($2.19) per nest.

There is also a good sale for wash tubs with diameters of from 22 to 26 inches. They should be shipped in nests on account of the saving of space and therefore the lower freight charges.

TOWEL ROLLERS WANTED.



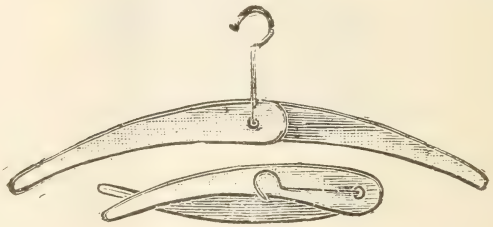
The above sketch shows a towel roller and bracket which finds a good sale. It is 21 inches long and the back is 5½ inches wide. In white wood it was bought for 3s. 6d. (85 cents) per dozen and in sycamore for from 4s. 6d. to 5s. ($1.10 to $1.22) per dozen, c.i.f. Bristol.

REQUIREMENTS OF COAT AND DRESS HANGERS.

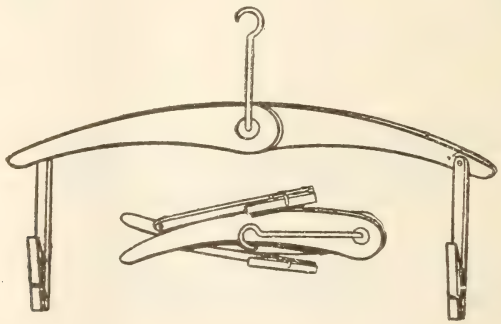
The Germans, Austrians and Swedes shipped large quantities of these coat hangers to this market. They made them in three grades, which retailed as follows:—

	Per Gross.
Plain	10s. 6d. ($2.55)
Varnished	12s. 0d. ($2.92)
Extra finish, plain	12s. 9d. ($3.10)

The wholesaler got 50 per cent or 60 per cent and the retailer 33⅓ per cent off these prices.

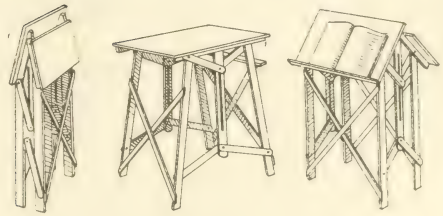


This folding plain coat hanger was also supplied by Germany, Austria or Sweden. It retailed for 25s. 6d. ($6.21) per gross, but the retailer paid one-third less and the wholesaler 50 per cent to 60 per cent less than this price.



This folding dress holder was also a German, Austrian or Swedish production. It retailed at 36s. ($8.76) and the retailer and wholesaler received the same discounts respectively as above.

MARKET FOR FOLDING TABLES.



There is a good market here for folding tables. The above illustrations show one type of table which is sold in good quantities. They are suitable for outdoor and indoor use and can be readily folded away into a small compass. They are made in five sizes and are adaptable as a book rest, music stand, kneeling desk, work table, tea table, and garden table. Bolts are fitted on the underside to secure the leaves so that they can be handled without fear of collapsing. These tables stand 27 inches high. The following list will indicate the sizes made, together with the woods used and the retail prices:—

—	Deal.	Birch.	Oak.	Teak Plain.	Teak Polished.
Top 22½″ x 18″ (straight top)	6/- ($1.46)	7/6 ($1.82)	8/6 ($2.07)	10/- ($2.55)	14/6 ($3.53)
" 22½″ x 22½″ "	7/- ($1.70)	8/9 ($2.13)	10/3 ($2.49)	12/6 ($3.04)	17/6 ($4.26)
" 22½″ x 30″ "	8/- ($1.95)	10/- ($2.43)	12/3 ($2.98)	15/6 ($3.77)	21/6 ($5.23)
Round top 2′6″ in diameter, oval top 2′4″ x 2′9″	9/- ($2.19)	11/- ($2.68)	13/3 ($3.22)	-	-

Before the war the wholesaler was given 33⅓ per cent and 10 per cent off this list but six months ago only 30 per cent was being given.

FOLDING WASH BENCHES IN DEMAND.

Folding wash benches have been imported from the United States. It is unnecessary to give an illustration of these as they are of purely American design and Canadian manufacturers are probably quite familiar with them. The skeleton bench with legs which fold underneath is the best type for this market. They have been bought in the past at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. (45 cents to 49 cents) each, c.i.f. Bristol.

IRONING BOARDS ALSO SELL.

Ironing boards also find a good sale. The folding board such as is manufactured in the United States meets the requirements of the market quite well.

WOODEN TOYS MARKET.

There is a very large market in the United Kingdom for wooden toys of all descriptions. For information respecting the conditions of the market for wooden toys see pages 1391-1394 in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 672.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion let it be said that space will not permit greater details in a report of this kind, but if any firm, after consideration of the above notes, concludes that it

can advantageously supply one or more of these products to the United Kingdom this office will be very pleased to provide any additional information, and if it is desired to make arrangements as to representation or direct sale after the war they will be put in touch with a firm or firms likely to be interested.

To firms who have not done an extensive export business their attention is directed to the report on "Pointers in Trading with Great Britain" appearing on pages 1233-1240 in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 723.

CUBAN CROP CONDITIONS.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(J. C. Manzer.)

HAVANA, May 13, 1918.

Sugar.

The season on the whole has been very favourable for grinding and the total output of sugar to date is 2,726,000 tons. Of this amount about 1,282,000 tons have been exported, about 1,144,000 tons stored at the different ports on the island ready for shipment and about 300,000 tons are stored at the different mills.

It is expected the total output for the season will reach 3,500,000 tons.

Much new ground is being prepared to plant cane the present season but owing to the dry weather very little of this new ground has yet been seeded.

There is a scarcity of labourers for cutting cane all over the island which will no doubt prolong the grinding season.

Fruit and Grain.

In general the season has been favourable for fruits, although in some localities the fruit has suffered for want of rain.

Because of the difficulty in securing flour and meal from the United States during the past year there is considerable ground being planted to corn in the eastern part of the island.

Some sections in the province of Oriente are being also seeded to rice. It is claimed that the very best of rice can be grown in Cuba. Large quantities of pine-apples and bananas are now being shipped to New Orleans and New York.

Vegetables.

The early potato crop which consists of Early Rose and Bliss Triumphs has already been put on the market ,and the late crop of Peerless and Burbanks are now being sold. Farmers are delivering these potatoes in Havana at $4 per hundred pounds.

Other vegetables such as cabbage, beets, carrots, peas and beans are quite plentiful. This class of vegetables is grown chiefly by the Chinese.

AUSTRALIA'S STRIKE RECORD IN 1917.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, writing from Melbourne on April 3, reviews the return prepared by the Commonwealth statistician in regard to strikes and loss of wages in Australia in 1917 thus:—

In 1917 there were no less than 444 industrial disputes in Australia, resulting in a direct loss to the 173,970 employees concerned of £2,641,735.

In Victoria, 820,034 working days were lost, the cost to the workers being £409,751. This is an unenviable record, but moderate when compared with that of New South Wales, where the number of working days lost was 3,335,427, and the estimated loss in wages £1,943,074.

The estimated loss in wages during each of the five years from 1913 to 1917 is given as follows:—

1913	£ 287,739
1914	551,228
1915	299,633
1916	967,604
1917	2,641,735

The dispute that commenced in New South Wales in August, 1917, over the introduction of the card checking system into the railway work-shops, was, of course, responsible for the magnitude of the loss sustained last year.

The statistician ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with that strike, and of these 52 occurred in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, 3 in South Australia, and 2 in each of the remaining States. The number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 97,507, and the total loss in wages was £2,233,000. The workers in Victoria sacrificed £325,500, as the result of their "sympathy" with the New South Wales railway employees. No previous dispute recorded by the statistician since the bureau was established in 1913 had caused such extensive dislocation of work.

ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, Italy, has forwarded a translation of an article written in Italian by Mr. Mario Alberti, a director of the Credito Italiano Bank, Milan, who is one of the best posted men in Italy on Italian industry, trade and finance. Part I was published in the last issue of the *Weekly Bulletin,* and part II appears below:—

At the outbreak of the war the industrial development of Italy, although little known abroad, was anything but backward. During the last twenty years of peace industrial activities had appreciably multiplied; about 2,500,000 persons were engaged in the industries; factories and industrial concerns had reached the total of about 250,000; the motors employed amounted to 110,000, of which 64,000 were electric driven and 46,000 operated by hydraulic, steam, gas, benzine, and heavy oils; the total electricity utilized in the various concerns amounted in all to about 1,230,000 horse-power. In fact all branches of Italian industry and not agriculture alone, showed marked progress: the milling industry; the cheese, oil and wine trades; the industries engaged in producing conserved foodstuffs, sugar, macaroni, and allied pastes; and the textile industries, especially the cotton, silk, woollen, and flax branches. Rapid development was also made in the metal industry, the machinery, leather, chemical, rubber, button, and paper trades. In spite of this satisfactory progress, however,

Italian economies were more or less dependent upon Germany. In the chain of the successive manufacturing processes there was every now and then a missing link which gave Germany the opportunity of exercising her influence on Italian industrial life, and by her system of dumping and other means, not infrequently illegitimate, Germany constantly prevented the "forging of these missing links in Italy's industrial chain."

ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL TASK.

Therefore when the war was declared against the Central Empires, Italy had first of all to fill up these industrial gaps. This task was promptly undertaken. She had also to arrange for the elimination and the substituting of German technical and office staffs, who had penetrated to a fairly large extent into her industrial life. A third task was to increase the production of war materials.

Energetically industrial Italy set to work and succeeded in producing large quantities of munitions, guns, machine-guns, explosives, submarines, medical products, lorries, traction engines, and the hundred and one things necessary for her army of many millions of men, who, from the Alps to the sea, were fighting on an extended and formidable front.

AN APPRECIATION.

The industrial effort of Italy at war is clearly set forth by an authority on industrial Italy, Professor Belluzzo of the Polytechnic of Milan, in a publication under the heading of "L'effort de l'Italie." He writes as follows: "While the metallurgical industries enlarged their plants with the end in view of increasing their production of iron and steel, and erected new buildings, new furnaces, new rolling machines, and new wire drawing machines, the mechanical industries also grew apace. New machine tools were installed for the manufacture of tens of thousands of projectiles per day. Hundreds of gun carriages, guns, bombing machines, rifles, and machine guns, were turned out monthly. The chemical industries increased the output of acids and created from virtually nothing, suitable machinery for the production of explosives; the spinning machines ran fast to spin wool and cotton, and the looms to weave cloth and textiles for the clothing of the soldiers. And while every manufacturer devoted himself to this preparatory war work, a great organization developed for manning the various industries, and resolving as quickly as possible the problems of supplies and production."

ITALY'S WHITE COAL.

One favourable condition greatly facilitated the task of the various industries and assisted in their rapid development, viz., Italy's possession of an important hydro-electric system which has been intelligently conceived and amply worked out by men, who, like Cavour, had seen in the "white coal" of Italy one of the great national resources of the country, and had commenced its exploiting and utilization on a vast scale. Consequently when the various industries called for increased electrical energy in order to cope with the exigencies of the hour, it was found that the power already existed and could be almost immediately applied.

FIRST MONTHS OF WAR.

The first months of the war were accordingly employed in the production of machinery and tools, of electric motors and of plants for the manufacturing of projectiles and cannon, although it seemed at first that production could never supply the constantly increasing demands made upon it. Simultaneously thousands of square metres of ground were closed in with brick walls and cement for the manufacturing of munitions, while the installation of transmission apparatus and machinery was begun.

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES.

What has been accomplished by the Italian industries can be best estimated by the military results which show the large munition output. The following figures, which were compiled by His Excellency Senator General Dall'Olio, Under-Secretary of State for Arms and Munitions, are illuminating.

The factories producing war material in Italy may be divided into two principal categories: (*a*) military establishments (including arsenals) and (*b*) private factories. The military workshops and arsenals number in all 66 and employ about 35,000 hands, of whom 13,000 are women. The private establishments are divided into two separate groups: (1) the so-called Government-controlled or auxiliary establishments, i.e., controlled and disciplined by the military authorities, and (2) the establishments which although producing material for the war have not been classed as Government-controlled or auxiliary. The first group number about 959 with over 400,000 workers, of whom 60,000 are women; the second number 1,200, with about 35,000 hands and 5,000 women. There are, therefore, altogether about 470,000 workers of both sexes on alternate shifts night and day in the Italian industrial establishments for the manufacture of arms and munitions, tools and instruments, and for the production of all means of transport and other war material. The enormous number of skilled workmen required by the mechanical industries, which group form the majority, were not available at the beginning of the war, especially as many of the best workmen had been mobilized or sent to the front; but Italy soon found even in this contingency a practical solution, and by the rapid instruction of a few weeks obtained either in certain industrial works or in special schools instituted for the purpose, a great army of workpeople of both sexes recruited from other employments was created and set to work on the production of war material. Several schools for turners were opened up in the different Italian industrial centres by order of the Under Secretary for Arms and Munitions, and here also were employed the soldiers unfit for further military service at the front. From the seven schools which were quickly improvised about 2,000 turners could be trained monthly, thereby demonstrating the versatility of the native talent.

INDUSTRIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLIES.

Italy also contributed in no mean way to the equipping of her Allies, supplying automobiles, cartridges, explosives and aeroplanes, especially to Russia. Moreover, in order to prevent Russia from losing by the exchange, the principal Italian banks made an agreement with the most important Russian banks whereby Russian State payments were temporarily deferred.

PEACE INDUSTRIES.

While the war industries by this magnificent effort accomplished so much, thanks also to the supplies of raw materials (metals and coal) from Great Britain and the United States, the peace industries, viz., those of cotton, wool, and silk, intensified their production, coping not only with internal requirements but in a measure worthy of note, contributing also to the needs of the allied countries.

THE FUEL CRISIS.

Italy does not produce coal but imports in normal times 10,000,000 tons annually, of which about four-fifths comes from Great Britain and the rest from Germany. The price of coal has now risen to 600-700 lires per ton, while before the war the maximum price paid was 30 to 35 lires. England is, however, supplying an established minimum quantity of coal for the Italian Government railways and war industries at an agreed upon price, which is actually much lower than the prevailing market quotations. Other industries, however, are obliged to pay 600-700 lires per ton for any coal bought.

The German agents have tried to take advantage of this difficult situation, inciting the Italian manufacturer against Great Britain, and by constantly insinuating that Italy would materially profit by the cessation of hostilities, as she could then obtain coal from Germany at the same price as that paid by Switzerland, viz., 60 francs a ton.

The Italian manufacturers, however, have resented this deceitful manœuvre and have tried to offset the serious coal scarcity by first, working the lignite, bituminous fuel, and peat beds existing in Italy, secondly, by developing so far as possible Italy's hydraulic power, and especially by adopting the use of wood.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., May 2, 1918.

INCREASE IN IMPORT VALUES.

For the first quarter ended March 31, the imports from Canada are valued at £281,200 = $1,406,000. For the corresponding quarter last year the value was £160,152 = $800,760, an increase 1918 over 1917 of £121,048 = $605,240.

It must be understood that this increase is represented almost entirely by enhanced values, and does not mean larger shipments.

For some time past importers here have been at much inconvenience owing to lack of shipping. Had shipping facilities been anywhere near normal the increase in imports would have been very great.

NEW ZEALAND KEEN TO DEAL WITH CANADA.

The New Zealand importer would much prefer to deal with the Canadian exporter should it be found possible to get shipping space. Many Canadian exporters who correspond with this office must not be discouraged if business does not result at once. It is often found impossible to secure space, therefore orders are not sent. After the war New Zealand will be pleased and anxious to deal with Canada.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

Following are the values of the imports into New Zealand of some of the more important articles during the quarter ended March 31, 1918 and 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Soft Goods—		
Apparel	£ 249,138	£ 375,249
Boots and shoes	112,736	98,509
Carpet and oilcloth	35,000	55,504
Drapery, n.o.e	40,385	65,482
Hats and caps	33,073	36,533
Hosiery	64,115	73,331
Millinery	28,157	26,541
Canvas piece-goods	22,300	27,343
Cotton piece-goods	358,078	415,136
Linen piece-goods	8,732	5,731
Silk piece-goods	101,323	70,398
Woollen piece-goods	106,917	220,849
Hardware—		
Cement	152	302
Hardware	54,690	84,820
Iron—		
Bar, bolt, rod	27,690	43,096
Corrugated sheet	31,404	6,158
Fencing wire	26,810	17,486
Barbed wire	16,301	7,957
Pig and scrap	9,166	18,476
Pipes and fittings	46,722	47,494

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.—*Continued.*

	1918.	1917.
Hardware—*Con.*		
Lead	6,976	7,162
Machinery—		
Dairy	19,105	22,426
Agricultural	21,185	37,928
Electric	118,264	124,412
Engines, gas, etc	12,885	21,723
Mining	2,621	4,744
Sewing	20,821	16,589
Nails	20,614	19,616
Railway and tram plant	10,775	14,348
Tin sheet and block	47,960	58,961
Tools	26,352	39,720
Foodstuffs—		
Confectionery	8,917	17,401
Fish preserved	57,260	35,416
Fruit, dried	66,790	34,687
" fresh	35,729	34,020
Flour	34,846	43,113
Grain, unprepared	201,852	20,819
Jams, jellies, etc	4,613	2,413
Milk, preserved	10,096	4,917
Onions	1,818	975
Pickles and sauces	2,320	2,002
Rice	31,553	14,845
Salt	50,462	17,353
Sugar	150,394	188,549
Beverages—		
Ale and stout	6,005	9,718
Spirits—Whisky	229,602	104,080
" Other	46,782	20,137
Wine	20,202	15,141
Cocoa, coffee, etc	12,135	7,634
Tea	118,718	98,758
Miscellaneous—		
Bicycles (including motor)	28,911	24,051
Books, papers, music	69,158	61,882
Candles	7,109	3,450
Carbide of calcium	17,398	2,953
Coal	41,674	97,273
Cordage and twine	25,917	40,329
Cornsacks, woolpacks	115,869	117,813
China and earthenware	19,582	43,521
Glass and glassware	33,503	51,640
Furniture	5,870	8,381
Greases	3,920	2,588
India-rubber goods	19,138	12,475
Leather	78,523	64,205
Leather manufactures	16,726	28,803
Manures	91,461	75,145
Matches and vestas	17,558	20,710
Motor vehicles	160,854	167,660
Oils—		
Benzine, etc	98,751	125,361
Kerosene	39,956	71,389
Castor	4,275	2,305
Linseed	22,510	12,262
Turpentine	6,071	5,250
Other	38,278	27,297
Paints, colours, varnish	61,347	56,324
Paper—Printing	76,174	72,975
" Other	32,950	52,874
Pianos	16,601	17,284
Seeds, grass, clover	57,920	63,743
Stationery	36,434	39,968
Tobacco	67,645	90,541
Cigarettes	81,323	41,591
Cigars and snuff	3,599	5,682
Timber, hewn and sawn	34,160	56,001
Specie	20,000	15,308
Total all goods	£6,097,426	£6,033,079

Following is a comparison of the aggregates of the different divisions of imports for the March quarter of 1918, and 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Soft goods	£1,159,954	£1,470,606
Hardware	520,493	593,418
Foodstuffs	656,650	416,510
Beverages	433,444	255,468
Miscellaneous	1,431,165	1,563,726
Other goods	1,875,720	1,718,043
Specie	20,000	15,308
Total	£6,097,426	£6,033,079

The total apart from specie shows an increase of £59,655 or 1 per cent on 1917, but the increased value of goods would more than cover this, and the volume of imports must show a decline.

Eight of the twelve lines of soft goods show a decrease, and there is decrease in the aggregate. The most noticeable features are the heavy decreases in apparel and woollens, and the increase in silks.

The hardware section show a decrease in the aggregate, and in fourteen of the nineteen lines, the increase being in corrugated iron, nails, fencing wire, and sewing machines.

Foodstuffs show a big increase, due to large importations of grain, also there are increases in nine other lines while flour, confectionery and sugar show decreases.

Beverages also show a big increase, only ale and stout having a decrease. The bulk of the growth is in whisky.

The total of the miscellaneous items is just under the average of the two earlier years. However, this is a comparison of three months only, and in the present position of shipping, shipments are somewhat erratic, but the decrease in so many lines is indicative of the difficulty in obtaining supplies and the shortage of stocks may be more acute in the near future. Many of the increases shown are purely due to enhanced cost, and in this connection below will be found particulars of the main items for which quantities are given, which is a guide in respect to these lines, and probably the other lines are much in the same position as regards values.

SOME INTERESTING FLUCTUATIONS.

Following are the quantities of imports of several lines the fluctuations of which are of interest:—

		1918.	1917.
Iron—			
Bar, bolt, rod	tons.	1,336	2,548
Corrugated sheet	cwt.	16,958	4,218
Fencing wire	tons.	1,079	690
Barbed wire	"	622	325
Pig and scrap	"	759	4,255
Pipes and fittings	"	1,289	1,793
Wire nails	cwt.	13,332	14,508
Fish, preserved	lb.	1,363,733	1,036,898
Rice	cwt.	43,577	25,890
Ale and stout	gal.	17,575	38,592
Whisky	gal.	278,588	161,384
Tea	lb.	2,778,442	2,003,202
Candles	"	235,394	141,823
Matches	gross.	73,311	94,277
Carbide of calcium	tons.	351	204
Motor vehicles	No.	1,171	1,115
Benzine, etc	gal.	1,289,313	1,824,437
Kerosene	"	907,599	2,212,747
Linseed oil	"	63,746	59,565
Turpentine	"	38,282	39,095
Leather	lb.	159,731	236,975
Printing paper	cwt.	56,460	83,468
Pianos	No.	454	575
Tobacco	lb.	458,007	622,742
Cigarettes	"	233,741	123,694

DEMAND FOR CAUSTIC SODA IN JAPAN.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Japan, has forwarded the following translation from a Japanese chemical journal under date of May 10, 1918:—

The manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash has made considerable development since the war in Europe, but the output is still very limited, covering but a small portion of the domestic demand. In consequence of supplies having been principally drawn from the United Kingdom and the United States, the embargo placed by these countries upon the exportation of this commodity has had the effect of forcing up the price prodigiously.

In this connection, it will be interesting to quote figures illustrating the demand and supply of this article.

Consumption	Cans.	Supply.	Cans.
Soap making	24,000	Domestic output	29,400
Paper-making	18,000	Stocks on hand (including anticipated shipment to arrive)	12,000
Dyes	18,000		
Chemicals	12,000		
Others	6,000	Total	41,400
Total	78,000		

From the above, it is seen that the total output of caustic soda, as well as stocks on hand, including shipments contracted for is 41,400 cans, as against 78,000 cans for home consumption. The question, then, is where can we look to supply the remaining 37,000 cans. Taking a monthly consumption of 6,500 cans, there will be a shortage of seven months supply, which shows how discouraging the prospects are.

On looking over the output and capacity of the domestic industry, we find there is a scheme by which the Kwanto Sanso intends to increase its monthly output to the extent of 500 cans and the Denki Kagaku to the same quantity.

For some reason, these companies are not in a position to begin operations until the end of the current year, or early in 1919 at the latest, and are utterly unable to deal with the present situation.

Other companies are considering a similar scheme, but refrain from taking up the matter for the present on account of the uncertainty of future prospects. The following is the yearly output of caustic soda credited to these companies:—

	Cans.
Nihon Shamitsu	13,200
Kwanto Sanso	6,000
Tokai Soda	2,400
Asahi Denka	2,400
Osaka Soda	1,800
Hodogaya Soda	1,800
Nihon Denki Kogio	1,200
Osaka Alkali	600
Total	29,400

Owing to the high price charged for salt material, it will be impossible to compete with the European goods after the war.

In face of the higher charge for salt material the question of increasing the present capacity is as yet unsolved. The future supply of this latter material is even more difficult to estimate.

FUTURE DEMAND FOR HOUSE-BUILDING TIMBER IN UNITED KINGDOM.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER, MANCHESTER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

MANCHESTER, May 9, 1918.

A subject of much interest to the timber manufacturing industries of Canada is under consideration in the United Kingdom at the present time. The Government is propounding a scheme by which it is proposed to erect at least 300,000 houses under State and municipal rate aid as soon as conditions are favourable to the undertaking. It is contended that the above estimate of the number of houses required to meet the demands is much below the immediate need. At an influential conference of municipalities held in 1916, it was estimated that not fewer than 1,600,000 houses would be needed during the next ten years.

This prospective demand for building timber, doors, window frames, etc., should be followed closely by Canadian manufacturers. Such firms as are already represented in the United Kingdom are advised to keep their representatives well informed of their capacity for export, and firms not represented should appoint agents on the spot who would keep them informed respecting the development of the scheme, the call for tenders, etc.

There are unmistakable indications that after the war timber merchants and builders will turn to Canada for larger supplies of these structural woods than they imported four or five years ago. With a return to normal conditions, competition will again emanate from Sweden, Norway and United States of America, but this should not be an insurmountable obstacle to the increase of Canadian sales.

The following statistics cover a selection of building timber and builders' requisites. They illustrate both the countries of origin and the annual values of imports from 1914 to 1916, the latest statistics obtainable:—

Fir, Pine and Spruce, Sawn or Split—	1914.	1915.	1916.
Russia	£5,005,232	£ 4,059,721	£ 4,602,864
Sweden	3,089,395	7,071,896	9,818,446
Norway	468,630	1,580,926	2,187,056
Germany	50,550	.....	—
Austria-Hungary	4,961	.....	—
United States	1,417,474	1,541,081	2,339,300
Other foreign countries	30,690	25,931	23,187
Total from foreign countries	£10,066,887	£14,279,555	£18,970,853
New Zealand	£ 34,241	£ 43,079	£ 2,033
Canada	2,579,992	4,844,453	5,879,847
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	3,277	15,551	18,747
Other British possessions	2,092	8,883	220
Total from British possessions	£2,619,602	£4,911,966	£5,900,847
Total	£12,686,489	£19,191,521	£24,871,700
Fir, Pine and Spruce, Planed or Dressed—			
Russia	£ 88,653	£ 14,080	—
Sweden	1,086,235	1,010,532	1,053,285
Norway	553,386	958,503	1,119,782
United States	22,678	13,951	8,137
Other foreign countries	16,196	8,701	2,303
Total from foreign countries	£1,767,148	£2,005,767	£2,183,507
Total from British possessions (Canada)	£18,770	£55,021	£22,701
Total	£1,785,918	£2,060,788	£2,206,208

FUTURE DEMAND FOR HOUSE-BUILDING TIMBER IN UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work—	1914.	1915.	1916.
Russia	.....	.....	—
Sweden	£ 64,784	£54,405	£17,144
Norway	580	693	515
Germany	18,311	.....	—
Belgium	7,367	132	—
France	8,896	814	374
Austria-Hungary	1,396	.....	—
United States	37,063	20,525	11,805
Other foreign countries	6,469	4,929	1,910
Total from foreign countries	£144,866	£81,498	£31,748
Canada	£8,358	£7,099	£1,425
Other British possessions	265	.....	—
Total from British possessions	£8,623	£7,099	£1,425
Total	£153,489	£88,597	£33,173

NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICA'S TRADE IN 1917.

Part I—Imports.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., April 4, 1918.

In the annual statement of trade and shipping for the Union of South Africa, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise for the Union submits a review of the year's trade and shipping in South Africa. This review is entitled "Notes of the Year's Trade."

To the readers of the *Weekly Bulletin* who are interested in the trade of South Africa and who followed up the reports and other items published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, these notes giving a local and a Union official view should, for comparative purposes, prove of interest.

With the exception of a few paragraphs which have been deleted, the notes read:—

The lack of tonnage, which continues to hold up so large a portion of the world's commerce, has not been an unmixed evil so far as South Africa is concerned. This country, in common with others remote from the main theatres of war, has been moved to draw extensively and increasingly upon its own resources, and the times have afforded exceptional opportunities for the disposal of domestic produce for consumption overseas at prices beyond the most sanguine expectations.

While the shipment of the produce most in demand abroad has been well assured, there is no doubt that had it been practicable to secure cargo space for all the cargo available, the returns would have shown an enormous volume of trade for last year. As regards the import trade there were, of course, many drawbacks to add to the scarcity of vessels, as, for example, restricted manufacture, the occasion for priority certificates, and the shortage of labour at the docks and elsewhere.

On the whole, the most conspicuous grievance during the year was a further reduction in the amount of shipping available. In 1916 tonnage was uncertain enough, but the arrivals during that year reached a good total at the close, showing a great improvement over 1915. Throughout the past year sailings have been both erratic

and infrequent, and in many instances a portion only of the tonnage has been available for South African freights, a larger number than usual of incoming vessels being laden with cargo in transit for other countries. These are circumstances which statistical tables cannot reveal, but which should not be overlooked. As far as can be judged the situation gives no promise of mending for some time to come.

As the shipping returns of the Annual Statement do not disclose nowadays the movements to and from other countries, and do not show cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels carrying them, the following special tables have been introduced here:—

Statement of Arrivals and Departures to Countries during 1917.

Countries. Whence or Whither—	Arrivals. Number of Vessels.	Arrivals. Net Tonnage.	Departures. Number of Vessels.	Departures. Net Tonnage.
United Kingdom	252	961,444	574	2,149,615
Canada	9	22,127	1	1,513
India	149	491,059	121	427,022
Australia	163	584,396	71	239,034
New Zealand	4	17,814	8	42,265
Other British countries	288	1,003,538	205	678,647
France and possessions	97	305,219	103	318,144
Norway	6	9,246	1	2,874
Sweden	14	29,265	1	1,716
Spain and possessions	21	44,847	8	22,092
Portugal and possessions	324	1,004,158	208	576,083
Holland and possessions	21	63,213	11	32,301
Japan	14	49,137	4	15,100
United States	63	173,198	91	256,557
South America	40	122,171	27	75,393
Other foreign countries	33	116,538	36	75,784
Total	1,498	4,997,370	1,470	4,914,140

Statement of Cargo Landed and Shipped, according to Nationality of Vessel.

Nationality—	Cargo Landed. Tons.	Cargo Shipped (including Bunker Coal). Tons.
British	1,026,849	2,465,473
Norwegian	90,027	56,085
Swedish	63,080	36,776
Spanish	9,542	30,515
Portuguese	1,335	27,681
Japanese	44,408	137,673
American	27,642	12,292
Russian	36,858	7,181
Dutch	13,527	39,035
Danish	20,970	13,229
French	17,111	12,575
Greek	.....	1,634
Total	1,351,349	2,840,149

The grand total of imports into the Union during the twelve months ended December 31, 1917, was £38,365,580, as compared with £41,184,981 for the year 1916. These totals were made up as follows:—

	1917.	1916.	+Increase or —Decrease.
Ordinary merchandise	£34,750,782	£38,759,262	—£4,008,480
Public stores	1,725,456	1,640,683	+ 84,773
Specie	1,889,342	785,036	+ 1,104,306
Total	£38,365,580	£41,184,981	—£2,819,401

Against the fact that further advances in the oversea prices of commodities give a better semblance to the comparison than would otherwise be the case, must be set the important consideration that actual receipts from oversea do not nowadays afford a fair index to the demand. The import trade has again been checked, to an extent which cannot be estimated, both by the scarcity of shipping space and the non-fulfilment of requirements.

The decrease of four millions in the value of merchandise imported is partly attributable to a very considerable fall in the importation of foodstuffs—notably wheat flour, confectionery, butter, cheese and meats—and it is not so much shipping difficulty as increased local supplies which have brought about this diminution in the purchase abroad of such necessaries as South Africa is able to produce. Comparing the imports of 1917, with those of 1913, in the following table, we find evidence of improvement in the output of foodstuffs capable of production in the Union.

Imports of Foodstuffs during 1917 and the pre-War Year 1913.

	1917. Quantity,	1913. Quantity.	Decrease. Quantity.
Bacon and hams ..lb.	422,622	6,187,299	5,764,677
Butter .. "	26,891	3,893,036	3,866,145
Cheese .. "	513,306	5,586,244	5,072,938
Milk, condensed .. "	12,805,323	22,667,827	9,862,504
Biscuits and cakes .. "	241,991	2,447,393	2,205,402
Confectionery—			
Manufactured sweets .. "	1,258,506	6,029,162	4,870,656
Jams and jellies .. "	604,852	2,213,601	1,608,749
Corn, grain, etc.—			
Wheat .. "	155,159,889	321,517,169	166,357,280
Wheaten flour .. "	53,763,956	169,770,021	116,006,065
Malt .. "	4,952,416	11,501,433	6,549,017
Meats, fresh and frozen .. "	25,397	11,746,347	11,720,950
	Value.	Value.	Value.
Eggs ..£	9	77,560	77,551

The present prosperity of some countries and particularly of the farming and industrial sections of their peoples is one of the anomalous situations brought about by the war. Much has been said as to the unique opportunities they enjoy in the world's shortage of food and other productions. The foregoing figures point unmistakably to opportunities largely created by war conditions and our exports, and (more especially) the abundance of local supplies, furnish additional proof that South Africa has made good use of them.

There has been a gradual decline in the total value of foodstuffs imported into the Union the last five years, as shown below.

In view of enhanced market prices at overseas places of purchase, the figures may be taken to represent a greater decrease in volume as compared with previous years than is at first sight apparent:—

Year.	Value of Foodstuffs Imported.
1917 ..	£5,033,010
1916 ..	5,809,075
1915 ..	6,113,337
1914 ..	5,975,953
1913 ..	7,584,290

The proportion of the value of foodstuffs to the total value of merchandise imported during the same years was as follows:—

Year.	Proportion. Per cent.
1917 ..	14.5
1916 ..	15.0
1915 ..	20.9
1914 ..	19.1
1913 ..	19.7

The quantities of wheat and flour imported during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.		Wheat.	Wheaten Flour.
1917	lb.	155,159,889	52,763,956
1916	"	226,321,003	84,816,185
1915	"	216,665,646	71,680,229
1914	"	226,917,289	134,189,649
1913	"	321,517,169	169,770,021

Earnest efforts have been made to extend the cultivation of wheat locally. Apart from the certainty of obtaining exceptionally high prices, it is recognized by all that the comfort and welfare of the population are concerned in the assurance of an ample supply. But here it must be mentioned that the country has been faced with a serious situation in the difficulty of obtaining superphosphates. The quantity of superphosphates imported last year was 14 million pounds as against 40 millions in 1916 and 82 millions in 1913. Moreover, the importation ceased before the end of last year, only one ton having been imported since the month of May.

NOTE.—Part II will be published in the next copy of the *Bulletin*.

REPORT OF BRITISH COMMITTEE ON TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, London, has forwarded the following review of the above report under date of May 1, 1918.

It is only now that the Government has published the report of what is popularly known as "Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Trade after the War," although this body was appointed by Mr. Asquith as long ago as July, 1916, or subsequent to the Economic Conference of the Allies, which was held in Paris, in order to further consider the several resolutions adopted there, together with other definite questions bearing upon the commercial and industrial policy of the United Kingdom after the war.

The final report now issued bears internal evidence that the various matters were investigated some time ago, which impression is further confirmed by the fact that several of the recommendations made by the committee are already being followed, and it is said that one reason for the delay was the desirability of submitting the report to the Governments of the Dominions and other portions of the Empire before its public issue.

The report, which covers some eighty pages, is a most comprehensive and instructive document, consisting mainly of an elaborate statement of the position of British trade and industry previous to the war, and of the recommendations of the committee for its improvement and better organization.

While the inquiry has chiefly been directed to the affairs of the United Kingdom, almost all the subjects dealt with are also of imperial interest, and the report contains such a wealth of matter which is of interest to Canada, that it is extremely difficult to prepare any resumé which adequately reproduces its many and important features. Indeed, the sections dealing with better organization of trade by the adoption of greater combination and co-operation, as already practised in Germany and the United States, is equally of interest to Canadian business men in their present object of developing the export trade of the Dominion, and the review of this feature and the resulting recommendations, as well as the portion of the report covering the future fiscal policy of the United Kingdom and the Committee's recommendation for the adoption of Imperial preference, deserve to be studied in their entirety.

The committee has enjoyed the almost unique advantage of basing its findings upon the opinions arrived at by the departmental committees consisting of representa-

tives of each important industry and trade, which had been appointed by the Government to investigate and report upon the conditions in that trade, whose conclusions in turn were arrived at from evidence given by experts in every branch. Indeed the introduction to the report makes special reference to the fact that a number of the members of the committee are also either chairmen or members of these special trade committees, and while this undoubtedly gives increased weight to the findings, more especially as the committee is so large as to cover practically every branch of commerce and industry, upon the other hand the multiplicity of views held by these different interests is doubtless responsible for the general policy adopted in the report—and which is stated in the introduction—of making recommendations in broad outline without any attempt to enter into the detailed application of the principles—instead of maping definite proposals.

Subjects of Inquiry.

The objects for which the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the War was appointed were:—

"To consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies, and to the following questions:—

(*a*) What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

"(*b*) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

"(*c*) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

"(*d*) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control."

After pointing out that five of its original members retired from office upon becoming members of the present Government, attention is called in the introduction to the final report to the matters covered by several interim reports, one of which was that advocating the adoption of the principle of Imperial preference.

In reference to the lines upon which procedure has been taken, it is stated:—

"When we come to consider all the difficulties connected with reconstruction after the war it is obvious that we shall have to reorganize our industries to meet new conditions. We shall have to consider the difficulties in which our industrial problems, as well as some aspects of our social life, were involved before the outbreak of war; and we must consider how to deal with the economic problems of our industrial life, which, if not created, have at any rate been brought into prominence and tested by the war. To do this successfully we shall have to take a wide view of such points as how to get the most efficient production out of our industries as well as how to adjust the interests of all concerned. In all probability a permanent improvement can only be obtained from better organization of the trades concerned, but those interested will almost certainly look for the assistance of the Government in a variety of ways, and questions involving tariffs will have to be considered and dealt with. In our opinion it will be necessary for the Government to give special consideration to the circumstances of each trade, and any request for encouragement and assistance should be dealt with not only on its own merits but in relation to the trade of the country as a whole. It must not be lost sight of that the connection between the different trades is closer than is always recognized, and the fact that the producers in one trade are the consumers in others makes it impossible to deal with the development of any particular industry without considering its effect upon those employed in others.

"The main object, therefore of the report which we have now the honour to present is to lay down the general lines of policy upon which we think that permanent provision should be made in the light of the experience of the war for the safeguarding and promotion of British industry and commerce in the future."

It is also explained that the committee has thought it unnecessary to consider a number of questions already reported upon by the Dominions Royal Commission, and by the departmental committees appointed by the Board of Trade to report upon the improvement of the Commercial Intelligence Service, and similarly they have not dealt with the question of shipping policy after the war, which is also being inquired into by a departmental committee on shipping and shipbuilding.

In addition to the terms of reference already cited, the main subjects discussed in the final report are stated to be:—

1. The manner in which Imperial resources may be further developed and the supplies of important raw materials assured.
2. The treatment of aliens, including present enemy subjects in respect of certain commercial and industrial occupations in this country.
3. The internal reorganization of industry and the assistance which may be rendered by the Government in promoting it.
4. The question of financial facilities for trade, and the bearing of taxation upon industrial development.
5. The general policy which should be adopted by the state in regard to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the British Empire, with special reference to the prevention of "dumping" and the safeguarding of important staple industries.
6. The proposals for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and the introduction of a decimal coinage.

(1) *The Position of British Trade and Industry in 1913.*

This section commences with the situation as disclosed by the comparison of official statistics of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom during selected periods.

The committee then proceeds to review the position in the leading branches of trade as shown in the reports of the departmental committees already referred to which have been inquiring into the subject, and in which connection a comprehensive résumé of the evidence of each is reproduced, which not only sets forth the position and the recommendations made in most cases for betterment, but also the opinion of each trade as to the future fiscal policy in this country for its particular trade.

These reports comprise the coal, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, electrical, non-ferrous metals, chemical, and various sections of the textile trades. It is stated that in most cases the committee have relied upon documentary evidence, although evidence has been collected in connection with a certain number of the "key" or "pivotal" industries, while a large number of representatives have been heard from Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, firms and private individuals where the desirability arose.

The general conclusion arrived at is that whilst British industry on the whole had shown in the preceding decade great vitality and power of extension, its strength and development had been mainly in a certain number of long-established manufactures, of which coal, cotton and the textile trades generally, shipbuilding and some branches of the engineering trades (such as textile machinery) are the most conspicuous examples. An important exception, however, has been the iron and steel trades, which had made comparatively little progress and had come to be entirely overshadowed by their competitors in Germany and the United States. Similarly the position of the United Kingdom was unfavourable in the more modern branches of industrial production, in the rise and expansion of which it had taken a very limited

share, as is evinced by our relative weakness in respect of the electrical, chemical and chemico-metallurgical industries, and it is admitted that in a number of smaller trades foreign manufacturers had shown greater enterprise and originality.

These weaknesses in British industry were manifested in two ways. (*a*) Certain branches of production, of great importance as a basis for other manufactures, had come to be entirely or very largely under German control, in all of which cases the strength of the German position was due largely to persistent scientific work and organizing skill. (*b*) In numerous branches of industry, outside the great staple trades, foreign competition had become increasingly acute, and foreign manufacturers had secured a strong or even predominant position. The success of foreign competition was due to a variety of causes—in some cases to certain natural advantages in respect of raw materials; in others to cheapness of labour, especially in the case of products of domestic industries, or to the low cost of production per unit resulting from large scale production, specilization and standardization, or to ingenuity in the creation of new demands in the consuming market.

In overseas trade it was learned that British merchants and manufacturers were encountering energetic and successful competition, ascribed in part to the increasing efforts made by foreign countries to promote their own industrial development, in part to cheaper cost of production in certain countries, and in part to the adoption by foreign merchants and manufacturers of methods of organization and distribution different from, and in some cases markedly more effective than, those hitherto pursued by British traders.

This position was due to a number of causes, one of the most important being the influence of history and tradition, whereby United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants are imbued with an overweening confidence in being able to maintain their position of long standing, and have failed until recently to recognize the necessity for constant vigilance and constant efforts to meet the changing conditions and requirements of world trade. The established supremacy of British trade had forced new industries in which established competition was less. In these and in certain older branches of industry, Germany started with all the advantages of completely modern equipment, and from the first there was complete recognition of the great value of the application of science to industry and of the close co-operation of the two, which is strikingly illustrated in the chemical trades. Among British manufacturers, with some exceptions, there has been no such recognition; moreover most British industries were carried on in the main by a number of small concerns operating on a limited scale and suffering from all the resultant disadvantages, but nevertheless as a rule reluctant to merge their individuality into larger concerns, or even to enter into any effective scheme of co-operation for common purposes. In Germany, on the other hand, the principle of combination has been readily and widely adopted both in respect of production and of marketing. In Germany there has further been a much closer connection between industry and finance than has hitherto existed in the United Kingdom, which, combined with the system of selling through the Cartels, has, supplemented by enlightened marketing largely contributed to the rapid growth of German overseas trade, the German merchants having shown great readiness to adopt new materials.

The competition of the United States has not hitherto been a very serious factor, though the great scale of the industries and the methods or organization and production which prevail in that country may make its competition at least in certain lines of production (notably the engineering, and iron and steel trades) very potent in the future, particularly in the great markets of South and Central America.

The committee considers that conditions since the outbreak of war have been so abnormal that no useful purpose would be served by examination of trade during this period. They remark, however, that war requirements have enormously increased our production capacity in certain great branches of industry—the conspicuous examples being the steel and chemical industries. The large developments and

improvements in methods which have been necessary in both these cases ought to result in a permanent and substantial increase in the economic resources of the country. In the engineering trades the machinery of some of the special plants set up will be of little use for general work, but much experience has been gained in the handling of new types of machinery (particularly automatic machines) and in the organization of production. The cutting off of supplies from the usual sources has moreover stimulated British manufacturers to efforts to fill the gaps by the provision of similar commodities or adequate substitutes. A substantial measure of success has already been attained in some cases, with and without Government assistance, British manufacturers have shown much adaptability and resourcefulness and the knowledge and experience gained during the war should be a most valuable asset in respect to our post-war trade.

It is in the committee's opinion a matter of vital importance that, alike in the old-established industries and in the new branches of manufacture which have arisen during the war, both employer and employed should make every effort to attain the largest possible volume of production, by the increased efficiency of industrial organization and processes, by more intensive working, and by the adoption of the best and most economical methods of distribution.

(2) *The Treatment of Imports from Enemy Countries.*

After consideration of the resolutions adopted by the Paris Economic Conference, the committee recommends that the present prohibition of the importation of goods of enemy origin ought to be continued, subject to license and exceptional cases, for at least twelve months after peace, and for such further period as may be found expedient. They are also of the opinion that the British Empire and the Allies should adopt a policy of joint control of the export of certain important commodities which they specify, which will be required for the restoration of their industries, and in this connection they suggest the establishment of a joint organization, on the lines of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, for dealing with the orders of the Allied Governments for reconstruction purposes and for such private orders as they may find it expedient to centralize.

After detailing the far-reaching measures of government control over industry and trade to which the exigencies of war have led, the committee, while recognizing that some portion of this control must continue for some time after the war, recommend that restricted measures should be kept within the narrowest possible limits, and whenever practicable the trades concerned should be entrusted with the work of the control, under Government authority. The policy of the Government should be directed to the restoration of normal industrial conditions within the shortest possible time. They are also strongly of opinion that State control of, and restriction upon, industry arising out of war conditions, will be found to be detrimental under normal conditions, and should be removed as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace.

(3) *The Supply of Materials.*

This section relates mainly to the investigation of two of the references already indicated:—

(*c*) "To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

(*d*) "To what extent and by what means the resources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control."

In this connection the committee has primarily considered the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission, several portions of which deal with the subject in its various phases, and they have also given attention to the recommendations made by the Textile and Iron and Steel Trades Committees, who have devoted considerable attention to the subject.

The committee finds that the war has directed public attention to the extent to which the United Kingdom and the British Empire as a whole are dependent upon foreign countries, not only for certain manufactured commodities of great importance, but also for a large number of raw materials which are not produced at all within the British Empire, or on a scale altogether incommensurate with our requirements.

Conspicuous examples of such materials produced to an insufficient extent are: Iron ore, antimony, bauxite (the ore of aluminium), copper, graphite, lead, rock phosphate, petroleum, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, wood and timber, and tobacco.

Examples of materials not produced at all or on a quite insignificant scale are: Maize, silk, potash, borax, cryolite, quicksilver, nitrate of soda, sulphur, bismuth, cinchona (quinine), ipecacuanha, iodine, coca (cocaine).

Attention may also be drawn to the fact that the imports into the United Kingdom before the war of beef, pork, bacon and hams were almost entirely derived from foreign countries.

While the position was known before the war to those directly concerned with each particular article, it is doubtful if there was any wide knowledge or appreciation of the situation. The committee does not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of them all would be either practicable or economically sound, but suggest that a selective policy will be necessary, which shall have regard to relative importance, whether industrial or military, and to the sources of supply and the likelihood of their disturbance in times of war.

While sympathizing with the recommendations made by the Dominions' Royal Commission as a result of prolonged and comprehensive inquiry, and unwilling to offer criticism, the committee doubts if the proposal made for the establishment of a single development board to deal with this problem and certain other matters is immediately practicable, and they think it would be possible to make more rapid progress by dealing separately with a number of special commodities or groups of commodities.

In this connection reference is made to a previous recommendation for the appointment of an Intelligence and Advisory Bureau to deal with metals and minerals:—

> (*a*) "For securing the detailed and systematic collection, examination, and dissemination of information as to the needs and resources of the Empire in respect of minerals and metals of economic or military importance, and
>
> (*b*) "for framing proposals for submission to the proper authorities as to the co-ordination of existing surveys and investigations and any extensions thereof which may be expedient."

This action has also already been successfully adopted in the case of cotton.

The Regulation of Alien Interests.

Regarding alien interests and the sources of supply within the Empire, it is thought that some Government control will be necessary in respect of a certain number of commodities of vital military importance, and apart from this it would be unwise to aim at the exclusion of foreign (other than present enemy) capital from sharing in the development of the material resources of the Empire. It is recommended that legislative powers should be taken to secure:—

> (*a*) Complete disclosure, so far as is practicable, of the extent of foreign holdings in any particular case;
>
> (*b*) That mineral and other properties are not secured by foreign concerns in order to prevent the development of those properties and to check competition in supply; and
>
> (*c*) That in the case of commodities of great Imperial importance the local Government concerned should have some measure of control over the working of the properties.

(4) *Essential Industries.*

Dealing with the question, "What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation, and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them," the committee states that in an interim report it was pointed out that it is obvious that the great staple trades such as coal mining, the iron and steel industry, engineering, shipbuilding, the electrical trades, and the textile and chemical industries, are of vital importance to the economic life of the nation both in peace and war, and moreover that there are certain special commodities which whilst the branches of industry engaged in them are not of such magnitude, are essential to national safety, as being absolutely indispensable to important British industries, and were supplied before the war entirely or mainly from present enemy sources under present enemy control.

In addition to synthetic dyes and spelter, in respect of which action has already been taken by His Majesty's Government, selected commodities of this nature include tungsten, magnetos, optical and chemical glass, hosiery needles, thorium nitrate, limit and screw gauges, and certain drugs.

All of these require special consideration and treatment, and to meet this the committee recommend the establishment of a Special Industries Board charged with the duty of watching the course of industrial development and of framing from time to time, when necessary, either on its own initiative or on the application of interested departments or persons, detailed schemes for the promotion and assistance of industries concerned with the production of commodities of the special character indicated, either by financial assistance, tariff or prohibition.

(5) Restrictions on Aliens.

With regard to the position of aliens, the committee while thinking that in the main it would not be desirable to impose restrictions on the participation of aliens generally in commercial and industrial occupations, consider that some few occupations, such as those of pilot and patent agents, should be confined to British subjects. They suggest also the licensing of foreign commercial travellers; the registration of all titles to property, with a declaration as to the nationality of the owner or transferee; powers for the Board of Trade to investigate the ownership and control of any particular company; licenses for foreign banks and insurance companies, and, in the case of the latter, the lodging of a money deposit; stringent police regulations for a period after the war concerning subjects of present enemy countries.

It would be impracticable, the committee think, and inexpedient to impose any restrictions as to the use of London credit or assurance facilities.

(6) Industrial and Commercial Organizations.

It is apparent from the reports of the departmental committees appointed by the Board of Trade, and from other evidence which has been before the committee, that in spite of the achievements of British manufacturers and traders in building up the great fabric of our industry and commerce, and notwithstanding the strength of the United Kingdom's economic position, there is a widespread feeling that a reconsideration of our industrial and trade organization has become necessary in consequence of the increasing intensity of foreign competition, and the lines on which it is conducted. That competition is based largely on a system of combination in respect of production and distribution which has hitherto made comparatively little progress in the United Kingdom.

It has been pointed out in this report, that in this country any particular branch of manufacture is carried on, generally speaking, by a great number of separate concerns, acting independently and usually in acute competition one with another, often operating only on a small scale but yet producing an extensive range of patterns. Firms competing on these lines are in many cases unable to pay adequate wages or to obtain sufficient capital for necessary improvements or developments. Marketing is

also done on independent lines either by the manufacturing concerns themselves directly or through agents, or by merchant firms. The consequent increase of costs either involves higher prices than would otherwise be necessary, or results in uneconomical trading. In the two countries which have become our principal competitors in the world's markets—the United States and Germany—and in a lesser degree elsewhere, industry and trade have come to be largely controlled either by powerful concerns, frequently resulting from the consolidation of a number of undertakings, and operating on a very large scale, or by combinations of manufacturers which, whilst falling short of consolidations, nevertheless aim at the organization and regulation of production, and the restriction of competition among themselves both in the home and foreign markets. The objects of both forms of combination are essentially the same, though the lines of approach are different; and the pooling of interests facilitates the development of standardization, the concentration of the manufacture of particular commodities in the works where they can be most economically produced, the elimination of the economic waste resulting from the dispersion of the efforts of an individual concern over a wide range of commodities or patterns, the scrapping of less efficient plant, the economies consequent upon the consolidation of management, and more enterprising methods of foreign trade than are practicable for a number of isolated concerns.

While it appears that British manufacturers and merchants as a class are confident of their ability to maintain and extend their business, nevertheless there is a considerable body of opinion, with which the committee is in general agreement, that the individual manufacturer and merchant will find it increasingly difficult to keep abreast of technical progress and to meet effectively the competition of the powerful foreign consolidations and combinations to which reference has been made operating as these do under a single guidance and with great financial resources. It is considered necessary that in some important directions the individualistic methods hitherto mainly adopted should be supplemented or entirely replaced by co-operation and co-ordination of effort in respect of (1) the securing of supplies of materials, (2) production in which is included standardization and scientific and industrial research, and (3) marketing.

The committee then proceeds to give an account of the industrial and trade organizations established in this country before the war, which were mainly of two kinds: (*a*) Associations constituted for the purpose of watching over the general interests of particular industries and trades or groups thereof, in respect to such matters as proposals for legislation, domestic or foreign, likely to effect the trades, railway rates shipping freights, forms of contract, credit, the compilation or special statistics and information, and in some cases the discussion of technical questions; and (*b*) combinations of which the principal object is the regulation of trade, particularly in the matters of prices and output. The associations included in the first group may occasionally be used for the latter purposes, but their action in this respect is generally only incidental, and is rarely very effective or lasting.

Their conclusion is that development in the United Kingdom during the two decades preceding the war was far surpassed by the corresponding movements in the United States and Germany, which in the former case has been chiefly in the direction of actual consolidation, and in the latter case having taken the form of terminable combines or "Cartels." Consequently they are of the opinion that every encouragement should be given by the Government to the formation of combinations of manufacturers and others concerned to secure supplies of materials, and that where it appears expedient that the control of mineral deposits in foreign countries should be obtained, all practicable support should be given.

In regard to production they think that the constructive action must come from the industries themselves, and they hope that the development may be assisted by the policy of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In order to facilitate the necessary organization of many industries on a larger scale than has

been the case in past years, they recommend that an authority should be set up which should have the right, after inquiry, to grant compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for industrial purposes and the diversion or abolition of roads for pathways.

The establishment of joint selling organizations, such as are suggested by the various trade committees, involves the regulation of prices and some control of output. Their formation for export purposes would undoubtedly make possible a more vigorous and systematic handling of some branches of overseas trade than there has been hitherto, though in saying this, they do not wish to imply any adverse criticism of the work of British merchant houses or to overlook the very effective organization which prevails in certain trades; but it can hardly be doubted that the formation of combinations for export trade would react on the home market and that the creation of combinations for control of domestic sales—which, as they have shown, are already numerous—would be largely stimulated. They believe, however, that such development is not only desirable in some cases, but is practically inevitable under modern economic conditions, and they think that the attitude of public opinion, of local authorities and of the State, which broadly speaking has hitherto been more or less avowedly antagonistic to the very principle of combination, must be modified.

Whilst they are of opinion that combinations of workpeople are beneficial to industry and should be encouraged, they also think that the interests of labour will not only not be prejudiced but will derive advantage from the encouragement of combinations or associations of employers on the lines indicated. Any united effort among employers which results in increased efficiency of production, or in the better and more economical distribution and marketing of the products of machinery and labour, or in greater financial stability, must ultimately be for the benefit of the worker, as calculated to provide a wider and more constant market, to secure steadier employment and even to increase the demand for labour. Further, experience seems to prove that, so far from associations of employers for trade purposes adversely affecting the wages of the workers, they supply organizations for the more complete investigation and discussion of wages and conditions of employment, secure more uniform treatment of these questions within an industry and generally exercise a steady influence which leads to a higher level of wages and better conditions of employment than could otherwise be obtained. Broadly speaking, any united policy pursued by employers which promotes the efficient organization of an industry must develop increased financial strength within that industry, and in this increased financial strength the workers will share. So far, therefore, from the interests of employers and workers being antagonistic in this matter, they are, in our opinion, very largely identical.

In conclusion they think that it would be inexpedient for the Government to enter upon any policy aiming at positive control of combinations in this country, but that it is desirable that some means should be devised for securing to a responsible government department adequate information as to the formation of combinations and that provision should be made for State investigation in special cases. In this connection they recommend that the registration of international and foreign combinations or agreements should be compulsory, and those between British firms having for their object operations both for the United Kingdom and abroad, optional; and that the government department should have power to call upon individual consolidations or combines from time to time to furnish for its confidential use such information as it may require.

(7) *Finance and Industry.*

Regarding the question of financial facilities for trade, the committee refers to the establishment of the British Trade Corporation, which action it welcomes. The committee, however, does not approve of a scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry under the guarantee of the United Kingdom and certain dominions and colonies, which was submitted to it by the British Empire Producers Organization.

They recognize, however, that during the period immediately following the conclusion of the war the abnormal conditions may necessitate special measures. There will be an urgent demand for capital for the re-establishment of industry on a peace basis, and the satisfaction of this demand will be profoundly influenced by the policy adopted by the Government in regard to taxation, the currency and the maintenance of the foreign exchanges. In these circumstances they recommend that the policy to be adopted immediately after the war by the Government in regard to these questions should be the subject of early inquiry by the treasury in consultation with representatives of banking and commerce. The precise measures which may be necessary must be determined finally upon expert advice in the light of the actual circumstances as they arise. They have only to say that while there will no doubt be pressing demands for expenditure in many directions for reconstruction purposes after the war, they consider it undesirable as a general rule that the State should itself attempt to provide capital for industrial purposes. Such a general policy would, in their opinion, be likely in the long run to be detrimental to private enterprise. The shortage of capital caused by the war can be cured only by increased production and by savings. The primary objects of State policy in this connection should be so to adjust the burden of taxation after the war that no avoidable checks are placed upon production, and, so far as possible, to promote conditions of confidence and security for private investment.

They think that the existing control of capital issues should be relaxed as soon as circumstances permit, subject to further conditions as regards loans to foreign Governments or States. In their opinion the remedy for the shortage of capital after the war must be sought mainly in the increase of production and saving. The attainment of these objects can be appreciably affected by the avoidance of unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of the State itself, and by taxation in the form of imposition of duties of custom and excise and license duties upon luxuries.

Recognizing that the most important permanent instrument of taxation will continue to be the income tax they are impressed by the claims made as to the inadequacy of the allowances now granted for depreciation and wear and tear of machinery and plant, and they consider that this feature should be investigated, and more adequate allowances made, in accordance with the circumstances presented by each case.

NOTE.—Other features of this report as reviewed by Mr. Harrison Watson will be published next week.

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

(*B. Millin.*)

SYDNEY, April 2, 1918.

The summer which has just closed has been probably the most persistently wet one on record. As a result, the State is in a most flourishing condition, as far as the outlook for agricultural production is concerned. Business in most of the country districts is reported to be excellent, and farmers and others are reported to be spending their money freely.

The keen demand for many manufactured lines, many of which used to be imported in pre-war times, has materially assisted in keeping the industrial situation sound and prosperous.

The position as far as the probable wheat production for the coming season is concerned is at present somewhat obscure. Owing to their experiences during the

last few seasons in the way of delay in realization, transport difficulties, etc., farmers in many cases seem disinclined to risk planting.

Unfortunately another cyclone has visited the adjoining state of Queensland. Two towns have been practically demolished and many deaths have occurred. This is the third cyclone which has visited this part of Australia within the last three months, a most unusual occurrence. It is estimated that sugar to the value of £250,000 has been destroyed.

NOMENCLATURE OF AUSTRALIAN WINES.

FROM REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

(*B. Millin.*)

SYDNEY, April 2, 1918.

The Commonwealth Government analyst in an address before the New South Wales Wine Association, held that the custom of describing Australian wines for commercial purposes under names of an origin which was universally regarded as the industrial property of some continental nations constituted a real and direct prejudice to the European viticultural industry in general.

This view was not endorsed by the wine growers present, and they agreed that the names "port," "sherry," "burgundy," and the rest, which were derived from the names of places where the respective wines were first grown, have ceased to be proper nouns, and have become generic terms, as common in their application as the names of fruits or gems. The great majority of vines grown in Australia are the direct descendants of the vines of Europe, and they produce in certain soils in Australia the same kind of grape as did their original stock.

CHINA AS A SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

FROM REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*J. W. Ross.*)

SHANGHAI, April 2, 1918.

Although China is a densely populated country, and many millions of the people are said to be on the verge of starvation, and nightly lie down to sleep not knowing where to-morrow's food is to come from, yet the possibilities of production are so great that at a low estimate ten times the quantity of foodstuffs now available might be produced if some of the intensive methods of cultivation in vogue in other countries could be put into practice. As it is, the rearing of domestic cattle, sheep, swine and poultry is conducted on a considerable scale, and if transportation and other facilities for the promotion of an export trade in animal food products were available, China could very well be drawn upon to a quite extensive degree in meeting the world's present demand for foodstuffs.

Beef Cattle.

Domestic cattle have been reared in China from prehistoric times; in the absence of all statistics it is impossible to give even an estimate of the number of cattle in the country. The province of Shantung, where cattle-raising has within recent years been extensively engaged in, is said to possess 600,000 head; Szechuen province has

probably 1,000,000 and every other portion of the country more or less. Cattle-raising for the production of milk has never been practiced: dairying is not an industry in China, and neither cheese nor butter are produced. Cattle rearing then has been limited to the employment of the animals for beasts of burden, mostly as ploughing oxen, and for their flesh for food, and the hides, horns and hoofs.

In many portions of the country the breed of cattle is of small size but well proportioned, not large boned nor scrawny, but usually quite sleek and fat. In the northern provinces—notably Shantung and Chili—a much larger breed prevails, and many quite large animals are to be seen. There seems to be no particular variety, and it is not likely that any new strain has been introduced into the country within the memory of man. Many of the animals possess a rudimentary hump, similar to the cattle of India, but much smaller than the latter, showing a probable common ancestry; the gradual disappearance of the hump being caused by environment and crossing with other breeds. The colours dun, red and black mostly prevail. Beef is consumed by the Chinese in all parts of the country, but to a much less extent than pork; it is rarely to be found in interior towns during the hot months: in the absence of ice, such an amount of meat as a carcass of beef would spoil before it could be sold.

Shantung Cattle.

The cattle trade of Shantung Province with the outside world practically began about 1900, and was due to the discovery by the Russian Government that an excellent quality of beef, for the requirements of their garrisons at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and for their workmen at Dalney, could be obtained from China. The Russian-Japanese war coming on in 1905 also greatly stimulated the trade, and the supplies of cattle in Shantung were freely drawn upon to furnish the needs of both armies, greatly to the profit of the Chinese farmers. Since that time the reputation which Shantung beef then obtained has been well kept up, and the market now extends to the large Manchurian cities, to Tientsin and Peking and Shanghai. The Germans at Tsingtao also annually required a large amount of beef for their garrison and shipping, during their occupation of that port. In 1916 the beef contract for the United States Government in the Philippines was filled from Shantung sources, and large quantities of live cattle are also sent to Japan every year. It is estimated that the number of cattle annually shipped out of the province, either on the hoof or in the form of beef, number 75,000 head exclusive of calves.

It will thus be seen that where a market exists and transportation is favourable, and export trade in food stuffs can be made to develop and prosper: with railway and shipping facilities available and a system of cold storage established, the vast western provinces of China might easily be made a source of supply for the world's demands for animal food stuffs, in the same manner as the cattle industry of Shantung province has been developed.

Sheep.

Sheep raising is widespread, but excepting in the far western provinces there are no extensive flocks. In fact the great quantities of wool which are exported from China are mostly the product of Tibet, entering China by way of the Provinces of Szechuen and Kansu. Nevertheless as the country is so vast, and as sheep are reared in greater or less number throughout all the central, northern and western provinces, and along the whole 3,000 miles of border territory from Mongolia to India, there must be several millions of sheep within the Chinese Empire, but no statistics exist to enable one to actually estimate the number.

Chinese sheep like the cattle of the country are of no particular breed. Many are of the broad-tailed variety and in size correspond fairly well with the sheep of other countries. They are mostly white with black heads and furnish excellent mutton.

Pigs.

Pigs abound everywhere in China, and pork is the chief animal food of the Chinese people. The black Chinese pig is well known to all swine breeders in Europe and America, and has the reputation of being the easiest fattened of all the varieties of pigs. Chinese pigs, although they appear to shift for themselves pretty much, are always fat; those reared in the more southernly provinces are hollow-backed and have very short legs and a small head. The pigs of the north are more gaunt and have longer and coarser bristles, and are not considered as good a variety as the southern animal; in colour Chinese pigs are mostly black, but many are white and some are pie-bald. Chinese pork in appearance is very good, but, as there is no veterinary or other inspection whatever and as the manner of feeding is extremely doubtful, some radical changes would need to be introduced, and rigid Government inspection established before Chinese pork should be permitted entry into foreign markets. In every city in China there are shops devoted entirely to the sale of hams and bacon; the hams of certain districts are famous throughout the whole of China.

Poultry.

Poultry is reared in immense quantity everywhere throughout the country, and although a vast amount is consumed by the Chinese people, the industry if properly encouraged is capable of great expansion, and large quantities could very easily be produced for export. A certain British firm established in China for a number of years is actively engaged in this trade, shipping Chinese poultry—chickens, ducks and geese; as well as game and fresh eggs—in a frozen state, to Great Britain. This is the only firm engaged in the business, and their operations would seem to be successful. The quantity of poultry shipped abroad in 1916, taken from Chinese customs returns, will be given below.

Duck Farmers or Drovers.

Ducks are a favourite article of food among the Chinese people, and no Chinese banquet is ever given without duck appearing in some form on the menu. The numerous canals which abound in China are very favourable to the duck-raising industry, and wherever one goes about the country he will encounter great flocks of ducks which are being herded along the banks of the canals. These flocks contain many hundreds of birds, and are usually tended by children or old men or women. The young ducks are hatched in native incubators and when still quite young are put out in these great flocks, they are not fed very much until nearly large enough to be eaten, and then they are fed up for the market. The flocks always appear to be large, the reason is that young birds are added as the older ones grow up and are sold.

Chinese Eggs.

The subject of Chinese eggs has frequently been referred to in previous trade reports from this office. The vast abundance of poultry within the country, as shown above, must result in a corresponding abundance of eggs. The magnitude of the Chinese trade in eggs and egg products is apparently not well understood in foreign countries; and outside of certain shipping circles in China it is even not fully realized here. A prejudice also exists against Chinese fresh eggs in the United States and Canada which is probably not entirely justified. Chinese eggs, although smaller, when fresh are in taste just the same and are as sanitary, and contain the same food elements as any other kind of hens eggs. As this industry has quite recently been fully reviewed in former numbers of the *Weekly Bulletin*, the export figures of the trade only will follow below.

Wheat Flour.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 725 of December 17, 1917, the wheat and flour industry of China was quite fully reviewed. As pointed out in the above report the cultivation of wheat throughout many portions of China has become an established industry, and flour mills have multiplied throughout the country as a natural consequence. The latest figures for exports which are as yet available are those for 1916. In that year there was exported to foreign countries such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Dutch Indies, Russia and Korea, Chinese wheat flour amounting to 193,316 barrels. As this was practically the beginning of China's export trade in this commodity, for it must be borne in mind that China has been a heavy purchaser of foreign flour for many years, the returns for 1917 will without doubt show much larger exports during that year. During the same period—that is, in 1916—there was exported from Shanghai flour mills to other Chinese ports, the large amount of piculs 2,746,756 or barrels 1,831,170, valued at Haikwan taels 9,896,051 or $6,927,235 Canadian currency. Thus it is seen that China has reached a point where it can furnish a large portion of its own demands for flour, and also have a certain quantity for export to foreign countries. At the present moment there are supplies of native flour in China which are available for export, but the very high freight charges now prevailing render shipments abroad practically prohibitive, notwithstanding the high cost of the article in other countries. It may be pointed out that while both wheat and rice are prohibited from shipment to foreign countries from China proper, there is no prohibition on the export of flour.

EXPORT RETURNS, 1916—FOODSTUFFS.

Animals—Living.

	Head.	Value. Hk. tls.	C.C.
Cattle	56,348	1,641,942	$1,149,359
Pigs	323,721	2,365,998	1,656,198
Sheep	29,573	157,589	110,312
Poultry	4,083,485	833,764	583,634
			$3,499,503

Meats, Fresh or Frozen.

	Piculs.	Value. Hk. tls.	C.C.
Beef, mutton, pork	305,714	2,580,608	$1,806,425
" preserved	40,988	844,656	591,259
Hams	9,458	254,018	177,812
Poultry and game	35,950	331,712	232,198
			$2,807,694
Lard	96,035	1,265,430	885 801
			$3,693,495

Eggs and Egg Products.

			Value. Hk. tls.
Egg, albumen and yolk	piculs.	288,346	$7,702,403
Eggs, frozen	"	181,123	1,658,237
" fresh and preserved	mille.	354,011	2,970,837
			12,331,477 or $8,632,033 C.C.

Thus China is seen to have contributed to the foreign demand for foodstuffs in 1916 the not insignificant amount in value of over $16,600,000, Canadian currency, as follows:—

Animal, living	$ 3,499,503
Meats, fresh and frozen	2,807,694
Lard	885,801
Eggs and egg products	8,632,033
Wheat flour	799,194
	$16,622,225

This does not include beans and seeds or other foodstuffs, such as peanuts and walnuts, not omitting fish, which are annually sent abroad in great quantity. Neither does it include the vast amount of vegetable oils which found a market in foreign countries during the year, and which may rightly be considered as articles of food in the production of margarine and other food substitutes.

Conclusion.

From the foregoing it is plainly evident that China under proper organization might easily become an important factor as a source of the world's food supply. The amount of export trade already being done has been accomplished without any organization whatever, either upon the part of the Chinese Government or the Chinese people, and no effort has been made by either to cultivate or cater to a foreign demand. With the probable exception of flour, to the foreign merchants in China alone must be given the credit for whatever development has taken place in the export trade of Chinese food products. Without doubt the war has stimulated the demand, and the trade in certain commodities—notably eggs—has very much increased, but the result might have been much more satisfactory, had the Chinese people been better able to take advantage of the opportunities presented during the long period of the war.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BUDGET.

Under date May 14, 1918, Mr. W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Newfoundland, writes as follows:—

The main features of the Budget presented to the House of Assembly by the Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs, are:—

Total revenue for 1916-17	$5,206,648
Expenditure	4,559,648
Surplus	651,757

This is said to be the largest surplus in the history of the country, and exceeds the surplus of the previous year by $162,371.

For the fiscal year 1917-18, which will end June 30 next, the showing is as follows:—

Revenue (estimated)	$5,700,000
Expenditure (estimated)	5,450,000
Surplus (estimated)	250,000

The revenue will be increased by the product of the Excess Profits Tax Bill, about $400,000.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1 next the expectation is:—

Ordinary revenue (estimated)	$6,000,000
New war revenue	500,000
Total	$6,500,000
Estimated expenditure	5,400,000

New War Taxes.

1	cent additional on letters.
5	cents on local telegrams.
10	" telegrams to foreign countries.
10	" all customs forms.
2	" a pound excise duty on tobacco.
50	" " " cigars.
$1.25	" increase on cigarettes.
20	" a quintal export duty on fish.
2	" a gallon export duty on fish oils of all kinds.
20	" a barrel export duty on herring.
50	" export duty on tinned lobsters and salmon.
30	" a tierce on salmon.
20	" export duty each on seal skins.

Income Tax.

A five per cent tax is imposed upon unmarried persons without dependents, and widows or widowers without dependents whose income exceeds $1,000. In the case of all other persons, married men and persons with dependents, the tax applies to incomes over $2,000. There is also a super tax for larger incomes. An income less than $6,000 will be subject to only five per cent tax. The rates are as follows:—

$6,000 to $10,000	3 per cent extra.
$10,000 to $20,000	6 " "
$20,000 to $30,000	10 " "
$30,000 to $50,000	15 " "
$50,000 to $100,000	20 " "
Over $100,000	25 " "

In the case of business concerns the amount paid to the business profits tax is deducted. The tax is retrospective and will be collected on 1917 incomes.

The following are relieved from taxation:—

(*a*) The income of the Governor, and that of any person holding judicial office in any tribunal which has jurisdiction to interpret this Act.

(*b*) The incomes of consuls and vice-consuls who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.

(*c*) The income of any religious, charitable, agricultural and educational institutions, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce.

(*d*) The incomes of labour organizations and societies and of benevolent and fraternal beneficiary societies and orders.

(*e*) The incomes of mutual corporations not having a capital represented by shares, no part of the income of which inures to the profit of any member thereof, and of life insurance companies except such amount as is credited to shareholders' account.

(*f*) The incomes of clubs, societies and associations organized and operated solely for social welfare, civic improvement, pleasure, recreation or other non-profitable purposes, no part of the income of which inures to the benefit of any stockholder or member.

(*g*) The income derived from any bonds or other securities of the colony of Newfoundland issued exempt from any income tax imposed in pursuance of any legislation enacted by the Legislature; and

(*h*) The military and naval pay of persons who have been on active service during the present war in any of the military or naval forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

Newfoundland.

Mr. W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Newfoundland, reports that Schedule A to the Revenue Act, 1905, was further amended at the last session of the Newfoundland Parliament, recently closed, as follows:—

	Former Duty.	Present Duty.
Tobacco, viz.—		
Manufactured tobacco, per pound	$0 38	$0 40
Leaf, stripped or partly manufactured, per pound	0 40	0 42
" and stems, per pound	0 40	0 42
Cigars, ad val., 15 per cent, and per pound	1 50	2 00
Cigarettes, per pound	3 75	5 00
Schedule D (Excise)—		
Tobacco, per pound	0 32	0 34
Cigarettes, per pound	2 00	3 25
Cigars, per pound	0 50	1 50

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Reconstruction in Belgium.

(Chamber of Commerce Journal, London, Eng.)

In view of the critical situation in Belgium through the disasters caused by the depredations of the enemy, the removal of tools, raw materials, manufactured products, etc., there has been created, with the co-operation of and under the control of the Belgian State an organization having for its object the economic reconstruction of Belgium, entitled "Comptoir National pour la Reprise de l'Activite Economique en Belgique" (Société Co-opérative). This organization, in helping industry and trade by assisting in the purchase of tools and all necessary raw materials, will not only reconstruct the economic situation of Belgium, but will put an end to the sufferings of the working classes by enabling them to start working in the reconstructed shops. The organization is interested in all branches of industry, as everything has to be set up again, such as metallurgy, materials for construction of buildings, leathers, textiles, farming implements, chemical products, wood-working machines, electrical material, optical instruments, motor-cars, vans, wagons, oils and greases of all kinds, refractory materials, etc. In order to enable the Comptoir National to place orders, manufacturers and merchants are invited to send their catalogues and tariffs in triplicate to: Comptoir National pour la Reprise de l'Activite Economique en Belgique, Société Co-opérative, 110 Cannon street, London, E.C. 4.

British Malaya's Tin Output.

(Chamber of Commerce Journal, London, Eng.)

Of the raw materials that make up the assets of the British Empire, tin is one of the most valuable and important. It is found in the largest quantities in British colonies or protectorates, and nowhere in such purity and abundance as in the Malay Peninsula, where it was for many years, until rubber succeeded it a year or two ago, the chief product of the country. Discoveries of the metal have been made in other countries outside the sphere of British influence, but the Federated Malay States,

yielding half of the world's supply, is still the principal producer of this valuable metal to-day, and although, for various reasons, the output for 1917 may be smaller in bulk than in pre-war years, the aggregate value will probably stand higher, since the selling price in the world's markets has maintained a higher average throughout the year. The smelting works at Singapore and Penang are the largest in the world, and tin-ore is sent to the colony for treatment from Australia, South Africa, and the Dutch Indies, as well as from the Malay States in British territory; and in 1916 tin-ore to the value of over £90,000 was sent to the Straits from the United Kingdom. The official statistics of the Straits Settlements show that the imports of tin-ore and tin for four years were valued as follows:—

	Tin-ore.	Tin.
1913	£11,330,505	£1,335,883
1914	8,666,645	801,067
1915	9,169,349	1,063,453
1916	9,533,339	992,875

The British Malay States were the chief contributors to these totals with, for tin-ore, £8,894,748 in 1913, £6,786,118 in 1914, £6,821,532 in 1915 and £6,712,526 in 1916; and for tin, £1,167,435 in 1913, £724,820 in 1914, £736,788 in 1915, and £916,069 in 1916. It is interesting to note the imports from Netherlands, India and Siam and the Siamese Malay States because of the remarkable fluctuations. In 1913, Netherlands India sent tin to the value of £1,124, none in the following year, £236,275 in 1915 and £344 in 1916. There is nothing to show the cause of these fluctuations. The statistics of Siam's contributions were: 1913, £167,218; 1914, £75,993; 1915, £89,099; and 1916, £74,590.

Tin exports from the Straits Settlements ports were valued as follows:—

1913	£13,171,562
1914	9,983,605
1915	10,686,813
1916	11,392,201

In tracing the distribution of the refined metal, some interesting comparisons are shown in the following table:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	£7,039,338	£5,273,306	£3,543,369	£3,800,794
United States	3,565,588	3,114,577	5,009,047	4,872,947
France	519,129	625,724	719,792	740,265
British India	378,631	261,485	221,284	242,921
Austria-Hungary	308,512	152,890	.....	—
Italy	289,622	249,197	311,661	357,428
Japan	155,932	117,809	149,305	207,960
Germany	121,550	217,559	.....	—
Russia	97,663	27,201	647,336	290,357
Hong Kong	64,465	26,175	8,786	91,248
Canada	54,660	12,521	19,442	6,723
Denmark	46,698	.....	.....	—
China	26,544	14,563	19,989	2,757
Netherlands India	11,560	.....	.....	899
Siam	8,050	17,823	9,835	16,673
Belgium	1,813	54,238	.....	—
Spain	.....	.....	27,867	60,038
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	54,399

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Memo. No. 2.—Research Fellowships and Studentships.

The Research Council was originally instituted to promote research in pure and applied science, and especially in those sciences which are related to the industries, so vital to a national prosperity.

Research in Canada has been largely suspended during the last three years except in a few of the leading industrial establishments and smelting plants. The staffs in the scientific departments of the universities have been greatly depleted by the enlistment of their members for military service, and those left, burdened with heavier teaching duties, have been unable, except in a very few cases, to do more than carry out their routine duties. The effect of this on research work in Canada will prove to be very serious, unless measures are taken soon to supply the growing deficiency, for the interruption of the supply of recruits to the ranks of science must naturally curtail all research, both scientific and industrial, for many years to come. During the time of acute industrial pressure, often described as the "period of reconstruction," there will be so much demanding immediate attention that, inevitably, all questions of research will be pushed aside. Hence, the remedy is to-day not a matter of choice, but of necessity, for, if Canada is to maintain her position in the industrial world, she must immediately lay plans to maintain the supply of qualified men capable of carrying on those scientific investigations which produce new and sometimes revolutionary methods and processes.

Research breaks up, roughly, into two main divisions: Research in the pure sciences and industrial research. It is impossible to draw a sharp line of demarcation between these two, and he would be venturesome indeed, who would predict that a discovery in pure science would never be capable of industrial application, and, conversely, many discoveries of great note in the field of pure science have been made in industrial laboratories. Consequently, it is a traditional, rather than an actual, division that has been indicated.

In order to encourage in every possible way all branches of research in pure science, with special emphasis, of course, on those sciences which are likely to have industrial application, the council has instituted a large number of studentships and fellowships tenable at any of the Canadian universities, which are granted to graduates, or others, who, by their past records, have shown themselves capable of conducting scientific research. The studentships are of the value of $750 per annum, and the fellowships of $1,000 to $1,500.

To-day in the various Canadian universities there are, in spite of war conditions, eight students and fellows of the research council, who are actively engaged in investigations of importance to Canada. Among the subjects, which are of immediate public interest, may be mentioned:—

"Economic Utilization of the Tar Sands of Alberta."
"Utilization of Straw for Light, Heat and Power."
"Rubber Solutions and Colloids."

None of these researches has, as yet, been completed, but encouraging results have been reported by the investigators.

Copies of the exact regulations governing these studentships and fellowships may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Research Council, Ottawa.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending June 7, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	95,693	86,104	28,902	32,893	243,592
Consolidated Elevator Co.	29,016	121,781	16,537	51,366	218,700
Empire Elevator Co	13,866	197,183	42,187	31,730	267,234
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	464,561	77,845	31,317		573,723
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	18,546	77,282	9,109	47,654	125,499
G.T. Pacific	47,772	413,301	39,962	46,261	547,296
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	†20,294	674,336	67,654		721,696
Fort William Elevator Co.	14,925	330,117	52,348	22,504	419,894
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	†4,867	42,955	33,463		71,551
Northwestern Elevator Co.	94,135	180,256	13,447		287,838
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	116,761	795,652	181,545	53,232	1,147,190
D. Horn & Co.					–
Canadian Government Elevator	153,042	524,124	27,218	49,097	753,481
Thunder Bay	75,389	760,089	63,381	11,771	910,630
Davidson & Smith	13,241	251,928	80,095		345,264
Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co.	82,860	175,132	23,336	57,605	338,933
Total Terminal Elevators	1,149,822	4,708,085	710,501	404,113	6,972,521
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	40,598	738,776	11,524	2,097	792,995
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	51,962	878,154	10,270	5,894	946,280
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	101,886	1,000,362	23,379	639	1,126,266
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	219,746	33,579	1,302		254,627
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	414,192	2,650,871	46,475	8,630	3,120,168
Depot Harbour					–
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.		14,507			14,507
Midland Elevator Co.	21,798	288,106	1,780		311,684
Tiffin, G.T.P.	45,273	20,283			65,556
Port McNicol	204,032	1,361,021	89,935	6,591	1,661,579
Collingwood					–
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.	1,449	834,076	9,321		844,846
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	17,172	51,947			69,119
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					–
Commercial Elevator Co.	42,098	40,097			82,195
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	20,714	69,474	63,182		153,370
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					–
Prescott					–
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,478,358	850,280	594,363		3,923,001
" " No. 2.	342,582	1,229,880	150,264		1,722,726
Montreal Warehousing Co.	595,637	1,110,088	374,909	3,598	2,084,232
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	181,157	805,124	48,852	*60,171	1,095,304
West St. John, N.B.	34,904	21,928	92,808		149,640
Halifax, N.S	‡411,778				411,778
Total Public Elevators	4,396,952	6,696,811	1,425,414	70,360	12,589,537
Total quantity in store	5,960,966	14,055,767	2,182,390	483,103	226,82,226

* Corn. † Wheat overshipped. ‡ In store May 31.—Report received June 8.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended June 7, 1918.

Grades.	Terminal Elevators.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators in the East.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	3,715	1,790	.....	5,505
No. 1 Northern	454,662	136,709	1,608,867	2,200,238
No. 2 "	194,762	68,721	728,557	992,040
No. 3 "	91,114	70,064	353,308	514,486
No. 4 Wheat	45,986	35,242	343,502	424,730
No. 5 "	32,264	35,659	121,600	189,523
No. 6 "	62,890	24,810	504,241	591,941
Other	264,429	41,197	736,877	1,042,503
Totals	1,149,822	414,192	4,396,952	5,960,966
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	.....	9,708
No. 2 "	614,209	653,889	754,748	2,022,846
No. 3 "	391,073	421,061	504,114	1,316,248
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,209,905	850,223	1,160,744	3,220,872
No. 1 Feed	1,023,251	383,122	1,245,666	2,652,039
No. 2 "	817,528	230,816	1,738,893	2,787,237
Other	646,164	108,007	1,292,646	2,046,817
Totals	4,708,085	2,650,871	6,696,811	14,055,767
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C.W	.....	.....	35,430	35,430
No. 3 C.W	124,129	24,340	352,320	500,787
No. 4 "	349,458	19,368	952,211	1,321,037
Feed	57,463	1,145	9,725	68,333
Rejected	150,692	1,622	48,193	200,507
Other	28,761	.....	27,535	56,296
Totals	710,501	46,475	1,425,414	2,182,390
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	293,412	4,203	10,189	307,804
No. 2 C.W	86,292	2,637	.....	88,929
No. 3 "	13,050	1,464	.....	14,514
Rejected	.....	4	.....	4
Other	11,359	322	.....	11,681
Totals	404,113	8,630	10,189	422,932
Corn	.....	.....	60,171	60,171
Total quantity in store	6,972,521	3,120,168	12,589,537	22,682,226

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on June 7, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
June 7, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	1,149,822	5,822,699	6,972,521
Interior terminals	414,192	2,705,976	3,120,168
Public elevators in the East	4,396,952	8,192,585	12,589,537
Total	5,960,966	16,721,260	22,682,226
June 8, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	8,888,245	9,858,766	18,747,011
Interior terminals	2,411,317	949,950	3,361,267
Public elevators in the East	4,097,829	6,752,905	10,850,734
Total	15,397,391	17,561,621	32,959,012
June 9, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	13,831,186	5,357,328	19,118,514
Interior terminals	2,704,512	878,982	3,583,494
Public elevators in the East	7,356,374	7,574,177	14,930,551
Total	23,892,072	13,810,487	37,702,559
June 10, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	3,087,070	3,099,643	6,186,713
Interior terminals	228,247	382,884	611,131
Public elevators in the East	2,443,089	2,198,676	4,641,765
Total	5,758,406	5,681,203	11,439,609
June 11, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	4,240,807	6,116,423	10,357,230
Public elevators in the East	4,556,283	6,417,499	10,973,782
Total	8,797,090	12,533,922	21,331,012

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.

—	Month of May, 1918.	9 Months ended May, 1918.	9 Months ended May, 1917.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	1	1,069	56
One Hard White Fife	.....	.....	.....
One Man. Northern	1,738	61,713	15,722
Two Man. Northern	718	25,012	27,371
Three Man. Northern	534	15,644	25,129
Number Four	237	5,747	11,531
Number Five	181	3,466	5,778
Number Six	134	2,484	3,762
Feed	59	757	6,271
Smutty	43	611	673
No Grade	34	2,713	27,728
Rejected	70	3,027	2,691
Condemned	2	45	57
No Established Grade	.....	51	44
No. 4 Special	.....	6	5,628
No. 5 "	.....	4	4,840
No. 6 "	.....	2	2,779
No. 1 Goose	.....	6	6
No. 2 Goose	.....	1	.....
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	3,751	122,358	140,057
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	4,313,650	140,711,700	161,065,550
Wheat, Winter—			
One A. R. W	.....	61	1
Two A. R. W	1	54	15
Three A. R. W	1	14	75
Four R. W	.....	.....	27
Five Winter	.....	1	4
One White Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	8
Three "	.....	3	3
Four "	.....	.....	.....
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	2
Two "	.....	.....	.....
Three "	.....	.....	.....
Four White Winter	.....	.....	.....
No Grade	.....	.....	3
Rejected	.....	.....	.....
Smutty White Winter	.....	.....	.....
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	2	133	140
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	2,300	152,950	161,000
Total Wheat — Cars	3,753	122,491	140,197
Total Wheat — Bushels	4,315,950	140,864,650	161,226,550
Oats—			
Extra No. 1 C.W.	.....	.....	5
Number One Canadian Western	.....	34	102
" Two "	230	3,927	9,990
" Three "	147	2,332	3,534
Extra Number One Feed	498	5,804	5,347
Number One Feed	502	6,450	2,559
" Two "	431	4,810	2,938
Rejected	127	1,622	652
No Grade	47	2,531	13,594
Condemned	2	25	46
Mixed Grain	26	467	533
Mixed Grain No. 2	.....	.....	1
Total Oats — Cars	2,010	28,002	39,301
Total Oats — Bushels	3,919,500	54,603,900	76,636,950

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other Points in the Western Division for the Undermentioned Periods.—*Concluded.*

	Month of May, 1918.	Nine Months ended May, 1918.	Nine Months ended May, 1917.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Three Extra C.W.	2	24	43
" Three C.W.	39	1,834	1,646
" Four C.W.	130	2,906	2,257
Rejected	28	618	300
No Grade	4	707	1,271
Condemned	24	905	1,575
Smutty	..	..	2
Feed	..	..	-
Total Barley—Cars	227	6,994	7,094
Total Barley—Bushels	295,100	9,092,200	9,222,200
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W. Canada	73	3,305	3,850
" 2 C. W	15	537	730
" 3 C. W	..	84	273
Rejected	3	35	38
No Grade	4	137	144
Condemned	..	..	2
Total Flaxseed—Cars	95	4,098	5,037
Total Flaxseed—Bushels	104,500	4,507,800	5,540,700
Rye—Cars	18	515	172
Rye—Bushels	18,000	515,000	172,000
Screenings—Cars	47	762	333
Screenings—Bushels	47,000	762,000	333,000
Speltz—Cars	..	..	-
Speltz—Bushels	..	..	-
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat—Cars	3,753	122,491	140,197
Wheat—Bush.	4,315,950	140,864,650	161,226,550
Oats—Cars	2,010	28,002	39,301
Oats—Bush.	3,919,500	54,603,900	76,636,950
Barley—Cars	227	6,994	7,094
Barley—Bush.	295,100	9,092,200	9,222,260
Flaxseed—Cars	95	4,098	5,037
Flaxseed—Bush.	104,500	4,507,800	5,540,700
Rye—Cars	18	515	172
Rye—Bush.	18,000	515,000	172,000
Screenings—Cars	47	762	333
Screenings—Bush.	47,000	762,000	333,000
Speltz—Cars	..	..	-
Speltz—Bush.	..	..	-
Total grain—Cars	6,150	162,862	192,134
Total grain—Bush.	8,700,050	210,345,550	253,131,400
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and other points	3,306	87,173	110,422
Canadian Northern Railway	2,462	52,287	58,220
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	15	686	3,494
Grand Trunk Pacific	367	22,716	19,998
Total	6,150	162,862	192,134

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

—	Total Number of Cars.
1901-2	49,859
1902-3	47,849
1903-4	34,149
1904-5	36,089
1905-6	61,222
1906-7	61,057
1907-8	56,811
1908-9	82,190
1909-10	100,888
1910-11	84,140
1911-12	152,286
1912-13	167,420
1913-14	178,438
1914-15	114,818
1915-16	279,339
1916-17	192,134
1917-18	162,862

TENDERS INVITED.

Australia.

Tender forms, specifications and indents have been received from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, for equipment required by the Commonwealth Department of the Navy, the Victorian Railways, Melbourne, and the New South Wales Railways, Sydney, N.S.W. These tender forms are open to the inspection of Canadian manufacturers at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa (refer File No. 20117). Particulars of the requirements are briefly outlined thus:—

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Tenders addressed to the Secretary, Contract and Purchase Board, Navy Office, Melbourne, for machine tools required at the Naval Yard, Garden Island, Sydney, N.S.W., are as follows:—

Date Closing.

July 16, 1918—As per specifications, viz.—

Side planing machine, screwing machine, turret lathe, Armstrong & Whitworth gap lathes, emery tool grinder, patternmaker's lathe; vises, size 2; core making machine, emery grinding machine; lathe, bed 4 feet long; lathe, bed 6 feet long; milling machine, circular saw, guillotine shears, hand rolls, wiring machine, bending slab, funnel stake, jig or scroll saw, chain mortiser, haulage winch, wire splicing vise, coke breaking machine, mortising and boring machine.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, MELBOURNE.

No.	Date Closing.	Particulars.
31597.	September 4, 1918	800 lighting transformers as specified.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, SYDNEY.

The following indents have been forwarded by the New South Wales Government Railways, Sydney, to the Agent General for New South Wales, 123 Cannon street, London, E.C., England:—

No.	Date.	Particulars.	Estimated Cost.
31-18.	April 13, 1918—	1 cwt. steel piano wire..	£30
33-18.	" 24, 1918—	280½ " black hoop iron..	—
		134 " galvanized hoop iron	—
		648 sticks silver steel rod..	—
		900 pounds copper tape, planished.. ..	—
		350 " " annealed, silk covered wire..	£2,930
		50 tons galvanized steel fencing wire ..	—

NOTE.—See "Exporter's note," page —, this issue.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

By a reciprocal arrangement between the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the *Weekly Bulletin* will publish regularly inquiries received from British export houses which wish to open connections with Canada. The addresses and other information regarding these inquiries can be obtained by writing to the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry reference numbers given below.

Electrical goods, engineering plants and accessories, metal works, etc.—A well known English manufacturing firm wish to get into touch with good Canadian houses willing to act as their agents for definite territories in the following lines: Electrical light fittings, engine details for automobiles, aeros and marine work, machined parts, sheet and tube metalwork, architectural and art metalwork, wrought ironwork, engineering plants for electrical, power, pumping and other purposes, heating, ventilating and cooking plants and accessories, automobiles, etc. (Address British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, referring to British Trade Inquiry No. 3003.)

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

490. **Tree stump tool.**—A London company ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of portable tools for uprooting tree stumps, from whom they will be glad to receive illustrated catalogue, prices, etc. The tool required is stated to be similar to what is being used in the pine forest of the southwest of France where the soil is of a sandy nature, and should be light and portable and capable of being worked either by man or animal power.

491. **Ferro-concrete literature.**—A Glasgow firm desires to receive descriptive literature or catalogues from firms that specialize in ferro-concrete construction of all kinds or component parts thereof.

492. **Oxygen gas, oxacetylene and electrical welding catalogues.**—A Glasgow firm desires to receive catalogues from firms specializing in the above trades.

493. **General Agency.**—A French mercantile firm with branches in France, Switzerland and Belgium, the head of the firm now being in the French army, wishes to arrange with Canadian manufacturers and export merchants for a general agency in France, Switzerland and Belgium. A member of the firm would be willing to visit Canada with a view to arranging special agencies. The firm has in its organization the following departments and would like to arrange for exclusive representation of Canadian manufacturers in these lines:—

Iron and steel, fabricated; instruments for agriculture; typewriters and sewing machines; all kinds of rough paper; chemical products (acetic acid, methylic alcohol, Prussic acid, etc.); nickle, copper, silver; all sorts of wood (in particular for construction); materials for railways; oil, benzine, mill flour and in general all kinds of cereals for alimentation; skins and furs.

494. **Flour-milling machinery.**—A firm in China wish to obtain complete equipment of a modern flour mill of a fairly large capacity.

495. **Wood paving blocks.**—A Yorkshire firm ask to be placed in correspondence with Canadian actual manufacturers of wood paving blocks, of which they purchase large quantities.

496. **Lumber.**—A house in Genoa which has been importing teak from Siam and Java wishes to obtain the exclusive agency for Italy of a Canadian firm exporting timber for construction purposes.

497. **Fats and animal products.**—A firm in Bologna wishes to buy on its own account fats and animal products.

498. **Cereals and provisions.**—An importing and exporting firm in Genoa would like to hear from Canadian houses interested in exporting cereals, tinned or dried fruits, and canned meats and fish to Italy.

499. **Cheese, corned beef and salmon in tins, codfish, and general provisions.**—An agent in Malta wishes to get in touch with Canadian firms who are prepared to ship cheese, corned beef and salmon in tins, codfish, cheap grades of flour and general provisions to this island.

500. **Furs.**—A Milan house of fur representatives would like to hear from Canadian exporters of undressed furs.

501. **Printing inks, paper and cardboard.**—An agent in Milan desires to work on a commission basis for Canadian houses manufacturing printing inks, paper and cardboard.

502. **Paper and wood-pulp.**—A house in Milan would like to hear from Canadian firms interested in exporting wood-pulp and paper.

EXPORTERS' NOTE.

The inquiries published herein must be considered as subject to existing trade restrictions as follows:—

1. **Prohibited export of certain goods from Canada.** See Customs Memorandum 2172-B and amendments, obtainable from the Customs Department, Ottawa. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa—Export Department.

2. **Prohibited import of certain goods into foreign countries.**
   (a) *United Kingdom.*—See Supplement to Board of Trade Journal dated January 24. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa, or to controller, Department of Import Restriction, 22 Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.
   (b) *United States.*—See Rules and Regulations No. 2 of the War Trade Board, Washington, published by its Division of Information. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa.
   (c) *Other countries.*—Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa.

3. **The shortage of shipping space.**
   (a) *To United Kingdom.*—Inquiries should be addressed to Sir Arthur Harris, Director of Transports, Montreal.
   (b) *To South Africa.*—The steamers on this line have been requisitioned by the Imperial Government. However, a sailing may occasionally be made, and inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

3 **The Shortage of Shipping Space**—*Continued.*

(c) *To Australia and New Zealand*—

(1) Atlantic service. Address inquiries to the New Zealand Shipping Company, Montreal. Their steamers have been taken off the line, but they are endeavouring to procure sailing ships to perform the service.

(2) Pacific service. Communicate with the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C. Their vessels have been requisitioned by the British Government, but it is possible that one or two other vessels may be allocated for this service.

(d) *To West Indies.*—Two of the four vessels on this service have been requisitioned. It is possible that they may be replaced by one or two other vessels. Address inquiries to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Halifax, N.S.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.

(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.

Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. ***Cable Address Sleighing, London.***

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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Commercial Intelligence Journal

VOL. XVIII. No. 752.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

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JUN 25 1918
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MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P.
(*Minister of Trade and Commerce.*)

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

43057—1

The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian Manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market.

The Department gathers, compiles and publishes in the Weekly Bulletin and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the Weekly Bulletin but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada.

The Department invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and exporters upon all trade matters.

New Canadian Industries.

If you know of any new industry being started in Canada at any time, write to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, giving particulars thereof.

[If extracts are Published the source should be mentioned.]

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Issued Every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Ottawa. **Monday, June 24, 1918.** **No. 752**

WAR MEASURES—CANADA.

Prohibited Exports—Calfskins, Kips and Hides.

An Order in Council in the above matter was passsed on the 13th June, 1918, as hereinafter set forth.

The exportation of the commodities under-noted shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board:—

Calfskins—Canadian origin.
Calfskins—Foreign origin.
Kips of Canadian origin.
Kips of foreign origin.
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses when of Canadian origin.
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses when of foreign origin.

Restricted Imports.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Referring to the instructions published in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 751, page 926, importers are further advised that, with the approval of the War Trade Board, until otherwise ordered, the entry of fruits and vegetables may be permitted without license except the following, namely:—

Blackberries,	Romane,	Green peppers,
Gooseberries,	Parsnips,	Brussels Sprouts,
Currants,	Salsify,	Asparagus,
Cucumbers,	Pomegranates,	Mushrooms,
Watermelons,	Quinces,	Parsley,
Artichokes,	Nectarines,	Endive,
Shallots,	Mangoes,	Beets,
Green peas,	Egg plant,	Turnips.

2. With the approval of the War Trade Board, until otherwise ordered the following goods on the "restricted list" may be entered at Customs without license, namely:—

(*a*) Blueprints and building plans.
(*b*) Photographs, drawings, pictures, illustrations, prints and engravings sent without charge to Canadian importers.
(*c*) Articles admitted temporarily by Canadian Customs, conditional on re-exportation, such as articles for exhibition purposes, tourists' outfits, etc.
(*d*) Articles returned from the United States which were exported thereto subject to reimportation into Canada.

NOTE.—All imports on "restricted list" which were in course of transit to Canada prior to the 16th June, 1918, may be permitted customs entry.

The Order in Council restricting imports does not apply to goods for importation which arrived within the limits of Canada prior to 3rd June, 1918. (*Vide* section 116, Customs Act.)

MARKING OF CANADIAN EGGS FOR EXPORTATION OR INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENT.

AMENDMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Customs Memo. No. 2193-B has been cancelled, and the following instructions are issued in place thereof:—

(1) Every case containing Canadian eggs intended for export out of Canada shall be marked on both ends in a legible and indelible manner, with the class and grade of eggs contained therein, and the words "Canadian Eggs," and every case containing eggs that are to be shipped from one province to any other province in shipments of 100 cases or more, shall be marked on both ends with the class and grade of the eggs contained therein, and with the name of the country of origin, when other than domestic product. The minister may from time to time prescribe the form and the size of the letters that are to be used in such markings. Such marks may be accompanied by other trade designations or brands providing such designations or brands are not, in the opinion of the minister, inconsistent with or marked more conspicuously than the marks prescribed in these regulations.

(2) Canadian eggs for export out of Canada shall be tightly packed in Canadian standard cases in new white fillers and flats, with kiln-dried excelsior or corrugated cushions at top and bottom, or one-third fillers on bottom with flats over top and under bottom fillers.

(3) Canadian standard cases shall be made to contain thirty dozen eggs. They shall be made of clean, dry and odourless wood. The ends and centre partition shall be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, the sides, top and bottom not less than three-eighths of an inch thick.

(4) Cases containing Canadian eggs in lots of twenty-five cases or more intended for export out of Canada, and eggs intended for shipment from one province to another province in shipments of 100 cases or more, shall not be shipped until they have been inspected and marked by an inspector.

(5) Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall not allow any Canadian eggs to be shipped for export out of Canada that are not marked in accordance with these regulations.

Note.

That inspection is not required when eggs to be exported consist of less than twenty-five cases nor when shipped from one province to another province in shipments of less than one hundred cases, provided the cases be marked by the shipper, as required by section 1 above quoted.

The regulations governing the inspection and marking of Canadian eggs for domestic consumption or for exportation do not apply to eggs intended for incubation.

JAPAN'S REMARKABLE MOTOR-VEHICLE LAW.

TRADE COMMISSIONER A. E. BRYAN.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 13, 1918.

Under the impetus of the new motor-vehicle subsidy law which has just been passed by the Government of Japan, a new industry is about to be inaugurated which will no doubt have an important bearing on future importations of automobiles into this country.

Following is a translation from the *Official Gazette* of Japan of March 25, 1918, detailing in full the recent subsidy law with respect to motor-cars.

1. The Government may, within the limits of the budget, grant subsidies to manufacturers or owners of motor-vehicles suitable for military use.

The successor to the motor-vehicle business of the manufacturers or owners referred to above shall be deemed the manufacturer or owner.

2. Manufacturers or owners eligible for subsidies shall be confined to persons whose factories or motor-vehicles are in the Japanese Empire and who are either Japanese subjects, or juridical persons established according to Japanese law or ordinances whose members or shareholders are Japanese subjects.

The Government may also grant subsidies to public corporations. The limitations of manufacturers and factories shall be defined by an order.

3. Only motor-vehicles which are built according to the regulations prescribed by the competent minister of state and which are used chiefly for the transport of goods and are capable of carrying not less than one ton (English) or of being reconstructed accordingly, shall be eligible for subsidies.

4. A manufacturer may be granted a "manufacturing" subsidy not exceeding yen 2,000 for each motor-vehicle he manufactures. A manufacturer who owns a new motor-vehicle of his own manufacture on which a "manufacturing" subsidy has been paid, and uses it himself or allows another to use it, may also be granted an "additional" subsidy not exceeding yen 500 for each such motor-vehicle.

5. The owner of a new motor-vehicle which he has purchased from a manufacturer and for which a "manufacturing" subsidy has been received, who uses the vehicle himself or allows another to use it may be granted a "purchasing" subsidy not exceeding yen 1,000 for each such motor-vehicle.

6. A person who owns a motor-vehicle on which an "additional" or "purchasing" subsidy has been received and uses it himself or allows another to use it may be granted a "maintenance" subsidy not exceeding yen 300 per annum, in proportion to the period, in respect of each such vehicle.

The period during which a "maintenance" subsidy may be granted, shall be restricted to five years from the date of the order granting the "additional" or "purchasing" subsidy and shall not continue beyond ten years after the date of the order granting the "manufacturing" subsidy.

The "maintenance" subsidy shall be granted annually in a lump sum to the person who owns the motor-vehicle at the time of granting the order.

7. Motor-vehicles on which "manufacturing" subsidies have been received shall be called "protected" motor-vehicles from the date of the order granting the subsidy until such time as they fall within the purview of one of the following clauses:—

(*a*) When the owner of the motor-vehicle becomes one who is not covered by the provisions of article 2, clause 1.

(*b*) When the period stated in article 6, clause 2 has been exceeded.

(*c*) When the qualifications for receiving a subsidy have been cancelled in accordance with the terms of article 12, clauses 1 or 2.

8. The competent minister of state may requisition or use a "protected" motor-vehicle at any time for military use. In the event of a motor-vehicle being requisitioned or used in accordance with the foregoing clause, the owner shall be duly compensated and the competent minister of state shall determine the amount of compensation.

Persons who are dissatisfied with the amount of compensation may bring an action in the ordinary courts of justice within three months of receiving notice that the motor-vehicle is to be requisitioned or used.

Such action shall not stop the requisitioning or using of the vehicle.

9. The owner of a "protected" motor-vehicle may not alter the construction or capacity of the vehicle unless as determined by the competent minister of state.

10. A "protected" motor-vehicle may not be exported, transferred or hired to a foreigner, or given as security for payment.

11. The competent minister of state may inspect the construction or capacity of a "protected" motor-vehicle with a view to its preservation, and if he considers that it does not possess its stipulated structure or capacity, he may order the owner to have it put in order within a prescribed period. The competent minister of state may also issue to owners of "protected" motor-vehicles other instructions necessary for the preservation of such vehicles.

12. When after examination under article 11, clause 1 a "protected" motor-vehicle is considered not to possess its stipulated structure or capacity, the competent minister of state may, except in cases where an order for repairs is given, cancel the qualification of the vehicle to receive a subsidy. The same shall apply if an order for repairs is given and the vehicle does not pass the examination on completion of the repairs, or if the vehicle fails to undergo inspection within the period stipulated.

If any one contravenes this law, or orders based on this law, or dispositions made in accordance therewith, the competent minister of state may cancel or suspend the qualification of the vehicle concerned to receive a subsidy from the time when the fact of such contravention is established.

When a motor vehicle has been ordered to be repaired in accordance with article 11, clause 1, the competent minister of state shall suspend its qualification to receive a subsidy from the date of the examination under article 11, clause 1, until, in the case of a vehicle which has been examined on completion of its repairs, it is decided whether the vehicle has passed the test or not, and in the case of vehicles which have failed to undergo inspection after completion of repairs, until a date to be specified.

13. When a person is charged with contravening this law or an order based on this law the competent minister of state may suspend the payment of subsidy until a decision is given by the court.

14. The competent minister of state may order a person who has been punished under articles 15 to 17, or a person who no longer falls within the purview of article 2, clause 1, to refund in whole or in part a sum equivalent to the subsidy which has already been granted in respect of the vehicle concerned. This refund may be collected in a similar manner to dispositions for the collection of national taxes in arrears, but shall rank after national taxes in the matter of precedence.

15. Any person who has received a subsidy fraudulently shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding yen 2,000. Unaccomplished offences shall be punished.

16. Any person falling within the purview of one of the following clauses shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding yen 1,000:—

(*a*) Any one refusing to allow the requisition or use of a motor vehicle as prescribed in article 8, clause 1.

(*b*) Any one contravening article 10.

17. Any one contravening article 9 shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding yen 500.

18. Any one who refuses to submit his motor vehicle for inspection in accordance with this law or orders based on this law, or obstructs or avoids such inspection, or

refuses to answer or gives false explanations to questions put by the competent inspecting officer shall be liable to a major fine not exceeding yen 100 or a police fine.

19. If a manufacturer or owner is a minor or has been adjudged incompetent to manage his own affairs, his legal representative shall undergo the penalties applicable to manufacturers or owners under this law or orders based on this law. This shall not apply, however, in the case of a minor who possesses the capabilities of a major.

20. A manufacturer or owner shall not be absolved from responsibility in the event of a contravention of this law or orders based on this law by reason that the offence was committed without his instructions by his representative, the head of the house, his family, any one living in the same house, his employee, or any other person engaged in the business.

21. No one shall be liable to penal servitude, imprisonment, or police detention for an offence under the two preceding articles.

22. Law No. 52 of 1900 shall apply correspondingly to offences under this law or orders based on this law.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

The date when this law shall go into force shall be determined by Imperial ordinance.

A person who owns and uses or allows another to use a new motor vehicle of foreign manufacture which fulfils the requirements of a motor vehicle eligible for subsidy under this law may for the present be granted a subsidy not exceeding yen 1,000 for each such vehicle.

A motor vehicle on which a subsidy has been received in accordance with the preceding clause shall be considered as one which has received a "manufacturing" or "purchasing" subsidy under this law.

The two preceding clauses shall apply correspondingly to motor vehicles manufactured at a Government factory.

The Tokyo Gas Company has already begun the construction of a large and up-to-date factory at Omori for the manufacture of motors and other automobile accessories. The factory site is said to cover about 12 acres and will be finished about the beginning of October of this year. It will manufacture automobile trucks to comply with the Government's standard as set forth in the new subsidy law—that is, cars which are capable of carrying not less than one ton or of being reconstructed to carry such weight—and will thus receive a subsidy of yen 2,000 on each machine produced.

Automobiles are becoming very popular in this country at the present time. Many Japanese visitors to America and Canada bring back machines with them. There are about 1,700 motor-cars in Tokyo, and about 4,000 in all Japan, but only a very few of these conform to the Government's requirements.

On account of the great aid given by the Government, other factories are bound to spring up, while at the same time the import of foreign machines will be greatly accelerated, during the present at least, while the subsidy of yen 1,000 is paid to each importer.

Therefore Canadian firms wishing to supply this market should avail themselves of the present situation.

NOTES OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST FROM JAPAN.

Trade Commissioner A. E. Bryan, Yokohama.

CANADIAN COAL FOR HAWAII.

Up until a few months ago Japan supplied the islands of Hawaii with most of their supplies of coal. During the year 1916 Hawaii imported 87,939 tons of coal, exclusive of the requirements of the army and navy. The bulk of this came from Japan, no shipments having been made from Canada, and only one or two from Australia. In 1917 Japan and Australia failed to maintain their coal trade with the islands on account of shortage of cargo space. The United States, for the same reason, was unable to ship to this field. As a result of this famine the Hawaiian islands turned to Canada for a supply of coal, and were able to buy about 50,000 tons from the Pacific Coast coal companies at high prices. It is reported that nearly all the coal used on the islands now is of Canadian origin. It is to be hoped that Canadian merchants will take advantage of present conditions to retain this new business.

A SHORTAGE OF CAMPHOR LIKELY.

The Japanese Government Monopoly Bureau reports that there is likely to be a shortage in the production of camphor this year, on account of the ever-increasing demand for this product from Europe and America.

In 1917 the output of camphor amounted to 4,168,697 pounds. Of this amount Japan proper was responsible for 983,652 pounds, while Taiwan (Formosa) produced the remaining 3,185,045 pounds. At the same time Japan proper produced 1,853,382 pounds of camphor oil, and Taiwan's output amounted to 6,003,964 pounds. This output was a slight reduction compared to the production the previous year.

Owing to the decrease in supply a heavy increase has resulted in price, so that the present price in Europe is quoted at 160 shillings per 100 pounds. As the production during the coming year is expected to be curtailed greatly, the high prices for camphor are bound to continue for some time.

THE UYENO ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

The Electrical Exhibition at Uyeno Park, which opened on March 20 last, and of which mention was made in *Weekly Bulletin* No. 722, has proved itself a place of interest to vast crowds of people. No less than 959,600 persons visited the exhibit since its opening on March 20 up to the 5th of May. Owing to the increased interest that has been shown in the exhibit, the authorities have decided to extend the closing date from May 20 until the last day of May. A report on this exhibit will be made in due course.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS FROM JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS.

The following notes are taken from various newspapers in Japan:—

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association reports that April's output of cotton yarns in this country was 158,725 bales, an increase of 6,385 bales on the preceding month.

The supply of match sticks in this country is becoming short and in consequence prices are on the upgrade. Among match manufacturers it is urged that the export of sticks should be prohibited so as to prevent the heavier drain on the purse of match manufacturers and also the necessity to increase the cost of matches. However, this proposition is now being opposed by the Association of Kobe Stick Manufacturers on

the ground that they cannot sacrifice their foreign market to the interests of Japanese manufacturers.

Tokyo toy manufacturers have lodged a petition with the Government, asking for official assistance in trying to reopen their market in America and also to seek a new market in other countries.

The herring catches for the second period of this season in Hokkaido are estimated at 167,705 koku, which figure is an increase of 65,491 koku. However, the whole result of the first and the second periods is not so encouraging; displaying an increase of 4,661 koku. In spite of this satisfactory result of the second period's catches the market for herring as fertilizer shows no sign of uneasiness. It is said that the present ruling price in Hokkaido is more than 50 per cent above the same time last year. (1 koku = 5 bushels.)

The officials in the Monopoly Bureau state that this year's crop of tobacco leaves will be as big as last year, although in some districts the growth of plants has been much affected by the adverse weather conditions. In Aichi, Shiga, Shidzuoka, Ibaraki and some other prefectures the tobacco acreage has fallen off markedly, but in Kogoshima, Kumamoto and various prefectures in Shikoku the acreage has witnessed such a large increase as 650 chobu. (1 chobu = 2½ acres.)

A conference was held yesterday by the officials in charge of the conditioning of export marine products in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This advisability of enlarging the list of products to be conditioned was discussed.

The foreign demand for Japanese phonograph needles is fast increasing in spite of the faults complained of by users. The Government Commercial Museum reports that a number of inquiries have lately been received from the United States and British India about Japanese-made needles.

A new glass manufacturing company is being promoted in Osaka with a capital of yen 3,000,000. The company will be called the Japan-America Plate Glass Company and specializes in turning out plate glass. The company's factory equipments and experts are said to be coming from America.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has already completed its preparations for the opening of a commercial showroom at Singapore. Its manager has been selected and at present the exhibits are being selected. Another commercial showroom is being erected at Harbin. The Russo-Japanese Association has been entrusted with the management of the new institution, as expenses yen 40,000 is to be paid by the Government annually.

The exhibition of new inventions and designs at Uyeno Park under the auspices of the Imperial Association for the Support of Inventors has been opened. The exhibits gathered number more than 50,000, including surgical instruments, agricultural implements and others.

Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Consul-General at Sydney, writes that a kind of sea-weed, "posidonia Australs," is now manufactured by Australian manufacturers into fibres which can be used as raw material for textile fabrics or insulating material. There are two important manufacturing companies called the Posidonia Fibres, Limited, and the Anglo-Foreign Fibre Company, Limited, in Australia, which are seeking a market for their new products in Japan.

A new State laboratory is being erected as an adjunct to the Tokyo State Industrial Laboratory. It will specialize in a process for extracting nitre from the air.

The Industrial Bank of Japan yesterday inaugurated its new line of business of making loans on security of steamers and shipbuilding materials. In view of the bank's intention to advance loans at low rates and appraise ships at fair prices shipowners are according the departure a hearty reception. Not a few owners have asked to open accounts it is stated.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR MAY.

Prepared by Trade Statistics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

One Month, Two Months, and Twelve Months ending May, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	Month of May.			Two Months ending May.			Twelve Months ending May.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	39,840,167	56,479,482	48,047,486	68,769,251	101,266,120	92,640,507	321,635,047	494,205,075	533,694,012
Free goods	29,857,645	51,116,897	41,761,597	51,071,391	93,138,068	75,792,515	243,211,508	425,684,374	402,856,671
Total imports (mdse.)	69,697,812	107,596,379	89,809,083	119,845,642	194,404,188	168,433,022	564,846,555	919,889,449	936,550,683
*Coin and bullion	632,369	1,123,489	428,993	1,097,158	1,625,851	863,751	34,129,108	28,609,813	11,517,073
Total imports	70,330,181	108,719,868	90,238,076	120,942,800	196,030,039	169,296,773	598,975,663	948,499,262	948,067,756
Duty collected	13,089,872	17,082,823	14,987,151	22,887,137	30,958,308	28,824,379	113,570,816	155,694,401	159,454,535
EXPORTS.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	6,299,546	6,323,572	6,025,915	9,990,290	10,213,082	11,199,519	68,727,974	85,839,699	74,746,939
The fisheries	1,478,734	1,105,506	1,080,134	2,308,249	1,753,842	2,212,888	23,103,465	24,334,846	33,061,197
The forest	4,174,038	5,007,147	7,015,582	6,461,977	7,468,459	10,616,777	52,316,834	56,913,691	55,048,022
Animal produce	6,287,620	11,376,808	6,607,272	11,399,725	16,891,499	12,993,504	107,482,272	133,287,242	168,845,086
Agricultural products	47,433,750	71,793,023	24,053,989	68,739,727	83,236,184	54,270,937	299,035,751	387,910,158	538,748,337
Manufactures	27,734,477	52,949,625	33,953,359	49,307,555	93,809,271	57,647,284	261,999,746	521,901,392	600,440,529
Miscellaneous	1,244,973	501,555	265,788	1,537,650	830,348	1,222,782	7,917,394	5,646,252	5,098,684
Total Canadian produce	94,653,138	149,057,236	79,002,039	149,745,173	214,202,685	150,163,691	820,583,436	1,215,833,280	1,475,988,794
Foreign produce	1,175,211	3,233,110	2,428,440	1,984,272	5,028,924	3,415,204	35,648,585	30,879,984	44,528,284
Total exports (mdse.)	95,828,349	152,290,346	81,430,479	151,729,445	219,231,609	153,578,895	856,232,021	1,246,713,264	1,520,517,078
*Coin and bullion	10,814,936	479,477	109,514	10,886,555	548,078	220,545	108,022,829	186,208,571	3,163,873
Total exports	106,643,285	152,769,823	81,539,993	162,616,000	219,779,687	153,799,443	964,254,850	1,432,921,835	1,523,680,951
AGGREGATE TRADE.									
Merchandise	165,526,161	259,886,725	171,239,562	271,575,087	413,635,797	322,011,917	1,421,078,576	2,166,602,713	2,457,067,761
Coin and bullion	11,447,305	1,602,966	538,507	11,983,713	2,173,929	1,084,299	142,151,937	214,818,384	14,680,946
Total trade	176,973,466	261,489,691	171,778,069	283,558,800	415,809,726	323,096,216	1,563,230,513	2,381,421,097	2,471,748,707

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending May, were: imports, 1916, $34,129,108; 1917, $28,609,813; 1918, $11,517,073; and exports, 1916, $108,022,829; 1917, $186,208,571; 1918, $3,163,873. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

SHIPPING WHEAT IN THE ARGENTINE.

Mr. B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, writes:—

Argentina not being favoured with a system of grain elevators such as exists in Canada and which allows of the handling of huge quantities of grain in bulk, the cost of bagging and twine has always been an important item to be taken into account by the small agriculturist. Most of the sacking used is obtained direct from Calcutta and made up in the local bag factories. The prices of bags have always been subject to wide fluctuations but this year a scarcity of sacking and perhaps a certain amount of speculation has sent the price of bags up to 44 cents gold apiece. To counteract this unfortunate condition of affairs, the British Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies has brought over 6,000 bales of sacking from Calcutta and has made arrangements with local factories whereby all bona fide growers of wheat can obtain bags at a level price of 31 cents gold each. The Royal Commission has opened an office at Montevideo, Uruguay.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

TRADE COMMISSIONER W. McL. CLARKE.

CAREENING DOCK AT NAPLES.

Government ratification has been given to the project for constructing the careening dock at Naples, which will be the largest in the Mediterranean, and where the biggest transatlantic liners can be docked. For the dock itself is estimated an expense of 15,800,000 lires. The works to be constructed at the dock will cost another 3,000,000 of lires.

REDUCTION IN WAR RISK INSURANCE.

The National Institute of Insurance has considerably reduced the insurance premiums for war risks on those navigation lines which are for the most part engaged in bringing foodstuffs to Italy. From America the tax has been reduced from 8 to 6 per cent; from India from 7.40 to 5.50 per cent; from Great Britain from 9 to 6.50 per cent. For the round trip there is maintained the 25 per cent reduction on the premium relative to the return voyage. Such reduction became effective on the 20th April.

INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPAGANDA.

There has been organized at Milan under the patronage of the Association of Italian Joint Stock Companies, a society with a capital of 300,000 lires known as the National Institute for Industrial and Commercial Propaganda in Italy and Abroad. The scope of this society is to co-ordinate in the field of propaganda and advertising, all the diverse agencies already existing, and to point out so far as possible the most practical means for the country's industrial expansion, in the difficult times following the conclusion of peace. Technical, economic, and financial studies will also be undertaken.

BRITISH-ITALIAN CORPORATION.

In 1916 there was formed in London a company called the British Italian Corporation, Ltd., by a British financial group, viz., the London County and Westminster, Ltd., Bank, and Lloyds Bank, with an Italian counterpart known as the La Compagnia Italo-Britannica, to which latter institution the Credito Italiano, an important Italian banking institution, was party. The purpose of the organization was the promoting of trade relations between Italy and the British Empire, and the giving of financial assistance to such enterprises as were likely to facilitate commercial exchanges. To encourage trade development between Canada and Italy, the Canadian Bank of Commerce subscribed for a certain amount of stock.

The second report of these institutions has just recently been issued and shows that the British-Italian Corporation with an authorized capital of £1,000,000, realized a net profit of £43,071. With a balance of £4,221 brought forward, there was an available sum of £47,292. Payment of a dividend of 5 per cent absorbed £41,709, leaving £5,583 to be brought forward.

The Italian counterpart of the foregoing institution—La Compagnia Italo-Britannico—with a capital of 10,000,000 lires, has realized a net profit of 147,617 lires, and also paid a dividend of 5 per cent, leaving 1,460 lires to be brought forward.

The report further indicates that the British-Italian Corporation in November, 1917, received from the Government, with whose active support and financial assistance the organization was created, £41,709 under the terms of agreement arrived at in 1916. This has been put to a special reserve fund which now amounts to £83,418.

NEW FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

On the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture there has been authorized by the Government a new fund of 10,000,000 lires which will be loaned to the Institutes of Agrarian Credit, to increase the means for facilitating food production in the south. The total fund now reaches 40,000,000 lires. The administration of the fund is entrusted to the Bank of Naples, which will apportion it according to the needs of the various institutes.

SILVER CURRENCY.

An official decree has been published which extends the date for the calling in of the silver currency to August 31, 1918.

CENSUS OF PAPER STOCKS.

There has been ordered a census of the paper stocks in the Kingdom by the Minister of Industry. In the taking of the census the following categories have been drawn up: (1) Newspaper, white or coloured and not ruled, whose sheet size is more than 46 cm. by 46 cm., or rolls of any size whose weight is 45 grammes per square metre or more. (2) Office paper, i.e. for official documents, registers, notaries, and similar types of paper in single sheets or in multiple form, whose weight is 50 grammes or more per square metre, already prepared or not prepared, printed or not printed, ruled or unruled. (3) Paper for commercial correspondence and stenography, white or coloured. (4) Paper for private correspondence, white or coloured. Every establishment holding stocks of any of the foregoing which amount to more than 25 quintals in the first category, or more than 10 quintals in each of the other categories, must give notification to the Minister of Industry by the 16th of May, basing the quantities in stock on the supplies existing on the 30th of April. The aim of the census in view of the acute situation prevailing is to inform the Government of the paper on hand in order that such measures as are considered expedient may be taken for the supplying of paper in the Kingdom. The minister is also authorized if considered necessary to requisition the stocks. By an earlier decree (July 15,

1917) the Government has the right of determining the maximum prices of sale. By another decree in course of preparation, authority will be given the minister to distribute the supplies of paper among the industries concerned. The minister, with the manufacturers of paper, must determine the types of paper for different uses, keeping in mind the quantities available from time to time, and the price of each type. On those who fail to give notification as above, or who misrepresent the stocks existing, a fine of 5,000 lires will be imposed and a term of imprisonment up to one year.

CERAMIC AND GLASS INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

A Royal Experimental Station in connection with the ceramic and glass industry has been established at Naples.

TO PROMOTE A POTATO-DRYING INDUSTRY.

Under the direction of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, an official decree has been enacted, granting facilities and concessions to such industrial plants as may be organized this year or next for the drying of potatoes and the producing of the evaporated potato and similar products. Italy has an average potato crop of 16,000,000 quintals a year, and as a part of this is wasted owing to too early sprouting, and in view of the problem of food production prevailing, the Minister has considered it of national interest to allow such firms the following:—

(1) Exemption from provincial or municipal taxes on machinery and construction material.

(2) Exemption for 10 years from the tax on personal property.

(3) Exemption for 10 years from the taxes and super taxes on buildings.

(4) Exemption for 10 years from the rates charged for operating the plant by public waters.

A monetary grant will also be allowed by the Government for the buying of machinery and instruction on the industry itself will be given to any firm showing an interest in the undertaking.

ITALIAN WAR INDUSTRIES.

A review of the Italian war industries gives the following notes of interest: Italy is now producing cannons of 381 and 305 mm; mortars of 260 mm and 210 mm; artillery of 152 and 149 mm; cannons of 105 and 102 mm; small calibres of 75 and 65 mm. Every month hundreds of cannons are being turned out and hundreds of thousands of projectiles, as well as bombs of every type, machine guns, rifles, handbombs, cartridges, etc. In the spring of 1917 the production of machine guns was 8 times greater than during the first months of 1916; the production of trench bombs was 7 times greater; rifles 5 times greater; and cannons 3 times greater. Not only have the Italian industrial establishments taken measures for providing all the heavy material connected with artillery but also the more delicate material required such as electrical equipment, telephones, telegraphs, and optical instruments. Submarines, mines, and torpedos, are also constructed in Italy. Most important of all, however, are the results obtained in the aeroplane industry, which has grown from practically nothing at the beginning of the war to about 90 establishments to-day. All parts of the aeroplanes can be manufactured locally, and as a result of the work of technical experts, the Italian air fleet is equipped with bombarding apparatus which is said to be superior to that of any of the other belligerents. The aeroplane industry is continually increasing in importance and it is expected that after peace comes the industry will continue flourishing. Already experiments have been made with aeroplanes for carrying mail in Italy and from the Continent to the Islands.

GOVERNMENT WANTS DETAILS ABOUT INDUSTRIES.

The Minister of Industry has recently circularized the joint stock industrial companies in Italy asking for certain information and statistical data on the industries themselves. The purpose of the circular is to inform the Government on the industrial conditions existing in the country, and such data as the following are requested:—

(*a*) *Raw material used.*—Quality, quantity, cost, where derived, difficulties in obtaining supplies and what steps have been taken to eliminate such difficulties.

(*b*) *Products manufactured.*—Quality, quantity and value. Home and foreign markets. Difficulties in selling and steps taken to meet them.

(*c*) *Persons engaged.*—Number of directors and administrators. Number of workmen. Notes on the labour situation and how workmen are obtained.

(*d*) *Average number of work days a year.*—Information with regard to temporary suspension of work, if any took place.

(*e*) *Motor power.*—Kind of motors, whether hydraulic, steam, gas, heavy oil, alcohol, benzine, petrolio, or electric. Number. Horse-power. Difficulties existing in providing combustibles and suggestion for eliminating such difficulties.

(*f*) *Machinery used.*—Quality and amount.

The Minister also asks for details on any developments which have taken place in the industries themselves, either as regards methods of production, or in mechanical installations, or in technical progress or in the employment in labour, in order that an exact idea may be obtained of the various changes which have occurred in the industrial world, and of the means which have been devised, and the difficulties which have been overcome to reach the results of to-day.

BANKS TO CO-OPERATE FOR AFTER WAR NEEDS.

The Minister of the Treasury received the directors of the four principal banks of Italy, viz., the Banca Commerciale, Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, and the Banca di Roma, on 10th April, and pointed out the necessity of the banks co-operating in a common endeavour to prepare for the needs of after the war. The banks pledged their every effort to this end.

ITALY'S BANKS IN WAR TIME.

In *Weekly Bulletin* Nos. 750 and 751 translations of articles on Italy's economic progress during the war by Mr. Mario Alberti, the well-known Italian banker, were published. Following is a translation of his review of Italian banking conditions:—

The large Italian banks have greatly assisted the effort of the manufacturers and have at the same time helped the Government in the task of financing the war by the placing of new loans, the taking up of treasury bonds, and by discounting Government notes issued in payment of State orders for supplies in connection with the army and navy.

The effort on the part of the banks, supported by the growing confidence of the public in these credit institutions (as is shown by the increasing sum of deposits, which during the three years of the war have increased 152 per cent), is particularly worthy of note. The business done in bills of exchange by the three largest banks of

ordinary credit shows the following development before and during the war (in millions of lires):—

	1912.	1915.	1916.	April 30, 1917.	Increase in 1917 over 1912.
Banca Commerciale..	412.80	394.80	816.70	904.00	491.80
Credito Italiano..	228.60	332.60	792.20	827.70	599.10
Banca di Sconto..	121.90	170.80	393.10	306.60	184.70
	763.30	898.20	1,982.00	2,038.30	1,275.00

The great banks of ordinary credit besides promoting the industrial development of the country have also assumed the arduous task of assisting in the development of Italian economic relations with the allied countries. To further this object they have concluded with foreign banks and financial groups abroad mutually advantageous agreements for a co-ordination of business relations and for a useful co-operation of inter-allied commerce, especially as regard post-bellum requirements.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Thus the Credito Italiano and a powerful English financial group, at the head of which are the London County and Westminster Bank, and Lloyds' Bank (and in which is also interested for the furthering of trade relations between Italy and Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce) have founded the Compagnia Italo-Britannica in Milan and the British Italian Corporation in London, for the extension of Italian economic relations with the British Empire. The Banca Commerciale Italiana in its turn has made special arrangements with the London City and Midland Bank, and the Banca di Sconto with the London and South Western Bank.

BANKING RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

In order to facilitate trade exchanges with North America and to come into closer touch with the North American banks, both the Banca Commerciale Italiana and the Credito Italiano have established their own representatives in New York, where for several years past the Banco di Napoli has had a branch to meet the needs of Italian emigrants.

BANKING RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

For the development of trade relations between Italy and France, the Italo-French Industrial Union has been formed. Moreover the Banca Italiana di Sconto has opened a branch in Paris, where there was already a branch of the Banco di Roma.

BANKING RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

For the preparation of greater commercial exchanges with Russia at the end of the war, the Italo-Russia Societa Commerciale has been instituted under the direction of three of the largest Italian institutions of ordinary credit.

As will be seen from the above the Italian banks are making good use of war-time opportunities.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL EFFORT.

The effort of Italy to bear the financial burden of the war has been made without protestation although her war finance has not been as indulgent to taxpayers as in other countries.

Acting on a sound principle, the Italian Government has so legislated that with the increase in war expenses the interest on the total expenditure should be proportionately covered. New taxation has therefore been introduced totalling about 1,200,000,000 lires, which assures already the provision of interest on a sum of at least 20,000,000,000 to 21,000,000,000 lires. From the beginning of the war to the

end of April, 1917, Italy's expenses in connection with the war and armed neutrality amounted to about 18,500,000,000 lires. The cost of the war at the present time, according to the report of the Treasury is just over 1,000,000,000 lires a month.

FURTHER TAXATION.

The Italian budget still shows a considerable margin for taxation. A revision in indirect taxation and in death duties will realize a notable sum. Moreover, the introduction of a tax of 10 to 12 centesimi on wine should bring in from 300,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 lires. And still other taxes might be introduced.

AN APPRECIATION OF PRODUCTION.

In order that Italian economics may not suffer under the weight of this new taxation, production will have to be increased by one-sixth or one-seventh. No person in Italy doubts this possibility. One of the greatest students of Italian economics and finance has pertinently written on this subject as follows: "After having seen the soil tilled and rendered almost as productive during the three years of the war as in peace times, and this although millions of farm labourers have been called to the colours, and after having seen what wonders a more intense productivity has effected in industrial organizations, who can doubt the Italians' ability to produce much more? On the contrary, this ability is already manifest."

SOLIDITY OF BUDGET.

A study of the Italian budget reveals its solidity.

In 1866 at least 50 per cent of the entire revenue was set aside for the payment of interest on loans. In spite of such a serious burden, conditions began to ameliorate until the heavy weight of the public debt was reduced to a little over 20 per cent of the total income. During the ten years preceding the war the Italian budget invariably closed with a surplus, and the Italian stocks were quoted in European markets at higher prices than other consols.

NATIONAL LOAN.

In order to bear the expenses of the war the Italian Government has issued four national loans, the first and second of which pay 4½ per cent, the third and fourth 5 per cent. They were subscribed as follows:—

	Lires.
1st National Loan	1,000,000,000
2nd National Loan	1,122,400,000
3rd National Loan	2,933,000,000
4th National Loan (without counting the subscriptions from abroad)	3,600,000,000
	8,655,400,000

The subscriptions to the war loans show a vigorous increase which undoubtedly denotes the stubborn resolution of the country to make every effort which tends to victory.

NO PRESSURE TO SUBSCRIBE.

These subscriptions were obtained without any recourse to coercion or other expedients of pressure which were characteristic of the floating of war loans in Austria and Germany. This fact is evident from comparing the subscriptions to the war loans taken at the three largest banks of ordinary credit in Italy, with the deposits entrusted to them.

	Credito Italiano. Lires.	Banca Commerciale. Lires.	Banca di Sconto. Lires.
Deposits at end of 1914..	429,669,689	671,343,567	255,978,191
Subscriptions to 1st and 2nd loan at each institution in 1915..	207,541,000	224,207,000	113,756,000
Deposits at end of 1915..	550,370,295	673,694,060	354,726,978
Subscriptions to 3rd loan at each institution in 1916..	430,090,000	436,515,000	208,000,000
Deposits at end of 1916..	1,017,870,148	1,125,651,066	685,221,578
Subscriptions to 4th loan at each institution in 1917..	602,169,000	545,773,000	387,411,000
Deposits at end of April, 1917.. ..	1,168,800,165	1,346,114,701	802,155,570
Total subscriptions for four loans with each institution..	1,239,790,000	1,206,495,000	701,167,000
Increase of deposits in 1917 in comparison with 1914..	739,130,476	674,771,134	546,177,379

INCREASED BANK DEPOSITS.

The subscriptions to the Italian war loans have, however, left intact the deposits with the banks, which as a matter of fact have increased by nearly 2,000,000,000 lires from the end of 1914 to the 30th of April, 1917. Moreover, the deposits in the savings banks and in the co-operative and rural banks have also grown on account of the greater economy effected during the war. The country's savings in fact rose from 7,400,000,000 lires at the end of December, 1913, to well over 8,000,000,000 lires at the middle of 1917.

It may therefore be stated that it was with money actually in circulation among the people that the war loans in Italy were subscribed.

INCREASE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

The circulation of paper money has not increased in Italy more than in other countries, nor as a matter of fact has it increased so much. From July, 1914, to the 31st March, 1917, the paper currency of the banks of Italy rose by about 3,000,000,000 lires, the half of which was used in advances to the Treasury for grain and coal supplies. During the same period the paper currency of many other countries was augmented on a much larger scale. Not to speak of the issues of bank notes on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Bank which wisely hides its true situation, it is illuminating to remember that the paper currency in Russia increased during the same period from 1,646 to 10,278 millions of roubles, from 6,040 to 18,460 millions of francs in France, and from 1,890 to 8,225 millions of marks in Germany. Moreover, these latter figures do not include the special paper currency issued by the banks for war loans—an amount which reached several billions.

THE PLACING OF TREASURY NOTES.

In order to cover Italian war expenditure, not only were loans issued and a moderate increase authorized in the circulation of paper currency, but further provision was made by the placing of (1) quinquennial and ordinary treasury notes (of which on April 30, 1917, 2,927 millions of lires were in circulation); (2) treasury notes for military supplies (472 millions of lires); (3) treasury money orders (617 millions of

lires)—always up to the end of the same period, and (4) the increase of State bank notes (about 800 millions of lires). The placing of special Italian treasury notes in London together with the loans recently granted by the United States have greatly facilitated Italy's task of war-time financing, thereby avoiding further loss through the exchange.

ITALY'S EXCHANGE.

As is known exchange at present on foreign markets works disadvantageously for Italy. It is natural that this should be so. By reason of the war the remittances of the emigrants have been reduced to a very large extent (in normal times these reached a total of over 500,000,000 lires); the influx from tourists has practically ceased, which amounted to 500,000,000 lires annually; the exports to the Central Empires have been suspended and those to neutral countries greatly reduced, while imports on the other hand such as metals, minerals, and grains have had to be increased at greatly enhanced prices. The imports of coal alone involved an expense from six to ten times above normal. Italy therefore at present naturally has an unfavourable trade balance but it may be considered as only of a temporary character.

As soon as the war is over and work is once more resumed, the remittances of the emigrants will again flow into Italy, who, owing to the scarcity of labour caused by the war, will then be better paid. Moreover, tourists will again come to Italy and Italy will once more resume her exports to international markets while at the same time the price and consumption of coal will diminish. The importation of metals such as the costly products now used will also decrease as they no longer will be needed for the manufacture of war material. Then it may be expected that Italy's unfavourable trade balance will adjust itself and exchange cease to be against her.

During the wars of independence Italian exchange also underwent a serious depreciation, but during the succeeding years of peace and industry par was again reached and Italian values were even quoted above par.

THE BRITISH FISCAL POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

In *Weekly Bulletin* No. 751, published June 17, Mr. Harrison Watson, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom, reviewed the report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Trade after the War, dealing with the following questions: Treatment of imports from enemy countries, the supply of materials, the regulation of alien interests, essential industries, commercial organizations, finance and industry. We publish this week his review of the sections of the report dealing with British fiscal policy after the war, weights, measures, and coinage.

FISCAL POLICY.

Preliminary to consideration of this important feature, the committee calls attention to the acute party controversy which during the decade previous to the war raged round the question of the maintenance or modification of the general fiscal policy, and express the fear that any recommendation which they may make may cause a revival of such controversy.

The committee believe that the following propositions as to the bases of future British economic policy will meet with general acceptance:—

(1) "Some Government action should be taken to promote and safeguard the development in the United Kingdom of Industries of a special 'pivotal' character (i.e. industries on which other and larger branches of industrial production of substantial national importance are dependent), or which, whilst essential for munitions purposes, are not of sufficient commercial importance to ensure their development without such State assistance.

(2) "Some Government assistance should be given to industries, other than those mentioned, which are important for the maintenance of the industrial position of the United Kingdom, where such assistance is proved to be necessary because of the inability of the industries to maintain or develop themselves by reason of undue foreign competition, inadequate supplies of raw materials, or any other causes.

(3) "A serious attempt should be made to meet the declared wishes of the dominions and colonies and of India for the readjustment and development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom.

(4) "An effort should also be made to develop trade between the British Empire and our allies.

(5) "Subject to agreement with our allies in the matter, present enemy countries should not, for a time at least, be allowed to carry on trade with the British Empire in the same unrestricted manner as before the war, or on terms equal to those accorded to allies or neutrals."

(a) Dumping.

There is a general consensus of opinion among the departmental committees appointed by the Board of Trade in favour of some measures to prevent "dumping," by which it is understood the sale of goods in a particular market at prices lower than those at which the goods are currently offered in the country of manufacture. The view is strongly held that the frequent "dumping" of any particular class of foreign goods produces a feeling of insecurity in the corresponding industry of this country which diminishes the incentive to development, and that in certain cases the "dumping" by foreign combinations has been the expression of a persistent policy aiming at the depression of some British industries and the prevention of the establishment of others. It is of course impossible in every case to prove the truth of the latter suggestion; but the Committee sees no reason to doubt that there is at least a prima facie case in support of it.

The committee call attention to legislation already in force in the Dominion of Canada and in the United States, and after explaining and examining the alternative methods, they recommend that legislative action for the prevention of "dumping" be taken in the United Kingdom on the lines (though not necessarily in the precise form) adopted in Canada, though they see no reason why the "antidumping" duty should be restricted, as in the Dominion, to 15 per cent.

(b) Proposal for a General Tariff.

The Committee then discussed the proposals laid before them, i.e., that the objects in view would be attained by the establishment of a comprehensive tariff scheme covering the whole range of imports into the United Kingdom, and after examining in detail the advantages and disadvantages which would result from such action, decides that, for reasons which they summarise—a chief factor in which is probable hindrance to the invaluable export trade of the country—it is neither necessary nor expedient to adopt a general tariff.

After the most anxious and careful consideration of all the arguments, they have come to the conclusion:—

(1) "That protection by means of customs duties should be afforded only to carefully selected branches of production which must be maintained either for reasons of national safety or on the general ground that it is undesirable that any industry of real importance to our economic strength and well-being should be allowed to be weakened by foreign competition or brought to any serious extent in this or other ways under alien domination or control, and

(2) that such protection should not in any case be accorded until a searching examination has been made into all the circumstances of the branch of industry by a competent and independent authority, which should take into consideration the sufficiency of other measures to secure the object in view."

In recommending the form of assistance which they think may fairly be tendered to those branches of British trade, which, during the period of reconstruction and probably later, may properly require Government help, they have borne specially in mind the paramount importance of not entering upon any course of policy which may prejudice or injuriously affect their large export trade, upon the increasing volume of which the prosperity of the nation so largely depends.

The period immediately following on peace will be in many ways critical. Not the least important consideration will be the restoring of the foreign exchanges and the elimination of the adverse balance of trade which has grown up against the country during the war. To effect this essential result exports must be encouraged in every way, whilst all unnecessary imports must temporarily be discouraged.

(c) *Imperial Preference.*

In view of the special interest of this subject to Canada, the portion of the report dealing with Imperial Preference is reproduced in its entirety:—

"It is obvious that any tariff which is to be used to any considerable extent as a means of reciprocating the preferential treatment accorded by the British self-governing dominions to the mother country, and as the basis for a scheme of inter-imperial preferences, could not be limited to manufactures or semi-manufactured commodities, but would have to be extended to a wide range of foodstuffs and possibly even raw materials. To illustrate this we may point out that of the value of the imports into the United Kingdom in the last normal year, 1913, 36 per cent represented articles of food, drink, and tobacco; 52 per cent represented raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured; and only 12 per cent articles wholly or mainly manufactured, and miscellaneous goods. It is true that in Canada industrial development is taking place with some rapidity, owing in large measure to the influx of United States capital, and the establishment of works owned or controlled by United States industrial corporations, and that elsewhere in the British self-governing Dominions, and in India, local manufactures of appreciable importance are growing up, but in the great majority of cases a considerable time must elapse before they become serious factors in respect of external trade. As regards the imposition of duties on foodstuffs there are at present such duties levied in the United Kingdom for revenue purposes on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, wine and spirits, and we have already recommended, in our resolutions, addressed to the Prime Minister on the 2nd February, 1917, that these should be utilized for the purpose of giving a first measure of colonial preference. We have also recommended that preferential treatment should be accorded to the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any other customs duties which may hereafter be imposed in the United Kingdom. We note that the policy of the Government in regard to the supply of wheat and oats has been settled for some years to come by the provisions of the Corn Production Act, and in these circumstances and having regard to the position which is likely to prevail immediately after the war, we have not thought that any useful purpose would be served by our considering proposals for the establishment of a wider range of duties on essential foodstuffs.

"In regard to the supply of materials for industry, those imported into the United Kingdom from the dominions and other parts of the British Empire are, as a general rule, in a very elementary stage of treatment, and so not suitable subjects for import duties according to the general practice of countries having protective tariffs. Where, however, the British Empire supplies or becomes able to supply to the United Kingdom materials for industry which have advanced beyond the most elementary stage (as, for example, refined metals) which are also supplied by foreign countries, we think the advisability might well be considered of imposing some small duty on the imports from foreign countries, whilst leaving the imports from the British Empire free—provision being made for a comprehensive system of drawbacks in respect of goods manufactured wholly or partly from such imported materials and exported from the

United Kingdom. The range of imported materials in respect of which such a policy of preference could be applied is, however, not likely to be considerable in the near future.

"We desire to direct attention in this place to the expediency of considering measures of Imperial preference other than the imposition of differential customs duties, as, for example, Government contracts to purchase for a term of years at guaranteed minimum prices part or the whole of the output of materials of great industrial importance (a course already adopted in the case of Australian zinc concentrates and refined spelter) or financial assistance from the Home Government towards the development of Imperial resources, as in the case of Canadian nickel."

(*d*) The exhaustive review also covers "Commercial Relations with the Allies," "The Tariff as a Means of Bargaining," "The Tariff as a Source of Revenue," and "Commercial Treaties," and after all these considerations the committee have come to the following conclusions:—

"1. The producers of this country are entitled to require from the Government that they should be protected in their home market against 'dumping,' as we have previously defined it, and against the introduction of "sweated goods," by which term we understand goods produced by labour which is not paid at trade union rates of wages where such rates exist in the country of origin of the goods, or the current rates of that country where there are no trade union rates. We recommend that legislative action should be taken in regard to 'dumping' on the lines (though not necessarily in the precise form) adopted in Canada.

"We agree that it will often be difficult to distinguish between 'dumping' and cheap production, and between cheap production and 'sweating,' but it will be the duty of our trade representatives in foreign countries to investigate and report upon these matters, and reliance must be placed upon the co-operation of manufacturers in this country, so that the operations of the customs officials may be intelligently directed to stop these unfair forms of trading.

"2. Those industries which we have already described as 'key' or 'pivotal' should be maintained in this country at all hazards and at any expense. No ordinary economic rules apply to the situation of these minor but important industries. They must be kept alive either by loans, by subsidy, by tariff, by Government contracts, or in the last event by Government manufacture. They will necessarily be subject to Government supervision.

"3. As regards other industries, protection by means of customs duties or Government assistance in other forms should be afforded only to carefully selected branches of production, which must be maintained either for reasons of national safety or on the general ground that it is undesirable that any industry of real importance to our economic strength and well-being should be allowed to be weakened by foreign competition or brought to any serious extent in this or other ways under alien domination or control.

"4. Preferential treatment should be accorded to the British overseas dominions and possessions in respect of any customs duties now, or hereafter to be, imposed in the United Kingdom, and consideration should be given to the expediency of other forms of Imperial preference.

"5. As regards our commercial relations with our present Allies and with neutrals, the denunciation of existing commercial treaties for the purpose of affording special treatment to such of our Allies or of the neutrals as might be disposed to make reciprocal concessions is unnecessary and inexpedient. But the present opportunity should be taken to endeavour to promote our trade with the Allies, and consideration should be given to the possibility of utilizing for purposes of negotiations with them and present neutrals any duties which may be imposed in accordance with the principles which we have laid down above.

"We recognize, however, that it is likely that the admission of the principle of protection, even for a limited and carefully considered list of industries, will give

rise to a widespread demand for similar assistance from other industries which will exercise an amount of political pressure which it may be very difficult to resist. We accordingly recommend:—

"There should be established some strong and competent board to examine into all applications from industries for State assistance to advise His Majesty's Government upon such applications, and where a case is made out to frame proposals as to the precise nature and extent of the assistance to be given, whether by protective tariff duties or in other ways. The board, in our opinion, whilst working in co-operation with the Treasury and the Board of Trade, should be independent. It should not be charged with any administrative duties, it should report direct to the Crown and its reports should be laid before Parliament immediately on being made; and it should be its duty to place before Parliament its views as to any proposals for tariff legislation which it may not itself have formulated.

"The functions of the Special Industries Board, the establishment of which we recommend in our report on essential industries, might be merged in those of the board which we now recommend."

Weights and Measures.

After considering numerous suggestions for the alteration of existing weights and measures, and in particular the proposal for the compulsory adoption in this country, after a short interval of notice, of the metric system, it was decided that the committee are unable to recommend the adoption of this system. In their opinion an attempt to make the use of the metric system universal and obligatory would cause great loss and confusion at a particularly inopportune moment for the sake of distant and doubtful advantages, and, so far from assisting in the re-establishment of British trade after the war, would seriously hamper it.

Regarding, however, simplification and decimalization, they think that improvements which have already been adopted should be continued, and reference is made to the advantage of replacing where possible the present hundredweight and ton by the cental of 100 pounds and the "short ton" of 2,000 pounds.

Coinage.

The committee has also considered various proposals for the decimalization of the existing coinage, and it is considered that the change which involves at least the alteration of the pound sterling or of the penny, the majority of the committee are convinced that the advantages expected are insufficient to justify the risks which would be involved. For this reason they do not approve of the proposal supported by the Institute of British Bankers, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Decimal Association for the decimalization of the sovereign which would consist of 1,000 mills. It must, however, be remarked that at the recent meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce it was announced that resulting from the general approval of this system, a Bill had actually been prepared, and would be introduced in Parliament very shortly.

The report is signed by twenty of the twenty-three members who finally composed the committee. Of these, one was unable to be present during the later stages of the inquiry, and two are not in agreement in various important matters. Memoranda by them, together with reservations by several other members regarding special questions are appended to the final report.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHILEAN PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA.

(Contributed by Mr. George Mallet.)

VALPARAISO, CHILI.

The progress and general development of the port and province of Antofagasta are matters for universal satisfaction to capitalists and merchants who have invested money in real estate or established business in that locality.

A short time ago the contract was given out for the drainage extension of the city; now tenders are invited in Europe and the United States for harbour improvement works. Antofagasta is also the pioneer city in such necessary sanitary matters as the disposal of refuse, having already in operation incinerators and up-to-date motor "dust carts," setting an example to the capital and the chief port of the Republic.

On all sides one sees proofs of commercial expansion. Storekeepers are extending, refitting, or modernizing their establishments. Merchants are building new extensive premises. Banks are increasing in number and importance.

The Banco Espanol de Chile has recently finished magnificent premises in the principal plaza (Colon), at the corner of Calle Prat. It is reported that the Anglo South American Bank has recently purchased the Union Club building at the corner of Calle Prat and San Martin with the object of erecting palatial banking premises. The Bank of Chile purchased a site and built upon half of it an elegant edifice, which was considered more than sufficient for current needs; now they find that the whole of the site would not be too much. Designs have also been prepared for two other new banking projects. A locally well-known capitalist is finishing a block of some thirty houses facing the Avenida Brazil and Calle Angamus, of reinforced concrete, and costing over a million dollars. In all these new developments reinforced concrete is steadily taking the place of the inflammable wooden buildings so dangerous to city dwellers.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Customs for the past year (1917) all the business establishments appear to have been making substantial profits. There were very few failures, and those were of minor importance. Old stocks have been cleared out at high prices, and owing to scarcity new stocks have been caught up on arrival at good paying figures.

There has been a slight falling off in exports and imports but this is directly traceable to lack of shipping, desire or opportunity to make trade.

The semi-official purchase of the great mass of nitrate in stock at the German oficinas caused a slight decrease in current output, but that is only temporary.

The industry which stands second in importance in this rich province is copper mining. The colossal establishment of the Chili Exploration Company at Chuquicamata, in Calama, and other extensive properties which they are acquiring, are typical, having an invested and working capital running into many millions of American dollars and providing a living for thousands of operatives. Other smaller concerns like the Desesperada in Chimba, and the San Bartolo in San Pedro de Atacama, may also be mentioned.

Then comes the borax, lime, and sulphur products, commanding an unlimited field. Chuquicamata absorbs a huge quantity of sulphur.

The sulphur beds are situated chiefly on the eastern boundary of the province, and practically overlap the deposits on the Bolivian frontier. This is a matter which will demand very careful demarkation of the frontier boundary in the very near future, to avoid a repetition of former international disputes.

Gold is plentiful in the province, but of a low grade ore. Silver mines also abound, especially in the Caracoles district.

Agriculture as an industry is non-existent. There is not sufficient water, and practically no rainfall. The great northern desert commences in this province, with its extensive and sterile plains and pampas; its hydrographical basins which feed its aguadas, salares and salinas, and its numerous deposits of silver, copper and gold. The characteristic part of the region is found in the Puna de Atacama, where the Cordillera de los Andes form a vast undulating plateau with an altitude of 12,000 to 16,000 feet.

There are only the oases of Calama, San Pedro de Atacama, Tocomao, and Chiu Chiu. In the first two, the cultivation of alfalfa is carried on, providing valuable fodder for cattle and sheep; while in the other two some fruit trees are cultivated. The fruit, however, is scarcely sufficient for the locality. Some wild medicinal plants also manage to exist together with some algarrobos, etc. Notwithstanding when once the benefits of irrigation are brought to bear on the enormous valleys of this province, agriculture will become a matter of considerable importance. The province of Antofagasta which was created by special law on July 12, 1888, has a superficial area of 124,140 square kilometres bounded on the north by the river Loa, from its ocean outlet to the town of Quillagua, and from there in a straight line running northwest to the Tau volcano. Then eastward following the boundary line of Bolivia from the Tua volcano to Zalaperi Hill where it joins the boundary line of Argentina. On the south it is bounded by the province of Atacama and west by the Pacific ocean.

The port of Antofagasta lies 217 miles south of Iquique and 600 miles north of Valparaiso. The city is laid out on modern lines at the foot of high hills. Being the most important outlet to the sea for Bolivian commerce, by means of the Antofagasta and Bolivia railway, there is a considerable movement of merchandise in transit.

The harbour which is little better than an open roadstead, is somewhat sheltered from the north but open to the prevailing southwest trades and summer swell. Consequently the result of the invitation for tenders for the new port works is looked forward to with special interest by Antofagasta residents and traders. The opening of the tenders has been postponed to July 15, and the price is not to exceed £1,700,000 sterling.

In addition to the port works, considerable movement is expected this year from increased output of the nitrate oficinas. The new oficinas of Sabiocello and Bell are expected to join the ranks of the producers during the second half of the present year.

There are some important railways in this province chiefly in British hands, those of the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate and Railway Company, Ltd., Tocopilla to Toco totalling 88 kilometres and its branches to Santa Fé and Santa Isabel, about 27 kilometres, the gauge being 3 feet 6 inches. The Taltal Railway Company's line from Taltal to Cachinal de la Sierra, is 226½ kilometres long and situated at an elevation of 9,150 feet above sea level. This is also a 3-foot 6-inch gauge railway. There are also some 73 kilometres of branch lines to Santa Luisa, Julia, and Atacama oficinas (nitrate works).

The Aguas Blancas Company's narrow gauge (2-foot 7-inch) line covers ninety-nine kilometres from Coloso cove to Aguas Blancas, and some forty odd more in branch extensions to surrounding oficinas.

The important international system at present owned by the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway Company, Ltd., was constructed in 1892 to serve the Pulacayo mines of the Huanchaca Company in Bolivia and connect with the great Pan-American Railway system in Oruro, 12,300 feet above the sea, and also the properties of the Antofagasta nitrate companies. The difficulty of the water supply for locomotives led to an arrangement with the Chilean Government for the supply of drinking water for the city of Antofagasta taken from the river San Pedro, a tributary of the Loa,

313 kilometres from the port. This water service, which provides a daily supply of 2,500 cubic metres, is conveyed through 333 kilometres of 8-inch pipe, from a height of 11,500 feet above sea level.

The installation of this water service cost $1,500,000 gold, but the Huanchaca company saved on freights the first year $600,000, while the locomotive department of the railway reduced their water bill by $100,000.

The discovery of potash in good paying quantity has now added another store of wealth to this already rich province.

NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Part II—Exports.

Weekly Bulletin No. 751 published extracts from the annual statement of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise of the Union of South Africa forwarded by Mr. J. W. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, dealing with imports into South Africa. Following are extracts from the same statement in reference to the exports of South Africa:—

In comparing the following figures of exports for the years 1916 and 1917 with the totals for years preceding the war, it is important to bear in mind that from 1915 onwards particulars relating to the export of raw gold have dropped out of the returns. The totals in this table do not give a true picture of the progress of the country's trade.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	1917. Value.	1916. Value.	+Increase or —Decrease. Value.
South African produce	£25,791,923	£21,419,255	+ £4,372,668
Re-exports	2,702,376	2,339,936	+ 362,440
Total merchandise	£28,494,299	£23,759,191	+ £4,735,108
Specie	153,305	187,092	— 33,787
Total	£28,647,604	£23,946,283	+ £4,701,321

Adding the value of the gold output to the exports for the last two years we find that they compare as follows with the last years preceding the war.

South African Produce (including Gold).

	Value.
1917	£64,099,598
1916	60,910,245
1913	64,015,645
1912	60,482,812
1911	54,333,305

The 1917 total is the highest yet reached by our exports and exceeds the 1915 total by eleven and one-half million pounds.

In 1910 gold and diamonds together made up 79·48 per cent of the total value of South African produce exported. In 1913 the proportion was 77·49. To-day (taking the output of gold as equivalent to the quantity exported) the proportion is 69·27 per cent.

The following statement shows for each of the last seven years the total value of produce, other than gold, diamonds and feathers exported from South Africa:—

Year.	Value.
1917	£19,519,898
1916	15,652,917
1915	11,610,395
1914	10,025,213
1913	11,456,134
1912	10,377,552
1911	8,733,914

The above comparison is made in order to draw attention to the important fact that productions other than those which in former years figured so prominently in the returns as to overshadow all others have now reached in the aggregate an imposing total value.

Although there was a further decrease last year in the quantity of wool exported, there was an enormous increase in the total value, which was a clear two millions in advance of the highest year's total previously reached. (It might be noted that a larger proportion than usual of scoured wool tended to increase still further the proportion of value to quantity.)

The value of our wool exports for the last three years exceeded the huge total of twenty and three-quarter million pounds. Comparison of the totals for the last six triennial periods emphasizes the significance of these figures.

Period.	Value.
1915-17	£20,763,687
1912-14	14,738,087
1909-11	11,458,898
1906-8	8,607,941
1903-5	6,489,932
1900-2	4,819,475

Exports of Natal sugar during 1917 amounted to 4,013,241 pounds, of which 3,414,918 pounds were supplied to the Southwest Africa Protectorate. Exports for the last five years were as follows:—

	Pounds.
1917	4,013,241
1916	3,524,735
1915	2,422,824
1914	164,445
1913	347,244

Hopes of a record output last year were disappointed owing to the destructive effects of drought and, later, torrential rains. Imports last year amounted to 25,250,000 pounds as compared with 7,000,000 for 1916, but the quantity imported in 1913 was as much as 58,500,000 pounds. For some years up to 1916, export totals have been on an ascending, and import totals on a descending scale. It is to be noted that much larger quantities of South African sugar are now used locally by confectionery and jam manufacturers.

The huge decrease in exports of sugar products is attributable to the retention of large quantities of molasses for the manufacture of spirit for commercial purposes. Toward the end of last year a million gallons or so of molasses were awaiting treatment in Natal, where modern machinery, including distillation plant and tanks of great capacity, has been erected.

The war gave South Africa a golden opportunity for laying the foundation of a trade in meat, an opportunity enjoyed by no other meat-producing country in the development stage of its export trade. Before the war the prices of Australian meat on the London market made it extremely difficult to secure a foothold there. War prices gave the necessary impetus, and the position is such that we are now enabled not only to dispense with imports, but to dispose profitably of as much beef as can be raised for export. Of course, a fact not to be lost sight of is that a large portion of the

huge export was on account of Imperial requirements. But the steady introduction of pedigree animals, and the breeding of first-rate stock on a larger scale than formerly, justify the hope that meat production will become one of the most valuable of the permanent industries of the country.

During the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 we imported altogether more than 26,000,000 pounds weight of beef. Last year we imported 5,680 pounds only. The following export totals are still more striking:—

EXPORTS OF BEEF.

1917	47,252,995
1916	17,686,121
1915	5,096,858
1914	126,926
1913	8,943

Immense quantities of South African maize were exported last year. Exports for each of the last six years amounted to the following totals:—

Year.	Pounds.
1917	468,702,325
1916	349,205,982
1915	298,709,422
1914	220,030,305
1913	22,943,608
1912	192,775,746

The nearest approach to the record total of 1917, was the export for the year 1910, but even this was exceeded by 112,000,000 pounds.

It will be remarked that we exported a very large quantity of oats last year. Here again the demands of the Imperial Government are in evidence. The totals for five years were:—

1917	35,016,550
1916	5,923,581
1915	8,020,489
1914	12,503,515
1913	4,308,327

Dried fruits are amongst the exports showing a large increase in comparison with former years. There was a very big production last year of Cape raisins, which are considered equal to the best obtainable in other countries. In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the heavy importation of currants from Australia during 1917. During the month of July alone the quantity imported was equal to the whole supply from the same source for the three years 1914 to 1916.

In reviewing the trade for 1916 attention was drawn to the rapid development of butter production in the Union. It was pointed out, *inter alia*, that we imported 3,893,036 pounds in 1913. During last year we imported 26,981 pounds and exported nearly 3,000,000 pounds. Exports during 1913 amounted to only 43,585 pounds.

Reference was made on a previous page to the gradual reduction in the importation of foodstuffs. While this has been taking place, exports of foodstuffs produced in South Africa have progressed at a remarkable pace, as witness the following totals:—

	Value.
1917	£4,145,226
1916	2,135,694
1915	1,217,557
1914	769,456
1913	349,433

It will be seen that during the war period there has been a huge increase in exports of blasting compounds. Great Britain has taken large quantities of gun cotton, and Australia has relied upon South Africa to supply gelatine dynamite and gelignite in increased quantities, owing to the retention of explosives in the United Kingdom for war purposes.

Our trade with Rhodesia presents some interesting features. First it may be noted that the value of Union produce sent to Southern and Northern Rhodesia last year amounted to £655,000. This is nearly £50,000 in advance of the 1916 total, and £100,000 better than the total for 1913. On the other side of the account it is found that the value of removals from Rhodesia to the Union was the highest on record.

The value of the interchange of South African produce between the Union and territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia is shown below:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
From the Union..	£655,104	£607,006	£547,448	£535,184	£550,095
To the Union...	341,931	258,242	97,955	123,831	97,403

The transfer of slaughter cattle to Johannesburg is largely responsible for the considerable rise in the total value of removals from Rhodesia to the Union. Another circumstance worthy of remark is that while the quantity of tobacco from Rhodesia in 1917 was nearly a million pounds less than the quantity for either of the two preceding years, the total value was nearly as great, owing to the superior quality of that now received.

Trade with the Southwest Africa Protectorate is shown in the following short statements:—

Total value of Goods Exported from the Union of South Africa to the Southwest Africa Protectorate during 1917.

	South African Produce.	Re-exports.	Total.
Foodstuffs and liquors..	£229,377	£164,689	£ 394,066
Apparel and slops..	11,213	59,786	70,999
Boots and shoes...	18,846	33,566	52,412
All other goods..	118,916	424,731	543,647
Per parcel post..	4,133	28,041	32,174
Total..	£382,485	£710,813	£1,093,298

The total values of South African and other produce exported to the Southwest Africa Protectorate during each of the last five years were:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
South African produce ..	£ 382,485	£358,269	£190,606	£45,618	£ 96,659
Re-exports..	710,813	585,392	244,877	24,505	44,369
Total..	£1,093,298	£943,661	£435,483	£70,123	£141,028

The local mercantile community have profited considerably by the virtual commands of this neighbouring market. As regards Cape Town's share, not only have merchants benefited immensely by the direct marketing of their goods, but the port has gained by the handling of a transit trade of growing importance.

On every hand are to be found indications of the material welfare of producers and traders. The continued commercial and industrial prosperity is as readily discernible in reports from town and country as in the trade returns. One need turn only to the clearing and deposit figures in the banking returns to see how the volume of general business has increased. The amount of money on fixed deposit has advanced by millions since 1913, current accounts show much larger credits to customers, and there remain huge sums of money for investment and the further development of resources."

A NEW INDUSTRY AT NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

A new industry is being started at Niagara Falls, Ont., by Lundy-Scott, Limited, who are now manufacturing collapsible fruit baskets, berry crates and egg crates, with new patent fillers. As a result of sending a sample to England, Lundy-Scott, Limited, received an order for two million baskets.

A NEW PLANER FOR SHIPBUILDING PLANTS.

A new industry just established in Montreal is the manufacture of the simplex electric planer by the Simplex Floor Finishing Appliance Company. It is claimed that one of these planers does the work ordinarily done by twenty men in hand planing. It is used extensively in shipbuilding. Eight of them varying in length from 150 feet to 300 feet have been supplied to the Canadian Vickers Company. It is stated that these planers can be reset in a few minutes from planing rough timber to polishing deck surfaces or ways in shipyards.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON IMPORTS, FINANCE AND SHIPPING.

TRADE COMMISSIONER D. H. ROSS.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, May 14, 1918.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS TO MARCH 31, 1917.

The restrictions on Australian trade, due to shortage of tonnage and other causes resulting from the war, are reflected in the official figures recently made available by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year ended on March 31, 1918, the decrease in the value of importations is substantially as indicated in the following comparison:—

Importations—	1916-17.	1917-18.	Decrease.
Nine months to March 31..	£61,431,590	£47,655,110	£13,776,480

Values of the principal articles are given in the comparative schedule as follows:—

	Nine Months ended March 31. 1916-1917.	1917-1918.
Ale and beer..	£ 156,875	£ 48,758
Apparel, dry goods, etc..	17,633,957	14,012,405
Boots and shoes..	369,057	203,291
Portland cement..	20,520	949
Cordage and twines..	815,268	793,477
Drugs and chemicals..	1,326,539	1,317,274
Earthenware and china..	329,641	218,215
Fish, all kinds..	771,004	620,315
Fruits, fresh apples..	51,930	15,062
Furniture..	50,915	23,408
Glass and glassware..	504,382	330,744
Hats and caps..	262,582	201,329
Hops..	23,697	5,179
Machinery—		
Agricultural..	526,737	428,406
Other..	2,689,261	1,881,182
Rubber goods..	857,798	796,470
Rails and fish-plates..	69,962	7,198

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS TO MARCH 31, 1917.—*Continued.*

	Nine Months ended March 31. 1916-1917.	1917-1918.
Iron and steel—		
Bars, blooms, etc.	1,367,043	556,961
Galvanized, plate and sheet	679,439	362,473
Pig and scrap	74,912	19,281
Jute goods	2,380,759	2,861,863
Leather	452,461	232,908
Metal manufactures	2,697,282	1,940,567
Milk, preserved	43,173	10,710
Kerosene	468,318	305,191
Matches and vestas	163,498	154,389
Paints and colours	562,450	407,571
Paper, printing	1,409,987	885,230
" all other	1,308,356	768,991
Pickles and sauces	71,539	77,153
Spirits—		
Brandy	171,746	70,251
Gin	122,696	51,553
Rum	21,146	19,440
Whisky	1,106,718	903,157
Other	129,003	110,908
Wines, sparkling	33,119	13,921
" other	21,999	15,324
Biscuits	6,978	369
Cheese	4,699	2,473
Sugar	1,019,924	237,546
Tea	1,196,191	1,269,031
Timber	1,168,263	1,013,639
Tinned plates	1,140,727	606,641
Tobacco, manufactured	98,614	45,454
" unmanufactured	567,142	173,356
Cigars	71,018	66,360
Cigarettes	48,051	34,165
Tools of trade	433,828	320,165
Soap	60,876	37,544
Manures	461,192	343,309
Fruits, other fresh	190,513	100,914

The decreases in quantities are, owing to higher values, considerably greater than the figures demonstrate, hence the acute shortage in many lines of goods now being experienced throughout Australia. The following decreases are of interest to Canadian exporters: Fish by £150,689; apples, £36,868; agricultural machinery, £98,331; other machinery, £808,079; iron and steel, £1,182,679; metal manufactures, £756,715; paints, £154,879; printing paper, £524,757; other paper, £539,365; and timber, £154,624.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOANS REACH £144,951,074.

It is stated by the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank that the great success of the sixth internal war loan is a triumph for the Australian people. Subscriptions to the first five Commonwealth war loans total £101,440,334, or an average of just over £20,000,000 each.

The subscriptions to the sixth war loan which closed in April aggregated £43,510,740 which figures are, approximately final, although small amounts from distant districts are coming in. The amount at 4½ per cent interest, free of income tax, is estimated at £38,000,000, and the amount at 5 per cent interest, subject to income tax, at about £5,500,000.

The distribution of the contributions among the states was as follows:—

State—	Applications.	Amount.
New South Wales	54,540	£19,809,640
Victoria	28,573	13,630,770
Queensland	14,576	4,756,750
South Australia	14,574	3,212,180
Western Australia	4,727	1,036,900
Tasmania	3,662	1,064,500
Total	120,652	£43,510,740

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL FINANCE FOR NINE MONTHS.

The statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1918, indicates a decrease in receipts of £427,546 compared with the corresponding period of the former year, the respective amounts being £23,246,777 and £23,674,323. The decrease, however, would have been larger had it not been for the Commonwealth having borrowed, on treasury bills, £1,750,000 during the current financial year, as against £500,000 in the preceding financial year.

The total expenditure for the nine months was £23,237,654, or £96,822 more than for a similar period in 1916-17.

Including the balance of loans brought forward, the amount of loan fund for the nine months was £48,179,581, not including loans raised in England for the states, amounting to £5,597,232. The expenditure for war services from loan funds was £43,171,817, and in addition the sum of £6,911,899 was paid from revenue for war purposes. During the nine months the amount of £2,980,000 was borrowed from the Australian Notes Fund for works, and of this sum £1,201,036 was expended.

Taking the revenue in detail, the receipts from customs and excise were £10,224,273, compared with £12,027,846. The post office showed an increase of £166,000, and the land tax £76,000, and the income tax £266,000.

The operations of the entertainments tax can now for the first time be properly judged, as in the preceding financial year it was only operative for a few months. During the nine months of the current year the receipts were £175,490.

During the nine months a substantial payment was made to the British Government towards the amount owing by the Commonwealth for the maintenance of troops, the sum paid having been £8,500,000. Censorship is again a very heavy item, having cost £25,771. Detained enemy vessels now controlled by the Navy Department earned £861,184 during the nine months, or an advance on the preceding term of £248,646.

The public debt of the Commonwealth on 31st March last was £202,249,720. Of this amount, £10,789,738 is made up of the value of properties transferred to the states. War-loan indebtedness to the United Kingdom amounts to £49,082,058, while £100,635,390 is represented in loans raised in the Commonwealth for war purposes.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

As the Federal Government has assumed control of shipping in Australian waters, it has undertaken, on the representation of shipowners as to the risks they incur, to recoup to the owner of any ship registered in Australia or engaged in the coastal trade losses sustained as follows:—

(*a*) In the event of the ship being captured by the enemy or totally lost as a result of warlike operations in which Great Britain is engaged, the ascertained value at the time of such capture or loss; and in the event of the ship being injured as a result of such operations the ascertained value of the injury due to such operations;

(*b*) Any amount which such shipowner is legally compelled to pay under the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911;

(*c*) Any amount which such shipowner is legally compelled to pay to any person in respect of cargo or passengers' luggage lost or damaged;

(*d*) The value of any cargo belonging to the shipowner which is captured or totally lost, or on amount of such value proportionate to the amount of damage sustained by such cargo if not totally lost ; and

(*e*) Any amount which such shipowner is legally compelled to pay to any person in respect of the death of or injury to any passenger.

Ascertained value means the value ascertained by a board of three persons to be appointed by the Prime Minister. The board is to take into consideration the probable cost of the replacement of the ship at the time is was proposed by the ship owner to replace her, the original cost of the ship, her depreciation and her earning power, have

ing regard to the rates of freight prevailing in the Australian coastal trade at the time of the capture or loss of or injury to the ship. No payment will be made under the proclamation unless the minister is satisfied that the loss in respect of which payment is claimed was caused by an act of war or of warlike operations, by or against the enemy, whether by the use of mines or torpedoes or any explosive machinery, or by the removal of any lighthouse, beacon, buoy, etc.

NOTES OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

B. MILLIN, CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 25, 1918.

The effect of higher freight rates is distinctly noticeable in the wholesale markets. Heavy goods are mostly affected, and it does not pay importers to deal in bulky goods, the turnover on articles sold by the ton not being large enough. It is better to occupy the space offering with compact and relatively valuable commodities.

The advance in freight rates from Japan to Australia has particularly affected the situation, and to make matters worse, a considerable amount of tonnage has been withdrawn from the trade.

Holders of many lines are very difficult to locate and operators declare that the existing shortage will later on become more acute.

Many articles such as sole leather and sheepskins are accumulating here. Rabbit skin prices, owing to the same cause and the difficulty of preserving them for any length of time, have decreased very much. Skins which were sold for from 36 pence to 40 pence per pound when export conditions were not so stringent, are now being sold for 12 pence. The normal price in pre-war times was about from 18 pence to 20 pence per pound.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW SOUTH WALES—A SLIGHT DECREASE.

The New South Wales government statistician in his review of the price levels of food and groceries for the month of March shows that, as compared with February, meat was 5 per cent cheaper, while other food and groceries were 1 per cent dearer; and the two combined were 1 per cent cheaper. Prices of both beef and mutton fell about one-half penny per pound.

Nevertheless, the prices of meat last month were 70·8 per cent higher than in July, 1914, and other food and groceries were 24·2 per cent higher.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOOD-PULP IN THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

The manufacture of paper pulp from Queensland soft woods has been commenced at Yarraman, Queensland. At present the manufacture is being conducted on a small scale and the pulp will be used by Sydney paper mills, which have already received 12 tons. The success of the operations is exciting keen interest in commercial circles.

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER FROM SHARK SKINS.

Owing to information having been received from the United States that experiments are being made in tanning fish skins for use as leather, inquiries are being made in this state with a similar import. The Director of State Fisheries states that an unlimited supply of sharks would be available for the purpose.

PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES HARBOUR WORKS.

During the last year the sum of £143,740 was spent on providing additional accommodation at the port of Newcastle, 60 miles from Sydney.

The principal item of this amount was the expenditure of £51,235 on the extension of the Carrington wharf. £20,000 was spent on the additions to the coal shipping wharf.

It is anticipated that after the war the shipping trade of Newcastle will increase very largely owing to the establishment of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's steel works. These works are now in full swing, and several subsidiary industries, dependent on the constant supply of steel and iron, are now being erected.

Considerable progress is also being made with the Port Kembla harbour works, 60 miles south of Sydney, the year's expenditure amounting to £59,000. The power-house at the port is also being enlarged for the purpose of adding to existing facilities.

DEMAND FOR BALING IRON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Users of baling iron such as is required for use in dumping wool bales report a great scarcity of this commodity. The size used is $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch and the gauge 20·8. It is shipped in coils of approximately 56 pounds and a recent quotation from the United States was £47 per ton, c.i.f. Sydney. Delivery subject to space being available.

Attention is drawn to Trade Inquiry No. 488 appearing in this issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

According to the latest returns issued by the Government statistician the total number of sheep depasturing in New South Wales now totals 36,179,730.

This represents a gain on the previous season's figures of 3,579,000 sheep. It is from this increased number of sheep that the clip of season 1917-18 is being produced, and naturally there should be an increased production of wool.

Under ordinary circumstances approximately 90,000 extra bales of wool would result, but in these times, when woolgrowers are putting more wool into each bale, the actual number of bales would not represent an accurate test—the pounds weight of wool would.

There must also be taken into account that the season, practically throughout the State, has been favourable to the production of a greater length of staple, and a consequent heavier clip of wool from each sheep.

It is not perhaps too much to expect that, as these favourable conditions continue to obtain, the close of the statistical year on June 30, 1918, will show a similar further increase. At the present time everything points to this expectation being realized, particularly as thousands of acres of land are going out of cultivation, owing to the congestion in regard to wheat on account of the lack of shipping facilities, and the consequent disinclination of farmers to plant wheat. The acreage not so used will therefore be devoted to the raising of stock.

WHEAT GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State Cabinet has given attention to the position of wheat producers of the State, and particularly to the difficulties which now confront the grower.

Ministers were unanimously of opinion that any course adopted should be followed next year as well as this year, that is for the harvest of 1919-20 as well as 1918-19. They were also unanimous in the view that the present guaranteed price of four shillings per bushel in Sydney, which practically represents three shillings and

fourpence at the country railway stations, does not provide the farmer with a living. What would have been a fair price some years ago is to-day, in view of the increased cost of production, inadequate.

The position at the present is that for this year the State Government has guaranteed three shillings and sixpence per bushel while an additional sixpence per bushel has been guaranted by the Commonwealth Government. The arrangement, however, applies to this year only or to the harvest of 1918-19.

It has now been decided that for both years the four shillings per bushel will be available in a lump sum on delivery of the wheat at the country railway stations.

IMPORT ANE EXPORT OF TIMBER—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Details of timber imported to and exported from the State during the period from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, as supplied by Mr. B. Millin, Commercial Agent, New South Wales:—

Oversea Imports.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	Super. ft.	£
Architraves, mouldings, and skirtings of any material	.....	—
Timber—bent or cut into shape, dressed or partly dressed, n.e.i.	.....	1,164
Timber—broom stocks	.....	—
" dressed, n.e.i.	770,865	13,605
" for making boxes or doors, being cut into shape, and dressed or partly dressed	2,210,286	16,001
" undressed—cut to size for making boxes	.....	—
" hickory, undressed	83,938	2,466
	No.	
" hubs, elm	9,379	1,106
" hubs, prepared, other	20	3
" laths for blinds	.....	—
" laths, n.e.i.	6,414,012	6,136
	Super. ft.	
Logs not sawn and spars in the rough	598,289	4,789
New Zealand white pine and rimu, undressed	42,044,303	276,912
Timber—palings	.....	—
" pickets, dressed	.....	—
	No.	
" pickets, undressed	21,740	97
" picture and room mouldings	.....	4,910
" rims and felloes of hickory in the rough	5,854	486
" rims, n.e.i.	.....	—
" shafts, poles, bars	.....	326
" shingles	1,818,088	2,749
" spokes, dressed or prepared (not being of hickory) 2 inches and under in diameter	.....	—
" spokes, hickory (dressed)	173,921	1,934
Spokes of hickory, rough turned, but not shouldered or tenoned	.....	—
Staves, dressed or partly dressed, but not shaped	6,432	173
" undressed	75,000	208
	Super. ft.	
Timber—undressed, n.e.i., in sizes less than 7-inch by 2½-inch	31,998,402	277,407
" undressed, n.e.i., less than 7-ft. 6-inch by 10-inch by 2½-inch, for door stocks	812,397	9,433
" undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 7-inch by 2½-inch, and upwards, but less than 12-inch by 6-inch.	13,847,976	123,218
" undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12-inch by 6-inch and over	26,869,049	190,583
" veneers, 3-ply	309,574	13,636
" " n.e.i.	16,636	2,062
" other (free)	.....	101
Total value		£949,505

COMMERCIAL NOTES FROM NORWAY.

C. E. SONTUM, CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENT.

CHRISTIANIA, May 31, 1918.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE UNITED STATES SIGNED ON APRIL 30.

In my report of March 3, I mentioned that the negotiations between Norway and the United States in regard to imports and exports had come to an end, and that the trade between the two countries could again be taken up to some extent, thereby also opening a possibility for import from England, Canada and France. However it proved later, that there were still some points in the agreement that had to be taken up for new discussion. The negotiations have therefore still been going on up to April 30, when the final agreement was signed on behalf of Norway by her extraordinary minister, Dr. Fritjof Nansen, who was sent to the United States by the Norwegian Government to act on behalf of Norway, and the United States authorities.

As to the terms of the agreement, they are not yet known here in detail to the public in general. The terms are, it is said, a result of a compromise, dictated by the necessities of the war and the best that under the circumstances could be done. The result will form a new tie of friendship between Norway, the United States and her allies, Canada, England and France, etc.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NORWAY AND AMERICA COMPLETED.

The great wireless station erected by the Norwegian Government near the city of Stavanger, Norway, for telegraphic correspondence with the United States has recently been completed. Trial messages have already been exchanged with the best results. The Stavanger wireless station is one of the most powerful stations in the world and, as far as equipment is concerned, no doubt the most up-to-date.

The Norwegian-American direct wireless telegraph connection will afford considerable advantages to the businessmen on both sides of the ocean, first because of the saving of time and next on account of the reduced rates. The station being of the duplex type, it can work in both directions simultaneously and at a higher speed than is attainable by the Atlantic cable service.

The masts of the new Stavanger station are 400 feet high.

WHALE CATCHING OFF THE COASTS OF NORWAY.

At the urgent request of the Norwegian fishermen it was prohibited by law some years ago to carry on whale catching off the coasts of Norway, and the several whaling stations along the coast were laid down.

However, when the present war had lasted a couple of years, the question of dispensation from this law was taken up. At first this agitation was made by private firms, who based their claim on the necessity of procuring for the inhabitants a good and nourishing supply of meat. The question was later on taken up by the rationing department, which stated that besides the shortage of meat, the great scarcity of fats called for a dispensation from this law as long as the war lasted. The oil after being hardened could be used by the margarine factories, which were in great need of oils.

In spite of the protests from the fishermen, who have always claimed that whale catching spoils the fisheries, first, by scaring the fish away, and second, by destroying their nets, the dispensation was given, and whale catching has now gone on for nearly five months, during which time about eighty whales have been caught.

Although the public at first looked rather askance at whale meat for household use, the opinion has now changed, and when the meat is brought into the markets, it is sold out very quickly, and it has not yet been possible to furnish sufficient supplies of it. The price at which it has been sold is 40 öre (about 11 cents per kilogramme—2·2 pounds). During the cold season it was sold fresh, but as the summer heat has set in, it has been lightly salted. The meat which is used for human food is taken from the thickest part of the back. The balance of the whale is used in the regular way for oils, cattle feed, etc., and every part is utilized. The whales caught have given on an average thirty barrels of oil each.

THE NORWEGIAN CARBIDE INDUSTRY.

The Norwegian carbide industry has lately worked under very difficult conditions. The supply of raw materials has been irregular, while the quality of these materials has been much inferior to those of pre-war times. The different mills have also had difficulties in obtaining labourers, which has caused some decrease in production, with a resultant increase in price. To some extent the increased expense has been covered by the higher prices obtained, but as most of the mills have partly been held to old contracts, the result has not been very satisfactory. The few mills, however, that have had no old contracts to fill have done very well.

It is difficult to predict anything as to the prospects for the near future as all depends on the supply of raw materials.

THE NORWEGIAN PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* writes in their April 27 edition:—

The market for mechanical pulp is comparatively quiet at present. The cellulose market continues dull but the few sales reported have been closed at prices which are well up to the level which has been ruling for quite a long time, viz., kr. 500,00 ($133.33) per ton for easy bleaching and kr. 475,00 ($126.66) per ton for strong descriptions. For the guidance of our Canadian readers we note that these quotations are clean net, no commission to be deducted.

On account of the conservatism of the Norwegian farmers cellulose as fodder has not yet come into use so widely in our country as is the case in Sweden, nor has the scientific research work which has been carried on in this connection been brought to a final close. For the purpose of distributing it among the farmers our Government some time ago brought from Sweden a parcel of about 10,000 tons of cellulose, so at present there is no large demand coming from this quarter. But in the opinion of one of the millowners this new utilization of cellulose is bound to affect the market prices in the autumn.

AMERICAN TOOLS ON THE BRITISH MARKET.

TRADE COMMISSIONER, J. E. RAY.

BIRMINGHAM, May 14, 1918.

As a number of Canadian firms have recently forwarded catalogues of tools to this office and have solicited information regarding trade possibilities, the following illustrations have been collected. Bearing fully in mind the existing transportation difficulties, restrictions and prohibitions, the illustrations and prices are quoted more as a guide to future business than as an inducement to attempt the practically impossible task of selling under present conditions.

"American" tools were sold in large quantities in this district before the war, and big stocks were carried by either branch establishments of the parent companies,

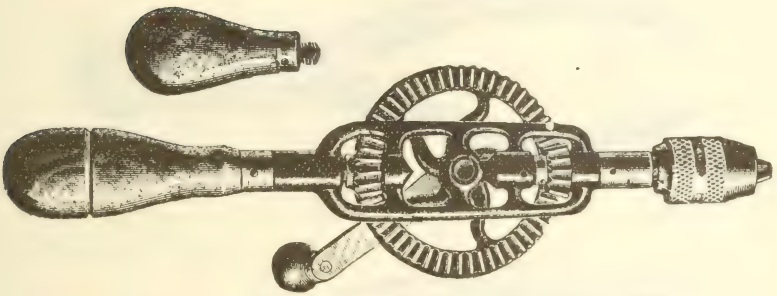
or by agents in specified areas. As is well known, in addition to American competition, Canadian manufacturers will be confronted with the keen competition and reputation of Sheffield and Birmingham makers.

The prices attached to the illustrations are pre-war retail in "Section 1" and pre-war wholesale in "Section 2." Prices of such tools as are procurable to-day are anywhere from 50 per cent to 100 per cent up. It is, of course, impossible to state what the prices are likely to be after the cessation of hostilities.

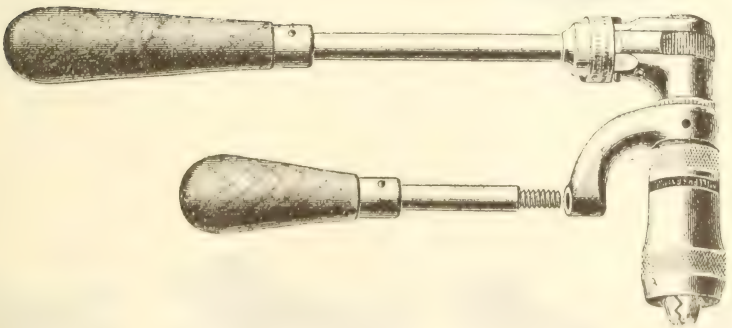
Several merchants in Birmingham have expressed a desire to represent Canadian manufacturers and preliminary negotiations might be profitably undertaken during the coming months with a view of taking the earliest possible advantage of normal trade conditions.

Section 1.

Hand drill, American, 2s. 6d. each.



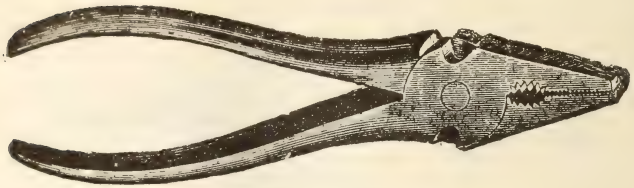
Drill, American, 6s. 3d. each.



Corner brace, American, 6s. 6d.

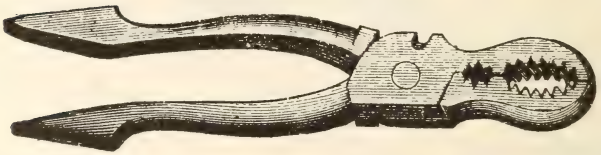
BURNER AND GAS PLIERS—AMERICAN.

All bright burner pliers, with flat nose, wire cutter and turnscrew end, 5½ in., 1s.



1s. 6d. pair.

6 in., 1s. 3d. per pair.

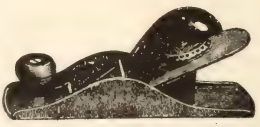


	6	8	9	10 in.
Best black finish	1s. 9d.	2s. 6d.	3s.	3s. 6d. per pair.
All bright finish	2s.	3s.	3s. 6d.	4s. "

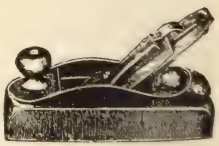
Section 2.

Length, 3½ in., cutter, 1 in., 7s. doz.

Length, 5½ in., cutter, 1¼ in., 14s. doz.

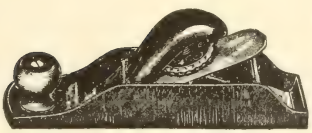


Length, 7½ in , cutter, 1¾ in. 21s doz.



Adjustable wood bottom. Length, 8 in. x 2 in., cutter. 6s. each.

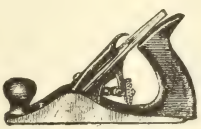
Adjustable length, 7½ in. cutter, 1¾ in., 2s. 8d. each, 30s. doz.



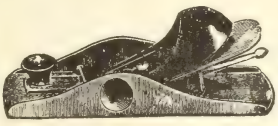
Double ended. Length, 8in. Cutter, 1⅝ in., 2s. 6d. each. 28s. doz.

Jack plane. Length, 15 in., cutter 2 in., 11s. each.

Special wood smoothing plane. Polished start. Beechwood. Double irons. 2⅜ in. 46s. doz., 3-doz. lots, 44s. doz.
2¼ in. 46s. doz., 3-doz. lots, 44s. doz.



Handle smooth. Length 9 in. Cutter. 2 in. 9s. 6d. each.



Iron block plane. Length, 7 in. Cutter, 1¾ in. 4s. 10d. each.

Special wood jack plane. Polished start. Beechwood. Double irons. 17 x 2⅜ in. 54s. doz. 17 x 2¼ in., 54s. doz.

IMPORTS OF IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS AND PARTS THEREOF (EXCEPT MACHINE TOOLS).

The following are the latest annual statistics available illustrating values of imports and countries of origin. Attention is drawn not only to the increase of the total British imports in 1916 by over 100 per cent compared with 1912, but to the increases, during the same comparative period, of imports from Canada and the United States. It will also be observed that before the war the United States was a more formidable competitor than Germany, due no doubt to a monopoly of specific kinds of implements and tools.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Implements and Tools and Parts thereof (except machine tools)—					
Sweden	£ 11,962	£ 11,485	£ 10,459	£ 21,093	£ 19,707
Germany	155,783	165,758	105,902	412	983
Netherlands	1,343	962	1,572	1,517	1,053
Belgium	3,642	3,716	1,824	1,008	14
France	21,951	22,724	13,417	12,911	11,827
Switzerland	8,301	8,766	6,052	12,744	13,617
United States	279,962	278,157	227,731	530,413	993,412
Other foreign countries.	4,075	3,191	1,237	987	1,071
Total from foreign countries	£487,019	£494,759	£368,194	£581,085	£1,041,684
Canada	£ 18,317	£ 14,352	£ 11,270	£ 27,977	£ 51,221
Other British possessions.	74	10	160	57	164
Total from British possessions	£ 18,391	£ 14,362	£ 11,430	£ 28,034	£ 51,385
Total	£505,410	£509,121	£379,624	£609,119	£1,093,069

CUBAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following report of prices ruling on the Havana Produce Exchange for the week ending June 8, 1918, has been forwarded by Mr. Enrique R. Margarit, S. en C., 66 San Ignatio street, Havana:—

FISH IN DRUMS.

Importation—

May 31, ss. *San Jose,* 780 drums.
June 5, ss. *Esparta,* 210 drums.
" 6, ss. *Mexico,* 228 drums.

The slack demand which was in evidence for fish in drums still prevails and as, on the other hand, the supplies on the market are too heavy for the consumption it has, the prices declined. We quote codfish at 15, haddock at 15, and hake at 12 cents per pound.

CODFISH IN CASES.

Importation—

May 31, ss. *Jose,* 500 cases from Boston.
June 4, ss. *Miami,* 60 cases from Tampa.
" 5, ss. *Esparta,* 2,465 cases from Boston.
" 8, ss. *Mexico,* 817 cases from New York.

A very active demand has prevailed this week and the stocks are anything but heavy. Under such circumstances, holders have raised the prices and we quote at $20 to $21.50 per case for that from United States.

HERRINGS.

With the same demand prevailing, the situation on bloaters remains unchanged, and we can quote at $3.50 per large box.

GOUDA CHEESE.

The stocks of a sort of cheese made in Cuba are supplying the consumption and we can quote it at 32 to 35 cents per pound, while that from United States has had no change and is quoted at 30 to 55 cents per pound.

POTATOES.

Importation—

May 30, ss. *Elizabeth,* 657 bags from Baltimore.
June 1, ss. *Mascotte,* 400 bags from Tampa.
" 1, ss. *H. M. Flager,* 200 barrels from Key West.
" 2, ss. *Santa Marta,* 500 barrels from Key West.
" 3, ss. *Chalmette,* 1,234 barrels from New Orleans.
" 4, ss. *Miami,* 672 barrels from Tampa.
" 5, ss. *Esparta,* 1,892 bags, 1,501 barrels from Boston.
" 6, ss. *Mexico,* 1,025 bags from New York.

The market for potatoes has been active, but in spite of this circumstance holders have had to lower the prices on bags, as this kind of potato is arriving in very poor condition and it is necessary to make a selection before selling them. We quote at 2¾ cents per pound. This does not apply to the barrels, as the effect of the active demand has been a further advance in price, and we can quote at $6.50 per barrel.

EXCHANGES.

New York 3 d/s. at par.
London s/d. at $4.79 per £.

TARIFF CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

Mexico.

MEXICAN DUTY ON NEWS-PRINT PAPER.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

According to a telegram of May 23 from the American Embassy at Mexico city, the press states that an import duty of 10 centavos per kilogramme ($2.26 per 100 pounds) will be imposed by the Mexican Government on news-print paper in rolls, to take effect immediately. Heretofore, white news-print paper has been admitted free of duty.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Text of Iron and Steel Institute Agreement with Industries Board Placing Output in United States Control.

(United States Official Bulletin.)

The United States War Industries Board authorizes the following:—
The board this afternoon (Thursday, June 6), adopted the following:—

> Be it resolved by the War Industries Board, that the following agreement, reached as a result of several conferences between a committee of this board and the American Iron and Steel Institute, be, and the same is hereby, ratified, confirmed, and approved, to become effective at once.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

The agreement follows:—

Whereas a careful study of the sources of supply in connection with the present and rapidly increasing direct and indirect war requirements for iron and steel products has convinced the War Industries Board of the necessity for (1) a strict conservation of the available supply of iron and steel products, on the one hand, and (2) the expansion of existing sources and development of new sources of supply of iron and steel products, on the other hand; and

Whereas the producers of iron and steel products in the main concur in this conclusion reached by the said board and have expressed their willingness to wholeheartedly co-operate with the said board in its efforts to provide for promptly meeting the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and its allies for iron and steel products.

CONDITIONS OF SHIPMENT.

Now, therefore, it is understood and agreed by the committee on steel and steel products of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the War Industries Board that no pig-iron or steel manufactured products shall be shipped or delivered, except as follows:—

(1) By priority certificates issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board; or

(2) After priority certificates shall have been issued for or filled, then producers of pig-iron and of steel manufactured products may utilize such raw materials and

manufacturing capacity, if any, as they may have available, to fill orders of their customers not covered by priority certificates, provided such orders are embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment as determined by the priorities board as follows:—

Ships.—Including destroyers and submarine chasers.

Aircraft.

Munitions, military and naval supplies and operations.—Building construction for Government needs. Equipment for same.

Fuel.—Domestic consumption. Manufacturing necessities named herein.

Foodstuffs for human consumption and plants handling same.

Feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals, and plants handling same.

Food and collateral industries.—All tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting and distribution, milling, preparing, canning and refining foods and feeds such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc.

Products of collateral industries, such as fertilizer, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides and fungicides.

Containers for foods and feeds, collateral products.

Materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice.

Clothing.—For civilian population.

Railroad.—Or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation.

Public utilities.—Serving war industries, army, navy, and civilian population.

Including all necessary raw materials partially manufactured parts and supplies for completion of products.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS.

Provided, however, whenever the Priorities Board shall have promulgated and certified for observance to the producers of pig-iron, and steel manufactured products, a revised preference list, no surplus material or capacity after filling or providing for all orders covered by priority certificates shall be used to fill non-priority orders save such as are placed by industries or plants embraced within such preference list; and

Provided further, that each producer of pig-iron and of steel manufactured products shall at the end of each week, ending with midnight Saturday thereof, prepare and forward to the Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board a detailed statement of all shipments made during such week not covered by priority certificates.

Be it further resolved, that should any producer of pig-iron or steel-manufactured products have any surplus war material or manufacturing capacity after filling (*a*) all orders covered by priority certificates and (*b*) all orders embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment or placed by industries or plants embraced within the revised preference list, after it shall have been promulgated and certified by the Priorities Board, then in such event such surplus materials or capacity may be disposed of by such producer or manufacturer to other customers subject to the approval in writing of the director of steel supply first had and obtained.

STUDY OF REQUIREMENTS.

Be it further resolved, that the director of steel supply and a committee appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute shall jointly make a careful study of the present and prospective iron and steel requirements of each and every department and agency of the Government of the United States and of its allies, and the capa-

city of the iron-producing and steel-manufacturing plants of the United States to meet such requirements and present to this board as early as practicable (1) a report of their findings, together with (2) recommendations of measures, if any, which should be taken to stimulate and increase the production of iron and of iron and steel products in order to meet the direct and indirect war requirements and the demands of industries of exceptional or national importance.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BARUCH.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, in authorizing the publication of the accompanying resolution of that board, embodying an agreement with the American Iron and Steel Institute, stated that the purpose of the board in taking this action was to insure the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and its allies being fully met, after which whatever surplus production there may be shall be equitably distributed among the industries not engaged in war work.

Newspapers from Sawdust.

(*London Morning Post.*)

Another instance of necessity being the mother of invention is furnished by the Donside Paper Mills, of Aberdeen. It will be recalled that on Thursday we published an account of the satisfactory results obtained from an experiment in making paper from sawdust, and stated that the Wednesday issue of the Aberdeen *Evening Express* had in part been printed from paper which contained a large percentage of sawdust.

With the object of making further inquiries, a representative of the *Morning Post* called at the London offices of the Donside Paper Mills, and was shown some of the paper. Of a good texture and of a good colour, it is safe to say that no one unacquainted with the art of paper-making could distinguish between this new paper and that made from ordinary mechanical wood-pulp, which is, of course, the basis of the paper used in the production of newspapers. The highest grades of paper are still made from linen and cotton rags; but, as the representative of the Donside Mills put it, the art of paper-making lies in making the best possible paper from the cheapest possible material. The idea of making paper from sawdust was, he said, not a new one; but the great shortage of paper as a consequence of the difficulty of obtaining ships to bring the paper pulp to this country had led the Donside Mills to try the experiment of grinding and refining sawdust, and the result had come very near perfection. The sawdust, of course, required very careful handling, and in ordinary conditions it would not have been worth the trouble to utilize it, because mechanical pulp could be made at a much cheaper rate. But since mechanical pulp now costs ten times the amount it could be purchased for in normal times, it was obvious that the new paper could be made in this country at much less expense. The chemist engaged on the experiment had now got exactly what he wanted, and as he progressed with his work the paper would undoubtedly improve. In the making of the new paper sawdust from all softwoods, such as pine, spruce, and aspen, could be utilized, and since the supply of sawdust was practically unlimited, the prospects were bright. The plant which had been installed at Kinghorn, Fife, was working very successfully and the work was going ahead.

THE PROSPECTIVE OUTPUT.

The output of the new paper would be governed only by the amount of plant which could be obtained. At the moment it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the weekly output, with their present facilities, but it may be roughly estimated

at about 200 tons. The experiment has been conducted under the Ministry of Munitions, and the Paper Controller is watching developments with great interest. The scheme was not, it was explained, being run for profit, but the main object was to help the paper trade as much as possible, and also to avoid using up valuable space in ships. In the event of the present experiment proving entirely successful it was quite probable that mills might be established in the Thames district.

Pacific Settlement.

(*Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS.

The Right Honourable Sir William MacGregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., etc., late Governor of Queensland, delivered an address on "The Pacific and its Settlement" at the quarterly meeting of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, April 15, in the Merchants' Hall. Mr. J. W. Murray, President of the Chamber, presided.

Sir William MacGregor at the outset of his lecture discussed the geography, history, and physics of the Pacific. He said that at the present time there were at least twenty-three established governments with territorial waters on the Pacific, each one of which, in accordance with the principle announced by the Allies, would be entitled to be heard in a settlement of the Pacific—thirteen on the American side and ten on the Asiatic side. The interests most concerned would be those of Great Britain, Japan, France, the United States, and Germany. The value of the Pacific islands economically depended in a large measure, at least in many cases, on the character of the natives. They differed greatly in stamina. Nearly all the Pacific islanders were fond of agriculture, which in many places had been reduced to a fine art. In a single tribe in Papua one might find more than thirty varieties of yams, for example. In West Africa he found only six. Many of the islanders soon acquired dexterity in working with tools. Most of them were good boatmen. Travellers very frequently described them as lazy, but, as a matter of fact, they were not slothful. As a rule they were willing to learn and were well able to do so. In his family relations the Pacific islander was a very affectionate man, and almost invariably an amiable person if he were well treated.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

At the date of the outbreak of this war German colonies comprised about 1,140,000 square miles, with a population of 12,767,000, of which 19,700, or 0·15 per cent were Germans. In round numbers the area of the British Empire was about ten times and its population about five times as great as those of the German Empire. In Germany's Pacific possessions the white population was 1,971, of whom 1,334 were Germans, or about one German to 70·6 square miles of territory. All her Pacific possessions were well inside the Tropics. It was perfectly clear that they could never become a white man's home; but they were of great value commercially, and of high strategic importance in the hands of an aggressive power. After discussing how Germany came to be in the Pacific, and criticising the complacency of our diplomats in the past in the face of German action there, Sir William MacGregor said the circumstance that, with the exception of Samoa, the German territories south of the Equator were practically free from hurricanes added much to their value. German New Guinea, he said, would be found to contain the same minerals as existed in Papua. Gold in payable quantity was found there in many places. Indeed, there was not a river of any consequence in Papua in which traces of gold were not present. The much more valuable osmiridium was traced up to the German boundary many years ago. The Ural platinum, 95 per cent of the world's production, would now be German, which would enhance the value of osmiridium in New Guinea. Coal had

also been found at several localities in the British part of New Guinea. Very valuable water-power issued from the great forest-clad mountains that formed the backbone of the eastern half of the great island. Sandalwood, ebony, red cedar, pine, cypress, native rubber-yielding trees, and many useful timbers occurred, and that country would seem from the abundant varieties and the very fine examples of the indigenous sugar canes to be the home of that plant. After dealing with the fruits and cereals produced on some of the islands, the lecturer said that from the agricultural point of view Samoa was probably in proportion to area the most valuable of all those German possessions. Its rich volcanic soil was exceedingly fertile. It had, however, the serious drawback of lying in the track of severe hurricanes. The strategic position of Samoa in the hands of an aggressive power was also a matter of grave concern.

GERMANY'S PHOSPHATE RESOURCES.

Of all sources of wealth that could be realized at short notice and at comparatively small outlay of capital, none at present known in these German possessions approached near to that presented by the enormous deposits of phosphates, especially on Nauru Island. Nauru was about three-quarters of a mile south of the equator. It was formerly frequented by enormous quantities of birds. It had been estimated that each bird dropped during the breeding season from 25 to 30 pounds of excrement. That was derived from the fish food of these marine birds. The soluble phosphates were washed out by the heavy rains of those latitudes, and the phosphoric anhydride combined with the lime of the coral formation to form the invaluable tricalcic phosphate [$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$], while the nitrogenous compounds were washed away and were lost. Were it not for the heavy rains, the heat of the sun would convert the bird excrement into guano, as had been done on the coasts of Chili and Peru, thus saving the nitrates. According to a report by the German engineer, Dr. Paul Hombrun, the island contained more than 180,600,000 cubic metres of phosphates that were probably the richest in the world, containing, as they did, 83 per cent to 90 per cent of tricalcic phosphate, with a mean average of 38·98 of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5). Nauru was taken possession of by Germany in 1888, and was attached administratively to the Marshall Islands. Commercially it had been exploited by the Anglo-German Pacific Phosphate Company, along with the British Ocean Island, 160 miles east of Nauru, and now the headquarters of the British Gilbert-Ellice Company. Ocean Island had a formation and history similar to the sister island, and produced the same high-class phosphates. It had an area of 2·17 square miles, of which about 2 miles were available for mining. In 1901 it was estimated that at least 12,867,035 tons of phosphates were obtainable on Ocean Island, and the mean of eight analyses gave 86·2 per cent of tricalcic phosphate, or 39·49 per cent of phosphoric anhydride. There was no harbour at Nauru, but means had been provided by which 100 tons of the desiccated and screened phosphates could be shipped an hour. As cargo those phosphates were as clean as so much quartz. The immense value of the phosphates on Nauru could be seen at a glance by bearing in mind the vast quantity available and comparing their percentage contents in phosphoric anhydride with the list of French and American phosphates as given in the recent issue of *L'Annuaire du Bureau de Longitude* for 1918. Germany had practically a monopoly of the mineral potash supply of the world in her inexhaustible deposits of potassium compounds of Stassfurt and in the great deposits in Baden, discovered shortly before the outbreak of the war. The German Government did not enter on their bold adventure in 1914 until they had secured a monopoly of and had proved the Heber and Serpek processes of fixing atmospheric nitrogen for the supply of the nitrates required in manure, and the different compounds of nitrogen used in munitions and for other purposes. If Germany were to receive back Nauru, she would with the phosphates on that island and those derived from the manufacture of steel from the iron mines of Lorraine be most happily provided with the three great essentials of intensive agriculture, and the Emperor's boast of four or five years ago that Germany could grow her own food could be certainly possible.

Market for Cement in Dutch and French West Indies.

(United States Commerce Reports.)

CURACAO.

Until a few years ago practically no cement was used in Curacao. When the construction of the petroleum refinery was started the imports of this article increased, and considerable cement was used on that project, for buildings, foundations, a large dam, and general purposes. The utility of this material, and its adaptability to local conditions were immediately noted, and it is believed that the demand for cement will increase very materially.

Little construction work goes on here, so that the demand will never be very large, but it will likely be steady, and the business is well worth considering.

IMPORTS OF CEMENT—DUTY AND PRICE.

Cement is not produced locally, as there is no limestone rock suitable for the purpose. The cement imports have come solely from the United States. The imports in 1915 were valued at $3,693 and in 1916 at $11,586. The customs statistics do not state quantities.

The import duty on cement is 3 per cent ad valorem, the same being assessed on the value at the port of shipment. The present retail price here is 15 florins ($6) per barrel. No preferential duties in favour of any country exist.

The director of public works is beginning to use cement in the construction of narrow streets subject to heavy traffic with much success. After the freight rates on cement are lower, it is likely that his department will use considerable quantities.

A project is under consideration for the manufacture of tiles and bricks containing cement.

MARTINIQUE.

Supplies come principally from United States—Increased Prices.

The principal source of supply for Portland cement is the United States. The imports into Martinique for 1916 totalled 1,700 metric tons, of which the United States supplied 1,550 tons.

The price for Portland cement at this date is 43·08 francs per barrel ($8.31 at normal exchange); the price has largely increased in the past month; in March it sold for 37·5 francs ($7.24) per barrel.

Concrete blocks are not manufactured in Martinique; mosaics or artificial marble and floor tiles are imported from France. All government improvements are deferred until after the war. The Government procures all of its supplies from France when it is possible to do so. The municipal authorities make their purchases of cement through the importers. There are no railways in Martinique; three plantations maintain short lines to move their products to the mills, very little cement being used on these tramways.

It is preferable that correspondence be conducted in French, although most of the firms understand English and transact business in that language.

ADVISORY RESEARCH COUNCIL, OTTAWA.

A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Administrative Chairman; Lesslie R. Thomson, B.A., Sc., A. M. Can. Soc. C. E., Secretary; J. B. Challies, C.E. (Tor.), M. Can Sos. C. E., Honorary Recording Secretary.

Memo. No. 3.—Research Fellowships and Studentships—(Continued).

In Memo. No. 2 on "Research Fellowships and Studentships," published in the *Weekly Bulletin* for June 17, mention was made of the fact that eight (8) Students and Fellows of the Research Council were carrying on investigations in the Canadian universities. The distribution of this work among these institutions may be of interest and is as follows:—

McGill University, 3; University of Saskatchewan, 2; University of Alberta, 1; University of Toronto, 1; University of Manitoba, 1.

From the foregoing, it will be evident that the younger universities are successful in their endeavours to promote scientific research among their younger graduates.

It may be of interest also to note that in addition to the eight Students and Fellows already working under the aegis of the council, three, who either were awarded Fellowships or Studentships or who were qualified to receive them, have enlisted in various branches of the service. Military exigencies have also reduced to a great extent the number of those who might otherwise apply for these posts. Before leaving this question, readers of the *Weekly Bulletin* may wish to note that the institution of these Studentships and Fellowships was in accord with one of the recommendations of the report of the British committee, of which Sir J. J. Thompson was chairman, appointed by the Prime Minister in August, 1916, which urged that "concerted efforts should be made by employers, local educational authorities and the State, to increase the flow of capable students to universities and higher technical institutions, with a view to securing the larger supply of trained scientific workers required for industrial and other purposes."

Thus, the Canadian Advisory Council, in one of the early methods employed to increase research and the number of research workers, finds itself in closest agreement with the studied policy of the British committee. Subsequent research memos. in the *Weekly Bulletin* will discuss briefly the policies both in operation and under consideration to increase the amount of direct industrial research.

The Secretary of the Research Council will be glad to forward to any interested correspondents full details as to the method of awarding, the amounts granted, and any other information relative to the appointments. The award in every case remains with the Research Council, due regard being paid, of course, to the capacity that the applicant has already evidenced for research.

NOTE.—Mail addressed to the Research Council, Ottawa, requires no postage.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East.

Prepared by Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Week ending June 14, 1918.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	120,379	87,354	29,169	32,894	269,796
Consolidated Elevator Co.	65,316	124,805	16,536	52,316	268,973
Empire Elevator Co.	8,569	201,152	40,927	25,915	276,563
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	380,820	97,279	30,046		508,145
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	30,627	83,417	8,848	43,333	166,224
G.T. Pacific	80,702	426,265	38,228	46,591	591,787
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	18,420	699,819	60,721		752,120
Fort William Elevator Co.	32,703	338,488	56,795	13,231	441,217
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	10,074	48,223	38,608		93,905
Northwestern Elevator Co.	42,720	196,573	1,871		241,164
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	91,994	831,018	189,202	37,836	1,150,050
D. Horn & Co.		Closed for summer.			
Canadian Government Elevator	101,819	606,868	27,219	39,889	775,895
Thunder Bay	57,423	764,617	58,494	2,768	883,302
Davidson & Smith	16,267	260,172	80,095		356,534
Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co.	95,124	175,788	23,335	34,927	329,174
Total Terminal Elevators	1,126,218	4,941,838	697,094	329,699	7,094,849
Saskatoon Can. Govt. Elevator	45,787	624,287	11,445	2,097	683,626
Moosejaw Can. Govt. Elevator	43,345	725,697	3,304	5,894	778,240
Calgary Can. Govt. Elevator	82,218	888,029	19,164	639	990,050
Vancouver Can. Govt. Elevator	217,226	28,697	1,302		247,225
Total Interior Terminal Elevators.	388,586	2,266,710	35,215	8,630	2,699,141
Depot Harbour					
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.		14,507			14,507
Midland Elevator Co.	13,948	250,106	1,780		265,834
Tiffin, G.T.P	13,840	20,283			34,123
Port McNicol	149,468	1,356,735	89,935		1,576,138
Collingwood					
Goderich—					
Elevator & Transit Co.		750,214	9,321		759,535
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	235	46,923			47,158
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.					
Commercial Elevator Co.	42,090	45,126	1,707		88,923
Port Colborne Dom. Govt. Elevator	66,840	69,474	2,085		138,399
" Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1.	2,305,021	766,983	836,086		3,908,090
" " No. 2.	279,808	1,235,347	182,898		1,698,053
Montreal Warehousing Co.	374,682	1,200,368	408,111		1,983,161
Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	202,844	826,742	48,704	*56,855	1,135,145
West St. John, N.B.	45,541	21,928	99,730		167,099
Halifax, N.S	291,037	——			291,037
Total Public Elevators.	3,785,254	6,604,736	1,680,357	* 56,855	12,127,202
Total quantity in store	5,300,058	13,813,284	2,412,666	395,184	21,921,192

* Corn. † Wheat overshipped.

Wheat and other Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and Public Elevators in the East on June 4, 1918, with comparisons for Four Years.

—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
June 14, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	1,126,218	5,968,631	7,094,849
Interior terminals	388,586	2,310,555	2,699,141
Public elevators in the East	3,785,254	8,341,948	12,127,202
Total	5,300,058	16,621,134	21,921,192
June 15, 1917—			
Terminal elevators	7,192,277	9,146,743	16,339,020
Interior terminals	2,225,657	913,078	3,116,035
Public elevators in the East	3,197,804	8,446,416	11,944,221
Total	12,616,033	18,506,237	31,122,276
June 16, 1916—			
Terminal elevators	14,949,372	4,870,225	19,819,597
Interior terminals	1,940,608	608,395	2,549,303
Public elevators in the East	6,921,974	6,536,916	13,458,890
Total	23,812,254	12,015,536	35,827,790
June 17, 1915—			
Terminal elevators	2,731,487	2,761,248	5,492,735
Interior terminals	204,831	337,523	542,354
Public elevators in the East	2,151,041	2,323,143	4,474,184
Total	5,087,359	5,421,914	10,509,273
June 18, 1918—			
Terminal elevators	4,126,784	5,212,937	9,342,913
Public elevators in the East	4,974,283	6,546,584	11,521,368
Total	9,104,760	11,759,521	20,364,281

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators, Interior Terminal Elevators, and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 17, 1918.

Grades.	Terminal Elevators.	Interior Terminal Elevators.	Public Elevators in the East.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Hard	3,715	1,790	.....	5,505
No. 1 Northern	365,202	124,765	1,320,584	1,810,551
No. 2 "	239,148	62,378	580,080	881,606
No. 3 "	152,945	70,758	332,718	556,421
No. 4 Wheat	36,184	29,622	298,553	364,359
No. 5 "	23,760	28,426	100,436	152,622
No. 6 "	37,621	27,753	330,641	396,015
Other	267,643	43,094	822,242	1,132,979
Totals	1,126,218	388,586	3,785,254	5,300,058
Oats—				
No. 1 C. W	5,955	3,753	.....	9,708
No. 2 "	668,233	540,798	714,502	1,923,533
No. 3 "	425,096	387,714	426,858	1,239,668
Ex. No. 1 Feed	1,260,239	726,783	1,194,702	3,181,724
No. 1 Feed	1,041,120	323,225	1,243,521	2,607,866
No. 2 "	949,070	201,407	1,752,990	2,903,467
Other	592,125	83,036	1,272,163	1,947,318
Totals	4,941,838	2,266,710	6,604,736	13,813,284
Barley—				
No. 3 extra C. W	.....	.....	35,430	35,430
No. 3 C. W	125,827	19,179	435,927	580,933
No. 4 "	369,919	11,830	1,091,019	1,472,768
Feed	48,372	1,439	11,098	60,909
Rejected	126,650		47,633	174,283
Other	26,326	2,767	59,250	88,343
Totals	697,094	35,215	1,680,357	2,412,666
Flax—				
No. 1 Northwestern Canada	240,970	4,203	.....	245,173
No. 2 C. W	63,891	2,637	.....	66,527
No. 3 "	13,134	1,464	.....	14,598
Rejected	.....	4	.....	4
Other	11,704	322	.....	12,026
Totals	329,699	8,630	.....	338,329
Corn	.....	.....	56,855	56,855
Total quantity in store	7,094,849	2,699,141	12,127,202	21,921,192

Receipts and Shipments of the Different Kinds of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur during the Nine Months ended May 31, 1918.

		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Total	Mixed Grains.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lb.
Receipts.								
September, 1917		12,062,025	414,147	596,291	49,407	15,168	13,137,038	1,278,330
October, 1917		31,401,473	2,933,796	1,247,671	288,637	53,854	35,925,431	2,366,760
November, 1917		35,967,089	5,863,068	1,370,331	1,089,022	50,217	44,339,727	4,907,063
December, 1917		15,931,547	4,038,783	877,272	830,143	36,370	21,714,115	3,231,900
January, 1918		4,761,709	2,332,742	683,182	360,342	18,034	8,156,009	2,260,630
February, 1918		2,445,140	1,409,556	547,343	240,237	9,786	4,652,062	1,676,665
March, 1918		2,206,989	1,978,074	577,099	259,878	9,621	5,031,661	2,112,025
April, 1918		2,772,569	3,996,140	880,704	409,760	9,439	8,068,612	2,224,860
May, 1918		2,143,151	3,749,779	380,595	121,335	4,778	6,399,638	2,415,120
Total, 9 months		109,691,692	26,716,085	7,160,488	3,648,761	207,267	147,424,293	22,473,353
Shipments.								
September, 1917	Lake.	6,511,467	396,634	92,793	129,710	.....	7,130,604	51,690
	Rail.	686,904	745,595	79,821	34,236	.....	1,546,556	3,565,272
October, 1917	Lake.	33,455,818	556,658	671,052	142,214	.....	34,825,742	146,020
	Rail.	585,070	1,257,336	135,412	29,174	.....	2,006,992	518,880
November, 1917	Lake.	32,768,672	2,544,098	1,098,570	856,472	.....	37,267,812	99,040
	Rail.	530,408	2,294,849	404,094	9,840	3,370	3,242,561	1,290,920
December, 1917	Lake.	16,428,008	4,230,304	445,496	678,917	63,585	21,846,310	
	Rail.	763,025	951,701	70,731	47,924	.....	1,833,381	1,357,620
January, 1918	Lake.	546,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	546,012	
	Rail.	3,411,017	810,300	333,743	228,285	.....	4,783,345	830,810
February, 1918	Lake.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rail.	3,319,868	590,312	57,210	240,193	2,955	4,210,538	393,600
March, 1918	Lake.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rail.	3,478,427	556,278	161,081	166,324	51,273	4,413,383	555,331
April, 1918	Lake.	2,089,241	2,373,217	839,642	536,600	.....	5,838,700	
	Rail.	3,381,859	1,628,790	55,396	66,770	57,170	5,189,985	3,002,770
May, 1918	Lake.	2,300,606	4,552,336	1,651,841	304,305	.....	8,809,088	1,071,360
	Rail.	507,620	1,302,138	61,478	20,403	15,892	1,907,531	1,192,770
Total, 9 months	Lake.	94,099,824	14,653,247	4,799,394	2,648,218	63,585	116,264,268	1,368,110
	Rail.	16,664,198	10,137,299	1,358,966	843,149	130,660	29,134,272	13,707,973

TRADE INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

Since the publication of the last *Weekly Bulletin* there have been received the following inquiries for Canadian products. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA," or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, MONCTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, and the CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DE MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

503. **Straw paper.**—A mercantile house in Demerara, British Guiana, require straw paper 14 inches by 18 inches packed in reams of 360 sheets, weighing about 7½ pounds to the ream, packed in bundles of five reams. They require considerable quantities.

504. **General agency.**—A Bermuda mercantile agency wishes to secure supplies of the following articles in Canada: Flour, bran, feed of all kinds, box shooks and barrelling materials, and fertilizers.

505. **Cod and other roes for baiting purposes.**—A firm in Paris is in a position to purchase large quantities of cod, mackerel and herring roe for baiting purposes, either dried or salted, according to full details which are available at the Department of Trade and Commerce. Bankers' references.

506. **Canned salmon, lobster, etc.**—A firm in Paris, claiming a large connection among wholesale grocers and importers invites correspondence from Canadian actual packers of canned salmon, lobster, mackerel, sardines and other fish, who seek representation in France. Bankers' references.

507. **Commercial agency.**—An Italian firm having connections in Canada, Italy, Japan, China, France and the Argentine Republic, wishes to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of the following lines: Iron, asbestos, woollen and cotton goods, shoes, paper, sulphite, wood, machinery and other Canadian manufactures.

488. (Republished).—**Baling iron.**—A New South Wales company requiring quantities of baling iron invites correspondence from interested firms in Canada who will supply samples and quotations as per particulars appearing in report from Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney in this issue, see page 1007.

EXPORTERS' NOTE.

The inquiries published herein must be considered as subject to existing trade restrictions as follows:—

1. **Prohibited export of certain goods from Canada.** See Customs Memorandum 2172-B and amendments, obtainable from the Customs Department, Ottawa. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa—Export Department.

2. **Prohibited import of certain goods into foreign countries.**
   (a) *United Kingdom.*—See Supplement to Board of Trade Journal dated January 24. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa, or to controller, Department of Import Restriction, 22 Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.
   (b) *United States.*—See Rules and Regulations No. 2 of the War Trade Board, Washington, published by its Division of Information. Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa.
   (c) *Other countries.*—Special inquiries should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Ottawa.

3. **The shortage of shipping space.**
   (a) *To United Kingdom.*—Inquiries should be addressed to Sir Arthur Harris, Director of Transports, Montreal.
   (b) *To South Africa.*—The steamers on this line have been requisitioned by the Imperial Government. However, a sailing may occasionally be made, and inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
   (c) *To Australia and New Zealand*—
      (1) Atlantic service. Address inquiries to the New Zealand Shipping Company, Montreal. Their steamers have been taken off the line, but they are endeavouring to procure sailing ships to perform the service.
      (2) Pacific service. Communicate with the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C. Their vessels have been requisitioned by the British Government, but it is possible that one or two other vessels may be allocated for this service.
   (d) *To West Indies.*—Two of the four vessels on this service have been requisitioned. It is possible that they may be replaced by one or two other vessels. Address inquiries to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Halifax, N.S.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

Weekly Bulletin.
(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Supplements to Weekly Bulletin.
Trade of China and Japan.
Russian Trade.
Directory of Russian Importers.
The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade.
Handbook for Export to South America.
Commercial Intelligence Service.
Toy Making in Canada.
The Timber Import Trade of Australia.

Export Directory of Canada.

Canada and the British West Indies.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

List of Licensed Elevators.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.

Census and Statistics Branch.

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Census Returns, 1911—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., etc.—Six volumes.

Postal Census of Manufactures, 1916.

The Canada Year-Book.

Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Criminal Statistics (annual).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, etc., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

China.

J. W. Ross, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. ***Cable Address, Cancoma.***

Cuba.

J. C. Manzer, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502 Antigua Casa de Correos, Teriente Rey 11, Havana. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. ***Cable Address, Stadacona.***

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Holland.

Ph. Geleerd, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. ***Cable Address, Watermill.*** (Exports from Canada to Holland are at present prohibited.)

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water street, St. John's. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs street, Auckland. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall street, London, E. C. 2, England. *Cable Address Sleighing, London.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, 87 Union street, Glasgow, Scotland. ***Cable Address, Cantracom.***

J. E. Ray, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Century Bldgs., 31 North John street, Liverpool. *Cable Adress, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Sun Building, Clare street, Bristol. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ***Cable Address, Canadian.***

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. ***Cable Address, Sontums.*** (Exports from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark are at present prohibited.)

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England. *Cable Address Dominion, London.*

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters.

Brazil:

Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:

Valparaiso, British Consul General.

Colombia:

Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:

Quito, British Consul General.
Guayaquil, British Consul.

Egypt:

Alexandria, British Consul General.

France:

Havre, British Consul General.
Marseilles, British Consul General.

India:

Calcutta, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Italy:

Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:

Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:

Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:

Colon, British Consul.
Panama, British Vice-Consul.

Peru:

Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:

Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:

Moscow, British Consul General.
Petrograd, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.
Odessa, British Consul General.

Spain:

Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:

Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:

Geneva, British Consul.

Uruguay:

Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:

Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

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